

9 Assessment of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies 2018

- 9.1** The policies in the draft Local Plan have been subject to ongoing Sustainability Appraisal (SA) throughout their preparation. The assessment of the draft policies has been undertaken against the SA objectives described and justified in chapter 4. The following tables provide details of the assessment carried out at the Issues and Options stage in 2015 and the Draft Local Plan stage in 2016.
- 9.2** Each draft policy has been assessed on a consistent basis, as set out below. The draft wording of the policy is included for reference and this is then followed by three sections addressing the following:

- **Policy background:** this section sets out whether the policy is being rolled forward (from previous consultation drafts or adopted plans) with no amendment, with minor or more significant amendments or is a completely new policy.
- **Initial SA assessment:** an initial narrative assessment is made identifying whether implementation of the draft policy would be likely to have any significant effects on the SA objectives.
- **Short/medium/long term effects:** consideration is given to whether these effects are short, medium or long term and if they might change over time as the policy has time to take effect.

Harrogate District Growth Strategy

Draft Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs
<p><i>Provision will be made in the district over the period 2014-2035 for:</i></p> <p>A. A minimum of 14,049 new homes, including affordable housing;</p> <p>B. Six Gypsy and Traveller pitches;</p> <p>C. A minimum of 38 ha of new employment land.</p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy sets out the scale of development planned over the plan period in terms of new homes, employment land and Traveller pitches.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>This is an overarching policy and it might be expected it would have significant positive effects against social objectives (providing homes and employment opportunities). The scale of development planned may have some negative effects on environmental objectives (for example the efficient use of natural resources through the development of greenfield sites), but as the policy is not site specific the extent of these effects and whether they may be cumulative are dependant on the application of other Local Plan policies and the identification of sites for allocation.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.1 Draft Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs

Draft Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035
<p><i>The need for new homes and jobs will be met as far as possible in those settlements that are well related to the key public transport corridor. The scale of development will reflect:</i></p> <p>A. The settlement's role and character.</p> <p>B. Its relationship to the public transport corridor.</p> <p>C. The need to deliver new homes and jobs.</p> <p>D. The need to maintain or enhance services and facilities in rural villages.</p> <p><i>and have regard to the capacity of infrastructure within the settlement and the time frame for any necessary investment and improvement.</i></p> <p><i>New development will be located as follows:</i></p>

Draft Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035	
F.	Main Settlements: Major allocations of land will be provided to deliver new homes, employment land and other uses where necessary in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon or on land specifically identified for employment purposes outside of the main settlement.
H.	Local Service Centres: Allocations of land will be provided for new homes and local job opportunities in Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge.
I.	Primary and Secondary Service Villages: Allocations of land for new homes; with new village shops and businesses encouraged to support their continued sustainability.
J.	Smaller Villages: Small scale windfall and rounding off in accordance with Policy GS3
<p>A broad location for growth is identified in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area, as shown on the key diagram. Within this area a site for a new settlement will be allocated through the adoption of a separate Development Plan Document (DPD). The DPD will be brought forward in accordance with the development principles outlined in Policy DM4.</p>	
<p>Main Settlements are: Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon</p>	
<p>Local Service Centres are: Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge</p>	
<p>Primary Service Villages are: Green Hammerton, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Kirkby Malzeard, Pannal, Ripley, Spofforth, Summerbridge, Tockwith</p>	
<p>Secondary Service Villages are: Askwith, Beckwithshaw, Birstwith, Bishop Monkton, Bishop Thornton, Burnt Yates, Burton Leonard, Dacre/Dacre Banks, Darley, Dishforth, Follifoot, Glasshouses, Goldsborough, Grantley, Great Ouseburn, Grewelthorpe, Huby, Kettlesing Bottom, Kirby Hill, Kirk Hammerton, Kirkby Overblow, Lofthouse, Long Marston, Markington, Marton cum Grafton, North Rigton, North Stainley, Nun Monkton, Roecliffe, Sharow, Sicklinghall, Skelton on Ure, Staveley</p>	
<p>Smaller Villages are: Arkendale, Baldersby, Bewerley, Brearton, Copgrove, Copt Hewick, Cowthorpe, Farnham, Galphay, Hunsingore, Kirk Deighton, Little Ouseburn, Little Ribston, Littlethorpe, Marton le Moor, Melmerby, Middlesmoor, Minskip, Rainton, Ramsgill, Sawley, Scotton, South Stainley, Studley Roger, Weeton, Whixley, Winksley</p>	
Policy background	
<p>The policy sets out the locational strategy to be adopted when allocating land for development and considering development proposals. It identifies a settlement hierarchy and the scale and type of development appropriate to each level of the hierarchy. The strategy focuses the majority of new development in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon and through the identification and development of a new broad location for growth in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area. Within this area a site for a new settlement will be allocated through the adoption of a separate Development Plan Document (DPD). It also allows for growth to maintain and support the local service centres and larger villages where facilities are available to meet the daily needs of residents. This policy has been amended following the Draft Plan 2016 consultation and the Additional Sites Consultation 2017 to identify a broad location for growth in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area, as shown on the key diagram. Within this area a site for a new settlement will be allocated through the adoption of a separate Development Plan Document (DPD).</p>	
Initial SA Assessment	
<p>The policy should have significant positive effects on all social objectives. The policy largely reflects the district's existing settlement pattern and this approach should have a positive effect by reducing the need to travel and helping to ensure the identified housing and employment needs of the district are met in the most sustainable locations. A broad location for growth, within which a site for a new settlement will be identified, provides the opportunity to create a sustainable community from the outset. This will be developed further through preparation of a Development Plan Document (DPD). Permitting development on sites within primary and secondary service villages may support existing services, enabling the settlement to remain self sufficient. There is the potential for negative effects on the natural and built environment but these are addressed by the site requirements accompanying each allocation.</p>	
Short/medium/long term effects	
<p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the medium to long term, reflecting the likely delivery timescale for site allocations and the new settlement.</p>	

Table 9.2 Draft Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035

Draft Policy GS3: Development Limits	
<p>Development limits have been drawn around those settlements listed in policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035, and as shown on the Policies Map. Within development limits, proposals for new development will be supported provided it accords with other policies in the Local Plan.</p>	

Draft Policy GS3: Development Limits
<p><i>Proposals for new development on sites outside the development limit of a settlement will be supported where it is consistent with the role of the settlement in the growth hierarchy set out in policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035, does not result in a disproportionate level of development compared to the existing settlement and meets the following criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>The site is well related to the existing built form of the settlement;</i> B. <i>There is either no suitable and available site for the proposed use within the settlement development limit or site allocated under policies DM1: Housing Allocations, DM2: Employment Allocations and DM3: Mixed Use Allocations;</i> C. <i>It would not result in coalescence with an adjoining settlement;</i> D. <i>It would not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside or heritage assets;</i> E. <i>The proposal is of a scale and nature that is in keeping with the core shape and form of the the settlement and will not adversely harm its character and appearance; and</i> F. <i>It would not result in ribbon development.</i> <p><i>In settlements where there is an allocation(s), development proposals on sites outside the development limit and for the same proposed use, will not be supported in advance of the development of that allocation(s) unless it can be demonstrated that the allocation will not come forward within the plan period or, in the case of housing, there is no five year supply of housing land.</i></p> <p><i>In settlements within the Green Belt, proposals for new development will be limited to infill sites within the development limit and the redevelopment of brownfield sites where the openness of the Green Belt or the purposes of including land in the Green Belt is not harmed.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>The policy provides for the definition of Development Limits around settlements and sets out criteria against which proposals for development on sites which are well related to the existing built form of the settlement can be assessed.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The definition of a settlement Development Limit is unlikely in itself to have any significant effects although the policy provides for sites outside a settlement Development Limit to come forward for development. There may be the potential for development of such sites to impact negatively on the built and natural environment, although any effects, and whether these are cumulative, would be dependant on which and how many sites come forward in a particular settlement. However, the policy seeks to address this by setting out criteria to be met relating to the built and natural environment.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.3 Draft Policy GS3: Development Limits

Draft Policy GS4: Green Belt
<p><i>The extent of the Green Belt within Harrogate district is shown on the Policies Map. Inappropriate development in the Green Belt will not be approved except in very special circumstances in accordance with national policy.</i></p> <p><i>The council encourages proposals for the beneficial use of Green Belt to achieve the following opportunities provided that they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>To retain and enhance the character of the district's landscape, visual amenity and biodiversity.</i> B. <i>To provide outdoor sport and recreation.</i> C. <i>To improve public access.</i> <p><i>Within the sites inset in the Green Belt and allocated as Gypsy and Traveller sites, only uses appropriate in the Green Belt will be permitted should the sites no longer be needed for Gypsy and Traveller purposes.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>The policy reflects national Green Belt policy.</p>

Draft Policy GS4: Green Belt
Initial SA Assessment
The policy seeks to protect the openness and permanence of the Green Belt by resisting inappropriate development within it in accordance with the approach set out in national policy. In doing this the policy will help to protect the characteristics of the countryside and settlements within the Green Belt, which is likely to result in significant positive effects against environmental objectives relating to a quality built environment and protecting and enhancing the historic environment. The policy also encourages measures to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt which will result in positive effects against environmental objectives concerned with enhancing the biodiverse and natural environmental qualities.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.4 Draft Policy GS4: Green Belt

Draft Policy GS5: Supporting the District's Economy
<p><i>The council will encourage sustainable economic growth in the district by supporting the development aspirations of indigenous businesses and promoting inward investment opportunities; specifically by:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Supporting the growth of key sectors including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Creative and digital</i> ● <i>Scientific Research and Development</i> ● <i>Financial & Professional Services</i> ● <i>Logistics</i> <p>B. <i>Providing a range of quality business sites and premises.</i></p> <p>C. <i>Supporting a strategic employment site at Flaxby, adjacent to the A1(M).</i></p> <p>D. <i>Identifying Station Parade, Harrogate as a significant mixed-use, employment and commercial development location strengthening the town centre's role as an attractive location for business and contributing to its vitality and diversity.</i></p> <p>E. <i>Encourage the retention of B1 office space</i></p> <p>F. <i>Maintaining and enhancing the district's visitor economy.</i></p> <p>G. <i>Supporting the rural and agricultural economy and its diversification.</i></p>
Policy background
The policy seeks to support the growth of the district's economy by ensuring an adequate supply of employment land is available as well as supporting employment and diversification proposals in rural areas.
Initial SA Assessment
This is an overarching policy and it might be expected it would have positive effects against social objectives (providing employment opportunities). There may be some negative effects, for example through the development of greenfield sites, but the significance of these will be dependant on the application of other Local Plan policies.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.5 Draft Policy GS5: Supporting the District's Economy

Draft Policy GS6: Sustainable Development
<p><i>When considering development proposals the council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.</i></p> <p><i>Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in the neighbourhood plans), will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</i></p>

Draft Policy GS6: Sustainable Development
<p><i>Where there are no Local Plan policies relevant to the application or, relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the council will grant planning permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise taking into account whether:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or</i></p> <p>B. <i>Specific policies in that framework indicate that development should be restricted.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) as Policy SD1 and has been brought forward with no changes. It sets out how the council will determine planning applications in light of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. The policy wording reflects the Planning Inspectorate's model sustainable development policy.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy is an overarching statement that there will be presumption in favour of sustainable development in respect of all planning proposals and policies. It is not site specific and relates to national and local policies aimed at achieving sustainable development. The policy should have significant positive effects on all environmental objectives.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.6 Draft Policy GS6: Sustainable Development

Draft Policy GS7: Health and Well Being
<p><i>The potential for achieving positive health and wellbeing outcomes will be taken into account when considering development proposals. Where any potential adverse impacts are identified, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how these will be addressed and mitigated.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals should promote, support and enhance health and wellbeing by:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Contributing to a high quality, attractive and safe public realm to encourage social interaction and facilitate movement on foot and cycle.</i></p> <p>B. <i>Providing sufficient and the right mix of homes to meet people's needs and in the right location.</i></p> <p>C. <i>Creating opportunities for employment in accessible locations.</i></p> <p>D. <i>Designing homes that reflects the changes that occur over a lifetime so people are not excluded by design as their circumstances change.</i></p> <p>E. <i>Ensuring high levels of residential amenity.</i></p> <p>F. <i>Providing opportunities for formal and informal physical activity, recreation and play.</i></p> <p>G. <i>Supporting and enhancing community and social infrastructure.</i></p> <p>H. <i>Improving the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and by protecting and enhancing public rights of way.</i></p> <p>I. <i>Alleviate risk from unhealthy and polluted environments such as air and noise pollution and water and land contamination.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This is policy sets out how development proposals should seek to promote, support and improve health and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have significant positive effects across a range of social objectives including health, housing, recreation activities and environmental objectives including a quality built environment.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p>

Draft Policy GS7: Health and Well Being
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.7 Draft Policy GS7: Health and Well Being

Draft Policy GS8: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
<p><i>The natural beauty and special qualities of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will be conserved and enhanced and the impact of proposals on the AONB and its setting will be carefully considered.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals will be supported where they:</i></p> <p><i>A. Do not detract from the natural beauty and special qualities of the AONB and its setting;</i></p> <p><i>B. Seek to facilitate the delivery of the Nidderdale AONB Management Plan objectives;</i></p> <p><i>C. Are considered appropriate for the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area or are desirable to support the understanding and enjoyment of the area.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals or land management practises that would have an adverse impact on the natural beauty and special qualities of the AONB will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the proposal clearly outweighs any adverse impact and the proposal cannot be located elsewhere in a less damaging location.</i></p> <p><i>Major development proposals within the AONB that would result in a significant adverse impact on the natural beauty and special qualities of the AONB will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>The council will require development that is outside the AONB, but that affects land within it, to conserve the natural beauty and special qualities of the Nidderdale AONB taking account of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>blocking or interference of views out of the AONB particularly from public viewpoints;</i> ● <i>blocking or interference of views of the AONB from public viewpoints outside the AONB;</i> ● <i>Introduction of an abrupt and harmful change of landscape character; and</i> ● <i>Loss of biodiversity, particularly of species of importance in the AONB.</i> <p><i>Within the areas designated as Dark Skies, proposals should take due consideration of the overall visual impact the lighting will have on the landscape, particularly with regard to shielding or removing lighting that would spill into sensitive habitats.</i></p>
Policy background
This is a new policy which sets out how the natural beauty and special qualities of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will be conserved and enhanced and the impact of proposals on the AONB and its setting considered.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have significant positive effects across a range of social, economic and environmental effects important for the well-being of the area. This is especially the case in relation to environmental effects and the retention of the natural beauty and special qualities of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.8 Draft Policy GS8: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Economy

Draft Policy EC1: Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas

The following key employment sites as identified on the Policies Map should continue to be occupied by employment uses:

- a. Cardale Park, Harrogate
 - b. Hornbeam Park, Harrogate
 - c. Claro Park, Harrogate
 - d. Plumpton Park, Harrogate
 - e. St James Park, Knaresborough
 - f. Manse Lane, Knaresborough
 - g. Manse Farm, Knaresborough*
 - h. Boroughbridge Road, Ripon
 - i. Harrogate Road, Ripon
 - j. Dallamires Lane, Ripon
 - k. Bar Lane, Boroughbridge
 - l. Fearby Road, Masham
 - m. Melmerby Business Park, Melmerby
 - n. Marston Business Park, Tockwith
 - o. New York Mills, Summerbridge
 - p. Dunlopillo, Pannal**
 - q. Flaxby Green Park*
- Employment Allocations, once developed
 - H16: Playing fields, Harrogate College, Harrogate
 - H28: Land at Wetherby Road, Harrogate
 - MB3: Land south of Barker Business Park, Melmerby
 - MB6 : Land at Melmerby Industrial Estate
 - MB8 : Land West of Barker Business Park, Melmerby
 - PN18 : South of Almsford Bridge, Pannal
- Mixed Use Allocations, once developed **
 - H37: Land at Station Parade, Harrogate
 - H51: Land east of Lady Lane, Harrogate
 - H63: Dragon Road car park, Harrogate
 - K17: Former Cattle Market, Knaresborough
 - R25: Claro Barracks, Ripon
 - M11: Land at Westholme Road, Masham

The development or redevelopment of land and premises within these sites for purposes other than business, general industrial and storage and distribution (as defined by Use Class B1, B2 and B8 of the General Development Order) will not be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the proposed use is ancillary to the functioning of the employment site and the following criteria are met:

- A. There is no unacceptable impact on the quality and quantity of employment land supply;
- B. There is no unacceptable impact on the operation of the site as a key employment area;
- C. There is no unacceptable amenity impact;
- D. The proposal provides a complimentary benefit to the employment area.

Draft Policy EC1: Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas
<p><i>The use of other employment sites for non Business, General Industrial and Storage/Distribution (B1, B2, B8) uses will be resisted. However, in considering proposals for alternative uses the following will be considered:</i></p> <p>E. <i>Impact on the quality and quantity of employment land supply;</i> F. <i>Ability to accommodate smaller scale requirements;</i> G. <i>Details of active marketing;</i> H. <i>Viability of employment development;</i> I. <i>Amenity considerations;</i> J. <i>Planning problems of the continued use of the site for employment.</i></p> <p><i>* once developed ** this would relate to the area of the site in employment use</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) although the section on expansion of existing businesses was moved to form a separate policy (Policy ES2) as part of the Harrogate District Local Plan 2016. Further amendments to the policy have been made following, Draft Plan consultation 2016, to identify employment allocations once developed and mixed use allocations once developed which will be protected and enhanced as employment areas.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have significant positive economic effects as it seeks to protect those employment sites key to the local economy. Identifying employment sites in areas of population will also help to ensure jobs are available in the most accessible locations which will result in positive effects in relation to travel to work and on pollution levels, climate change and quality of the built environment.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.9 Draft Policy EC1: Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas

Draft Policy EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses
<p><i>Proposals for the expansion of existing businesses in open countryside and outside established employment areas will be permitted where:</i></p> <p>A. <i>There is a proven need for such development in terms of business opportunity or operational requirements;</i> B. <i>The proposed development cannot physically and reasonably be accommodated within the curtilage of the existing site;</i> C. <i>The scale of development is appropriate in the proposed location;</i> D. <i>There is no unacceptable impact on the character of the countryside, the surrounding landscape, the form and character of the settlement or biodiversity;</i> E. <i>There is no unacceptable impact on the operation of the highway network;</i> F. <i>There are no significant adverse impacts on residential amenity.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy in the 2016 Plan but takes forward a specific element of Policy EC1 from the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). Minor amendments to wording of criterion A following 2016 Draft Plan consultation.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have positive economic effects by supporting the economy through enabling existing businesses to expand. There is the potential for negative impacts on the built and natural environment but this will depend on the specific site and the policy recognises this potential by identifying the considerations which will be taken into account in considering individual proposals.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p>

Draft Policy EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses

The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.10 Draft Policy EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses

Draft Policy EC3: Employment Development in the Countryside

New employment development will be permitted in open countryside where all the following criteria are met:

- A. *It involves either:*
 - i. *the re-use or adaptation of an existing building, a proposal for farm diversification or other small-scale proposal requiring a countryside location for operational reasons; or*
 - ii. *small scale new building adjacent to a rural settlement, which is well related to the settlement, benefits the local economy, and reduces the need for increased car commuting to urban centres.*
- B. *The local road network can accommodate proposed traffic movements;*
- C. *It would not have a significant adverse effect on the character, appearance or general amenity of the area.*

Outside defined settlement development limits, the re-use of existing buildings to employment use from other uses will be supported where:

- D. *The building is of permanent and substantial construction, structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for substantial extension, alteration or reconstruction.*
- E. *The scale, form and general design of the building and its proposed conversion are in keeping with its surroundings, local building styles and materials.*
- F. *The proposed alterations are of a high quality design, retaining the features that contribute positively to the character of the building and its surroundings.*
- G. *The building and its curtilage can be developed without an adverse effect on the historic environment, the character of the local landscape or its setting.*
- H. *It can be demonstrated that there is no significant impact on local biodiversity, including protected habitats and species.*
- I. *The proposed use would not harm the countryside by way of traffic, parking, storage, light and noise pollution or the erection of associated structures.*

Where a future alteration or extension could have a detrimental effect on the character of the converted building or the area, permitted development rights will be withdrawn for such development.

Policy background

This was a new policy included in the Draft Plan 2016. The policy has not been amended following the 2016 consultation. It seeks to support new employment development in the countryside subject to certain criteria relating to impacts on the natural and built environment and traffic generation being met.

Initial SA Assessment

The policy should have positive economic effects by supporting the rural economy through enabling the development of rural businesses. Due to the rural location of farm diversification proposals they are unlikely to be on public transport routes so there is the potential for negative impacts through increased traffic generation. The potential for negative impacts on the built and natural environment are recognised in the policy by identifying the considerations which will be taken into account in considering individual proposals.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.11 Draft Policy EC3: Employment Development in the Countryside

Draft Policy EC4: Farm Diversification

Proposals relating to farm diversification and other land-based enterprises will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

- A. *The development will not cause significant or unacceptable harm to the character and appearance of the landscape;*
- B. *There is no significant adverse impact upon amenity, biodiversity or heritage assets;*

Draft Policy EC4: Farm Diversification	
C.	<i>The proposal should make use of existing buildings wherever possible and where new or replacement buildings are required they should be closely related to the existing group, and their siting, form, scale, design and external materials are in harmony with existing traditional buildings;</i>
D.	<i>The proposal forms part of a comprehensive diversification scheme and is operated as part of a sustainable farm or appropriate land-based enterprise and will contribute to making the existing business viable;</i>
E.	<i>The approach roads and access to the site have the capacity to cater for the type and levels of traffic likely to be generated by the development;</i>
F.	<i>The proposal will benefit the local rural economy; and</i>
G.	<i>Proposals which generate high levels of visitor traffic or increased public use will only be permitted where they can be easily accessed by public transport, foot and cycle.</i>
Policy background	
This was a new policy included in the Draft Plan 2016. Following consultation minor amendments have been made. A new criterion A covers harm to the character and appearance of the landscape. Criterion G has been split into two separate criteria covering benefit to the local economy and traffic generation. The policy seeks to support existing agricultural businesses through supporting the development of related uses.	
Initial SA Assessment	
The policy should have positive economic effects as it will help to support the rural economy. The policy sets out criteria to be met regarding impacts on the natural and built environment which should result in positive effects on environmental objectives. Due to the rural location of farm diversification proposals traffic generation can be an issue. The potential for negative impacts is reduced by the inclusion of amended criterion G, where proposals which generate high levels of visitor traffic or increased public use will only be permitted where they can be easily accessed by public transport, foot and cycle.	
Short/medium/long term effects	
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.	

Table 9.12 Draft Policy EC4: Farm Diversification

Draft Policy EC5: Town and Local Centre Management	
A.	<i>Proposals involving either the loss of existing A1 shop(s) in ground level frontages, or the creation of additional floorspace at ground floor level not intended for an Class A1⁽²⁴⁾ retail use within the Primary Shopping Frontages of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon will only be permitted where there is no harmful impact on the vitality and viability of the centre.⁽²⁵⁾</i>
B.	<i>Proposals for non Class A1 uses considered appropriate to a shopping area will be permitted at ground floor level within the Secondary Shopping Frontages of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon; the Primary Shopping Areas of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge; and Harrogate's Local Centres (Cold Bath Road, High Harrogate, Jennyfield, Kings Road, Leeds Road, Starbeck and Knaresborough Road) provided this would not result in, or add to, a concentration of similar uses, the cumulative effect of which would:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Result in a significant adverse impact on the vitality or viability of the centre;</i> <i>ii. Result in a significant adverse impact on the retail character and amenity of the frontage;</i> <i>iii. Generate levels of traffic that would cause significant congestion and/or road safety problems;</i> <i>iv. Result in three or more consecutive shop units in non-A1 use; or</i> <i>v. Result in conflict with other policies of the plan.</i> <p><i>In all cases applicants will be required to demonstrate that they have considered all alternative vacant premises last in non Class A1 Use within the Primary Shopping Area based on availability and suitability.</i></p>
C.	<i>The following proposals will be required to demonstrate compliance with the Sequential Approach;</i>

24 or any definition that replaces this use class

25 Development consisting of a change of use of a building from Class A1 (shops) to Class A2 (financial and professional services) is classed as Permitted Development.

Draft Policy EC5: Town and Local Centre Management	
<p>i. <i>Retail development that does not serve a purely localised need outside of the primary shopping areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon, Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge.</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Non-retail main town centre uses outside the:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Town centre boundaries of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon</i> ● <i>Primary shopping areas of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge</i> <p>D. <i>Proposals for retail developments outside the Primary Shopping Area but within the settlement's development limit must be supported by an Impact Assessment where they are of the following sizes:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Harrogate: convenience retail of 1000 sq m or more and comparison retail of 2500 sq m or more.</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Ripon: convenience and comparison retail of 1000 sq m or more.EC5</i></p> <p>iii. <i>Knaresborough: convenience retail of 250 sq m or more and comparison retail of 500 sq m or more.</i></p> <p>iv. <i>Boroughbridge, Pateley Bridge and Masham: convenience and comparison retail of 250 sq m or more.</i></p> <p><i>In all other areas, including the open countryside, an Impact Assessment will be required for convenience and comparison retail proposals of 250 sq m or more.</i></p> <p><i>Where it is considered that proposals would be likely to have a significant impact on a centre(s), the council reserves the right to require an Impact Assessment for retail proposals below the thresholds, or within a centre as well as office and leisure proposals.</i></p> <p>E. <i>Proposals for retail development appropriate in scale and type to the size and role of Harrogate's local centres to provide for people's day-to-day needs, will be permitted within, or as an extension to, these centres. Support will also be given to the development of new centres which are necessary to meet the needs of planned or approved new residential and employment development.</i></p> <p>F. <i>Proposals that help develop the evening and night-time economy will be supported as valuable additions to the vitality and viability of town and city centres, where the operation of such activities can be controlled to address amenity implications.</i></p> <p>G. <i>Proposals involving residential or office development above ground floor premises within town or city centres will be permitted provided that they will not cause unacceptable planning problems for other adjacent land uses. In addition, development at ground floor should not compromise the current use, or future reuse of upper floors.</i></p>	
Policy background	This was a new policy included in the Draft Plan 2016 that incorporates Policy EC3 from the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). Following the Draft Plan 2016 consultation minor amendments have been made to criteria A and B. The policy seeks to maintain the economic health and vitality of town centres by ensuring existing retail provision is maintained and new retail and town centre uses are located in defined centres.
Initial SA Assessment	The policy should have significant positive effects on economic growth and access to services.
Short/medium/long term effects	The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.13 Draft Policy EC5: Town and Local Centre Management

Draft Policy EC6: Protection of Tourist Facilities**Hotel Protection**

Proposals involving the change of use of hotels in the district with 20 or more lettable bedrooms will not be permitted unless clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that they are no longer viable, including:

- A. Evidence that the hotel has been actively marketed at existing use value for at least 12 consecutive months;
- B. Occupancy rates for the last three years of operation; and
- C. Capital expenditure in the last five years of operation.

Applicants will also be required to demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse impact on the supply or quality of visitor accommodation available in the area.

Protection of Tourist Attractions

Proposals that would result in the loss of a tourist attraction will not be permitted unless:

- D. Clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that the continued use is no longer viable, including:
 - i. evidence that the attraction has been actively marketed at existing use value for at least 12 consecutive months;
 - ii. visitor numbers for the last three years; and
 - iii. capital expenditure in the last five years of operation; or
- E. The attraction is viable but has been actively marketed at existing use value for two years.

Proposals for non-tourist related development, which would be likely to result in harm to the continued attractiveness and operation of an existing tourist attraction, will not be permitted unless that development would deliver clear public benefits that are incapable of being provided in a less harmful manner.

Policy background

This policy was included in the Draft Plan 2016 and is an amended version of Policy EC4 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). It was amended in response to the consultation on the draft policies by inclusion of reference to the impact of non-tourist related development on existing tourist attractions. The policy has not been amended following the 2016 consultation.

Initial SA Assessment

As the policy seeks to protect tourist attractions and ensure there is sufficient accommodation for visitors the policy will have positive economic effects by providing support for an important part of the district's economy.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.14 Draft Policy EC6: Protection of Tourist Facilities

Draft Policy EC7: Sustainable Rural Tourism

Proposals involving the development of new, or extension of existing, tourist and leisure attractions or visitor accommodation in the countryside will be permitted provided that:

- A. It can be demonstrated that proposals for new attractions or accommodation cannot be located within or adjacent to the main towns, local service centres and primary service villages and subsequently that locations within or adjacent to secondary service villages have been fully considered;
- B. The scale, layout and design of development is appropriate to its location and maintains or enhances the high quality of the district's built and natural environment;
- C. They would not cause unacceptable planning problems for other adjacent land uses;
- D. Appropriately located existing buildings are re-used where possible;
- E. They result in an improvement to the range and quality of attractions and/or visitor accommodation in the area;

Draft Policy EC7: Sustainable Rural Tourism
<p>F. They will benefit the local economy and help to protect local services; and</p> <p>G. They would not generate levels of traffic that would have an adverse impact upon the operation of the highway network or on highway safety or on air quality.</p> <p><i>In particular, support will be given to proposals that meet the above criteria and form part of a comprehensive farm diversification scheme, or are directly linked to the long-term conservation and enjoyment of publicly accessible natural and cultural heritage assets.</i></p> <p><i>In addition to the above criteria, proposals for caravan, holiday chalets and camping development (either new or extensions to existing sites) should be accessible to existing local services and public utilities, but should not adversely affect them.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p>
<p>This policy is unchanged from that included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) (as Policy EC5) and included in the Draft Plan 2016.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p>
<p>Although the policy seeks to steer rural tourism towards the most sustainable locations there may be some increased traffic generation leading to negative effects on air quality. Supporting rural tourism has positive effects on the local economy and in particular the leisure and recreational industries, creating employment opportunities and assisting in attracting investment. The draft policy also looks to ensure that these enterprises are respectful of the natural and historic environment, encouraging the expansion and improvement of the range and type of tourist facilities in a sustainable manner that safeguards the district's environment, which should lead to positive environmental effects.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p>
<p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.15 Draft Policy EC7: Sustainable Rural Tourism

Housing

Draft Policy HS1: Housing Mix and Density
<p>The council will seek to balance the housing market across the plan period and work towards a mix of housing identified in the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA). Housing developments should therefore seek to deliver a range of house types and sizes that reflect and respond to the identified housing needs and demands of the district's households. The mix proposed should have reference to the latest HEDNA and be informed by:</p> <p>A. Local assessments of housing need;</p> <p>B. Detailed local market assessments; and</p> <p>C. Locality and ability of the site to accommodate a mix of housing.</p> <p>The final mix of dwelling types and sizes will be subject to negotiation with the applicant. Applicants will be required to provide sufficient evidence to support their proposals.</p> <p>On developments of 10 or more dwellings 25% of the market units should be built to be accessible and adaptable homes subject to site suitability and where viable.⁽²⁶⁾</p> <p>New housing development will be expected to achieve a minimum net density of 30 dwellings per hectare. Development within the defined town and city centres of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon and in urban locations with a good standard of accessibility to public transport will be expected to achieve higher densities.</p> <p>Where it can be demonstrated that development at these densities will be detrimental or relate poorly to the character and amenity of the location, or site constraints would prevent these densities from being achieved, then development may be permitted at a lower density.</p>
Policy background
<p>This policy was included in the 2016 Plan and was an amended version of Policy HS1 included in the draft Development Management policies (November 2015). Following the 2016 consultation the policy has been updated to reflect the production of a HEDNA. The policy looks to ensure that new developments provide a mix of housing to meet the identified needs of a wide range of households and that land is used efficiently by setting minimum density requirements.</p>
Initial SA Assessment
<p>The policy should have significant positive social effects through the provision of quality housing available to everyone. The policy should also have a positive effect when assessed against the objective of a quality built environment by seeking, through the identification of minimum density requirements, to minimise the amount of greenfield land developed. The policy also allows for lower density development where development at a higher density would cause harm to local character or amenity or where specific constraints need to be addressed. In doing so, this ensures protection of the historic environment and landscape character of the district.</p>
Short/medium/long term effects
<p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.16 Draft Policy HS1: Housing Mix and Density

Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes
<p>The council will require 40% affordable housing⁽²⁷⁾ on all qualifying greenfield⁽²⁸⁾ developments including mixed use schemes and 30% on all qualifying brownfield⁽²⁹⁾ developments including mixed use schemes and conversions, subject to viability and the demonstration of the need for affordable housing.</p> <p>On all developments comprising 11 or more dwellings, or where the combined residential gross floorspace exceeds 1000sq m, on site provision will be expected. In exceptional circumstances, off-site provision or a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision may be acceptable.</p> <p>On developments comprising six to 10 dwellings, or where the residential gross floorspace exceeds 1000sq m, in areas designated as rural areas under Section 157(1) of the Housing Act 1985 (as shown on the Policies Map), a financial contribution for the provision of affordable dwellings as a commuted sum will be sought unless the developer makes on site provision.</p>

26 Accessible and adaptable homes are those that meet requirements of M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable buildings of The Building Regulations (2010), Approved Document M: access to and use of buildings (2015 edition incorporating 2016 amendments for use in England), or any subsequent comparable standard set nationally.

27 see glossary for definition

28 see glossary for definition

29 see glossary under 'previously-developed land' for definition

Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes
<p><i>The final tenure mix of the affordable housing on individual sites will be determined through negotiation, taking account of up-to-date assessments and the characteristics of the area.</i></p> <p><i>The affordable homes should be distributed across the development and integrated with the scheme design and layout such that they are indistinguishable from the market housing on the same site.</i></p> <p><i>Planning permission will be refused for development proposals where it appears that a larger site has been deliberately sub-divided into smaller development parcels in order to avoid the requirements of this policy.</i></p> <p><i>Where a development proposal does not meet the above requirements, the applicant will be required to provide evidence to support this including, where appropriate, the submission of a development appraisal.</i></p> <p><i>Subject to site suitability affordable dwellings should be built to be accessible and adaptable homes, and within this 10% should be built as wheelchair user homes. ⁽³⁰⁾</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Plan and is an amended version of Policy HS2 included in the draft Development Management policies (November 2015) which set the thresholds and targets to be used to ensure the provision of affordable housing in the district. Following consultation on the Draft Plan, further work on plan viability and updated guidance the policy has been amended to reduce the affordable housing requirement on brown field sites from 40% to 30% and amend the requirements relating to accessible and adaptable homes. There is currently no guidance on the provision of starter homes so this has been removed from the policy.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have similar effects to those of Policy GS2.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.17 Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes

Draft Policy HS3: Self and Custom Build Housing
<p><i>Proposals for self and custom build housing, to be occupied as homes by those individuals, will be supported by the council where they are in conformity with all other relevant local and national policies.</i></p> <p><i>On strategic sites of 500 dwellings or more, developers will be required to supply at least 5% of dwelling plots for sale to self-builders, subject to appropriate demand being identified. In determining the nature and scale of any provision, the council will have regard to viability considerations and site specific circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>Where a developer is required to provide self build plots, the plots should be made available and marketed appropriately for at least 12 months. Where plots which have been appropriately marketed have not sold within this time period, these plots may be built out as conventional market housing by the developer.</i></p> <p><i>Communities preparing Neighbourhood Plans will be encouraged to consider the identification of sites specifically for self and custom-build projects within their neighbourhood plan area.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan to reflect the introduction (nationally) of the requirement for local planning authorities to make provision through their Local Plan for self and custom build housing. The policy is linked to the Self Build Register, maintained by the council, which enables people to register their interest in self and custom build housing. Following key issues identified from the 2016 consultation the requirement for developers to make such provision has changed from sites of 20 dwellings to strategic sites of 500 or more.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have positive social effects as it seeks to widen the range of home ownership opportunities available to the district's residents.</p>

³⁰ Accessible and adaptable homes are those that meet requirements of M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable buildings and wheelchair homes are those that meet requirements of M4(3) of The Building Regulations (2010), Approved Document M: access to and use of buildings (2015 edition incorporating 2016 amendments for use in England), or any subsequent comparable standard set nationally.

Draft Policy HS3: Self and Custom Build Housing
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.18 Draft Policy HS3: Self and Custom Build Housing

Draft Policy HS4: Older People's Specialist Housing
Developments specifically designed to meet the accommodation needs of older people will be supported where it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Contributes to meeting an identified need. B. Is in a location accessible by public transport or within walking distance of community facilities such as shops, medical services and public open space or, where this is not the case, such facilities are provided on site. <p>Where developments fall within Use Class C3 affordable housing will be required in accordance with policy HS2: Affordable Housing. ⁽³¹⁾</p>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which seeks to address the issue of providing housing to meet the identified housing needs of older people. Minor amendments have been made to refer to affordable housing provision in relation to Use Class C2 (Residential Institutions) and to remove the reference to starter homes.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have significant positive social effects in terms of enabling people to have their housing needs met. The policy also requires developments to be located where they are accessible to services and facilities which should result in positive environmental effects (reducing pollution, managing climate change).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.19 Draft Policy HS4: Older People's Specialist Housing

Draft Policy HS5: Space Standards
<i>All new market and affordable homes should, as a minimum, meet the relevant Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS).</i>
<i>This policy does not apply to an extension to a dwelling or a material change of use.</i>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan. Local planning authorities can no longer set locally derived space standards for new housing. Instead, where there is evidence of need and development viability will not be adversely impacted. Local Plans can seek to apply the nationally described space standards. Following consultation on the Draft Plan 2016 no amendments have been made to the policy.
Initial SA Assessment
This policy should have significant positive social effects by ensuring the provision of quality housing.
Short/medium/long term effects

31 Accommodation falling within Use Class C2 (Residential Institutions) of the Use Classes Order is not subject to affordable housing provisions.

Draft Policy HS5: Space Standards
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.20 Draft Policy HS5: Space Standards

Draft Policy HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing
<p><i>Outside defined settlement development limits, the conversion and/or re-use of existing buildings to residential use from other uses will be supported where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>The building is of permanent and substantial construction, structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for substantial extension, alteration or reconstruction;</i> B. <i>The scale, form and general design of the building and its proposed conversion are in keeping with its surroundings, local building styles and materials.</i> C. <i>The proposed alterations are of a high quality design, retaining the features that contribute positively to the character of the building and its surroundings.</i> D. <i>The building and its curtilage can be developed without an adverse effect on the historic environment, the character of the local landscape or its setting.</i> E. <i>It can be demonstrated that there is no significant impact on local biodiversity, including protected habitats and species.</i> F. <i>The proposed use would not harm the countryside by way of traffic, parking, storage, pollution or the erection of associated structures.</i> <p><i>Developments under this policy will be expected to comply with the affordable housing and open space provision policies of the Plan.</i></p> <p><i>Where a future alteration or extension could have a detrimental effect on the character of the converted building or the area, permitted development rights will be withdrawn for such development.</i></p>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which was introduced following consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation in 2015 and supports the re-use of rural buildings for housing subject to certain criteria being met. Following consultation on the Draft Plan 2016 no amendments have been made to the policy.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have positive environmental effects as it supports the conversion and re-use of existing buildings, which represents prudent and efficient use of land as it minimises development on greenfield land, and will also be expected to retain and respect the special qualities of the building and the character and appearance of the landscape. There may also be positive social effects as only proposals that are of a high quality and sustainable design will be supported, which will help ensure that the housing stock is of decent quality.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.21 Draft Policy HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing

Draft Policy HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
<p><i>Proposals for replacement dwellings will be permitted where it meets all of the following criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>The new dwelling is located on the site of, or close to, the existing dwelling to be cleared.</i> B. <i>The new dwelling is not materially larger than the existing dwelling.</i> C. <i>The new dwelling has satisfactory access arrangements.</i> D. <i>The new dwelling is of a design which in terms of scale, mass, materials and architectural detail is sympathetic to the landscape character and local vernacular.</i> E. <i>The new dwelling is sited to preclude retention of the existing dwelling or the applicant is willing to accept a condition to ensure its demolition on completion of the new dwelling.</i>

Draft Policy HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
Policy background
This policy was included in the Draft Plan 2016 and remained unchanged from Policy HS4 included in the draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). Following the 2016 Draft Plan consultation no amendments have been made to the policy.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy sets out strict criteria which proposals for replacement dwellings must meet. Effects are unlikely to be significant, but there are positive effects in respect of the natural and historic environment as the policy seeks to ensure that any replacement dwelling is sympathetic to landscape character and building design.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.22 Draft Policy HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

Draft Policy HS8: Extensions to Dwellings
<i>Extensions to dwellings will be permitted provided that all the following requirements are met:</i>
A. <i>There is no adverse impact on neighbouring residential amenity.</i>
B. <i>There is no adverse loss of parking or garden/amenity areas.</i>
C. <i>There is no adverse impact to the character or appearance of the dwelling or the surrounding area.</i>
D. <i>The extension should not be designed to facilitate the subdivision of the dwelling into separate dwellings nor undermine the retention of any occupancy condition.</i>
Policy background
This policy was included in the Draft Plan 2016 as a slightly amended version of Policy HS5 included in the draft Development Management Policies (November 2015): the use of the word 'unacceptable' was replaced with 'adverse'. Following consultation on the Draft Plan 2016 no amendments have been made to the policy.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy sets out the requirements that must be met to ensure that an extension is acceptable, where planning permission is required. Effects are unlikely to be significant with positive effects in respect of the natural and historic environment as the policy seeks to ensure that extensions to dwellings are sympathetic to local character and amenity.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.23 Draft Policy HS8: Extensions to Dwellings

Draft Policy HS9: Rural Worker's Dwelling
<i>New permanent isolated dwellings in the countryside will not be permitted unless it can be shown that there is an essential need for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work within the countryside. In determining whether such need exists, the local authority will consider whether the following criteria are met:</i>
A. <i>There is a clearly established existing functional need;</i>
B. <i>The need relates to a full-time worker, or one who is primarily employed in rural employment and does not relate to a part-time requirement;</i>
C. <i>The unit and the rural employment activity concerned have been established for at least three years, have been financially sound for at least one of them, are currently financially sound, and have a clear prospect of remaining so;</i>
D. <i>The functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit, or any other existing accommodation in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned; and</i>
E. <i>Other planning requirements, e.g. in relation to access, or the impact on the countryside are satisfied.</i>

Draft Policy HS9: Rural Worker's Dwelling
<i>If a new dwelling is essential to support a new farming activity, whether on a newly-created agricultural unit or an established one, it should for the first three years, be provided by a temporary dwelling unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated.</i>
Policy background
This policy was included in the Draft Plan 2016 as a slightly amended version of Policy HS6 included in the draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy relates to supporting rural businesses through the provision of housing to allow that business to function successfully.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy is expected to have a positive economic effect by enabling local businesses to develop, however, this is unlikely to be significant due to the relatively small number of businesses likely to be supported by the policy. Following consultation on the Draft Plan 2016 no amendments have been made to the policy.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.24 Draft Policy HS9: Rural Worker's Dwelling

Draft Policy HS10: Gypsy and Traveller Sites		
<i>The following sites as shown on the Policies Map are allocated for Gypsy and Traveller use to ensure a deliverable supply of pitches in the first five years of the plan period.</i>		
Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
K40	Knaresborough	Greenacres, Cass Lane
K41	Knaresborough	The Paddocks, Cass Lane
K42	Knaresborough	Thistle Hill Stables, Thistle Hill
<p>Table 9.26 <i>Gypsy and Traveller Draft Allocation</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for new sites within years 6 -15 of the plan will be within the following broad locations as shown on the Policies Map;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Harrogate Area</i> b. <i>Knaresborough Area</i> c. <i>Kirk Deighton</i> d. <i>Area south of Wighill</i> <p><i>Proposals on non-allocated sites should be considered against the most up-to-date needs assessment.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for new Gypsy and Traveller sites or extensions to existing sites should:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>Be located where there would not be a detrimental impact on highway safety or the flow of traffic.</i> B. <i>Be of an appropriate size to be able to provide acceptable living conditions and provide for the number of pitches required, access roads, amenity blocks, children's play areas and space for commercial vehicles.</i> C. <i>Not materially harm the natural and historic environment including landscape character.</i> D. <i>Not result in a significant adverse impact on residential amenity.</i> 		

Draft Policy HS10: Gypsy and Traveller Sites
<p>E. Be of a size commensurate to the nearest settled community in rural and semi-rural areas.</p> <p>F. Be situated in locations with good access to existing local services, including health services, schools and public transport.</p> <p>G. Not be located in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>H. Not be located within the Green Belt except in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Planning applications for new sites (not involving the extension of existing sites) will need to include a statement to justify why an existing site cannot be extended and a new site is needed.</p> <p>Proposals that would involve the loss of authorised Traveller pitches will not be permitted unless new replacement pitches are provided in a suitable location that meet the criteria above.</p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>Policy HS3 included in the draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) was amended in the 2016 Draft Plan to reflect national policy regarding development in the Green Belt and to clarify the approach to loss of existing pitch provision. The policy also allocated a site at Pannal to meet pitch needs within the first five years of the plan period and identified areas of search for future provision. Following further work the Additional Sites Consultation 2017 deleted the site allocation in Pannal and included 3 new draft allocations in Knaresborough which are in the Green Belt.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have significant positive social effects as it supports the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites by the allocation of 3 sites and criteria against which future sites will be assessed. The policy requires that sites provide a good level of access to local services and facilities, which may mean that people are able to make use of sustainable transport which will in turn have a positive effect on pollution levels. The sustainability assessment undertaken for gypsy and traveller sites is included in the Gypsy and Traveller Background paper. link</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.25 Draft Policy HS10: Gypsy and Traveller Sites

Transport and Infrastructure

Draft Policy T11: Sustainable Transport
<p><i>The council will work in partnership with other authorities, transport providers and local groups to promote a sustainable and improved transport system which is safe, reliable, and convenient and will:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Improve road and rail connections both within the district and to the wider area, in particular the improvement of the Leeds-Harrogate-York Railway;</i></p> <p>B. <i>Seek reductions in traffic congestion in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon;</i></p> <p>C. <i>Promote improvements to public transport, including the provision of better parking at rail stations and park and ride facilities, the creation of walking and cycling routes, provision of electric vehicle charging points for both cars and bikes, the Harrogate car-share scheme and measures to reduce air pollution;</i></p> <p>D. <i>Ensure development proposals seek to minimise the need to travel and achieve more sustainable travel behaviour by requiring all developments which will generate significant amounts of traffic to be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan;</i></p> <p>E. <i>Locate, as far as possible, the majority of future development so that it is accessible to a station on the Leeds-Harrogate-York Railway or within the Key Bus Service Corridor;</i></p> <p>F. <i>Improve accessibility in rural areas;</i></p> <p>G. <i>Undertake a Strategic Transport Priorities Study for the district in order to set out the council's priorities for sustainable transport.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy sets out the council's approach to accessibility and transport improvements.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>This is an overarching transport policy which aims to encourage and support development proposals which prioritise sustainable modes of transport as well as requiring development proposals to mitigate against transport impacts. It might be expected, therefore, to have significant positive effects against environmental objectives (maximising access, limiting pollution and managing climate change).</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.27 Draft Policy T11: Sustainable Transport

Draft Policy T12: Protection of Transport Sites and Routes
<p><i>New sites and routes which have the potential to contribute towards the provision of a sustainable and improved transport system will be safeguarded where there is a reasonable prospect of them accommodating new transport infrastructure before 2035. This will apply when a scheme is:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Included within the investment strategies or plans produced by Highways England, as the strategic highway authority, North Yorkshire County Council, as the local highway authority, or by another body or organisation contributing towards the creation of a sustainable and improved transport system for the district, and for which there is an agreed preferred route or site;</i></p> <p>B. <i>Along the route of a former railway line; in particular the sections of the Harrogate-Ripon-Northallerton line and the Harrogate to Wetherby line that lie within Harrogate district;</i></p> <p>C. <i>A cycle or pedestrian route identified by the local highway authority or the district council and included within an approved plan or strategy.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy identifies which transport sites and routes will be identified for protection through the Local Plan in order to exploit the opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes.</p>

Draft Policy T12: Protection of Transport Sites and Routes
Initial SA Assessment
With a focus on encouraging and supporting proposals to enhance sustainable transport opportunities, the policy might be expected to have significant positive effects against environmental objectives (maximising access and improving air quality).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.28 Draft Policy T12: Protection of Transport Sites and Routes

Draft Policy T13: Parking Provision
<i>When considering the provision of parking, proposals for development should recognise an overall need to reduce the use of private cars, and take suitable account of the following factors:</i>
A. <i>The need to provide safe, secure and convenient parking at appropriate levels, including parking or storage for cycles, motor cycles and, where relevant, coaches and lorries;</i>
B. <i>Parking standards for cars, cycles, motorised two wheel vehicles, disabled parking and operational servicing requirements as prepared by the local highway authority, North Yorkshire County Council;</i>
C. <i>Policies set out in the North Yorkshire County Council Parking Strategy (and successive strategies);</i>
D. <i>Where relevant, the location of the site within an area covered by an Area Travel Plan;</i>
E. <i>Where appropriate, the need to make provision for car club and car share parking spaces;</i>
F. <i>Means to encourage the use of low emission vehicles as part of the proposal, including the ability to provide electric vehicle charging points.</i>
Policy background
The policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. It is an amended version of Policy HP4 included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015), with reference to sustainable drainage and water quality having been deleted from the policy.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have significant positive effects against environmental objectives as it seeks to encourage fewer journeys by car.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.29 Draft Policy T13: Parking Provision

Draft Policy T14: Delivery of New Infrastructure
<i>In order to deliver sustainable development, the council will work with infrastructure and service providers and developers to deliver infrastructure and services to support existing and future development across the district.</i>
<i>Depending on the nature and scale of development proposed, and subject to viability, developers will be expected to make reasonable on-site provision and/or off-site provision and/or contributions towards infrastructure and services in order to cater for the needs generated by development.</i>
<i>Proposals involving the delivery of new or improved infrastructure or services, either on its own or in combination with other development, will be supported provided that:</i>
A. <i>It can be demonstrated that they are necessary to support new development and/or to rectify existing evidenced deficiencies in infrastructure or service provision;</i>
B. <i>Development is phased so as to cause minimal disruption to existing infrastructure and service provision for residents and businesses;</i>
C. <i>Where new infrastructure is needed to support development, the infrastructure must be operational no later than the appropriate phase of development for which it is needed;</i>
Policy background

Draft Policy T14: Delivery of New Infrastructure
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which has now been slightly amended to improve clarity. It is an overarching policy that sets out that new development will be expected to deliver and/or contribute to the provision of infrastructure in order to support the needs generated by that development. The policy also sets out how proposals for new or improved infrastructure may come forward.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy might be expected to have positive effects on a number of social and environmental objectives as it seeks to ensure the provision of infrastructure to support new development.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.30 Draft Policy T14: Delivery of New Infrastructure

Draft Policy T15: Telecommunications
The expansion of communications infrastructure including Full Fibre to the Premise, Next Generation broadband and mobile connectivity will be supported. This will be achieved by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Supporting the expansion of communications networks which use existing infrastructure, including masts and structures; B. Supporting the provision of new communications infrastructure where it can be demonstrated that using existing infrastructure or equipment would not be feasible and provided the proposal does not have a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the surrounding area. Where apparatus or associated infrastructure is proposed to be located on a building, the proposal will be supported provided the siting scale and design of the apparatus or associated infrastructure does not have a significant adverse impact on the external appearance of the building; C. Ensuring the location and design of proposals avoid harm to sensitive areas or buildings/structures and accord with local plan policies HP2: Heritage Assets, NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment and NE4: Landscape Character.
Broadband access in new developments:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. New employment and housing development proposals will be required to demonstrate the anticipated connectivity requirements of the proposed use and how the development will contribute to, and be compatible with, Fibre to the Premise or Next Generation Access broadband; E. All new development will be required to enable Fibre to the Premise where viable. Where it cannot be demonstrated that the provision of Fibre to the Premise is viable, proposals should provide a minimum download connection of 24Mbps and incorporate suitable infrastructure to support delivery of Fibre to the Premise at a future date; F. Applicants proposing major development schemes should engage with communication providers and local broadband groups to explore how Fibre to the Premise or Next Generation Access broadband can be provided and how the development may contribute to and integrate with active broadband projects within the local area.
Policy background
This was a new policy, included in the 2016 Draft Plan, which has minor amendments following consultation. The potential scope of a policy was included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015), as Policy EC6. The draft policy reflects the consultation comments received to this.
Initial SA Assessment
Requiring development of all new properties to provide a connection to a superfast broadband network or seeking developer contributions towards future access will have positive economic effects through supporting the growth of the local economy and potentially home based employment opportunities. It will also enable people to access information technologies giving them increased opportunities to access education, training and employment. The provision of communications infrastructure may have negative effects on the built and natural environment but the policy seeks to address this by setting out criteria to be followed.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.31 Draft Policy T15: Telecommunications

Draft Policy T16: Provision of Educational Facilities
<i>The sites shown at Table 6.1 and on the Policies Map are allocated for educational uses.</i>

Draft Policy TI6: Provision of Educational Facilities		
<i>Site ref</i>	<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>B22</i>	<i>Boroughbridge</i>	<i>Educational facilities for Boroughbridge High School</i>
<i>KL20</i>	<i>Killinghall</i>	<i>Educational facilities for Killinghall Primary School</i>
<i>NS7</i>	<i>North Stainley</i>	<i>Educational facilities at North Stainley</i>
<i>PN20</i>	<i>Pannal</i>	<i>Educational facilities for Pannal Primary School</i>

Table 9.33 *Draft allocations - educational facilities*

Policy background

This is a new policy introduced at this stage of plan making following consultation with North Yorkshire County Council as the education authority. There are a small number of cases where the education authority has identified a need to provide additional classroom facilities to meet the growth proposed in the Local Plan, but where the existing school site is constrained such that it is not possible to accommodate additional classrooms. For these reasons, sites to expand existing educational facilities at Boroughbridge High School, Killinghall and Pannal Primary Schools and, in the case of North Stainley, a site for the relocation of the primary school, are required.

Other education requirements are identified in the Infrastructure Capacity Study and site requirements included under Delivery and Monitoring: 10.2.

Initial SA Assessment

Making provision for sites to allow school expansion will have positive social effects by ensuring that where schools need to expand, in order to have sufficient additional capacity, that land is allocated for this purpose.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.32 Draft Policy TI6: Provision of Educational Facilities

Climate Change

Draft Policy CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage
<p><i>Development proposals will not be permitted where they would have an adverse effect on watercourses or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</i></p> <p><i>Development will only be permitted where it has an acceptably low risk of being affected by flooding when assessed through Sequential Testing against the most up-to-date Environment Agency flood risk maps and the Harrogate District Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) maps. Development layout within the site should be subject to the sequential approach, with the highest vulnerability development located in areas at lowest flood risk within the site.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals within Flood Zone 3a(i) will be assessed in accordance with national policies relating to Flood Zone 3a but with all of the following additional restrictions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A. no new highly vulnerable or more vulnerable uses will be permitted;</i> <i>B. less vulnerable uses may only be permitted provided that the sequential test has been passed; and</i> <i>C. where extensions are linked operationally to an existing business or, where redevelopment of a site provides buildings with the same or a smaller footprint;</i> <i>D. all proposals will be expected to include flood mitigation measures to be identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment including consideration of the creation of additional sustainable flood storage areas;</i> <i>E. development will not be permitted on any part of the site identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment as performing a functional floodplain role.</i> <p><i>Where required by national guidance, proposals for development should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). The FRA should demonstrate that the development will be safe, including access, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.</i></p> <p><i>All development will be required to ensure that there is no increase in surface water flow rate run off. Priority should be given to incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it is proven that SuDS are not appropriate. Where SuDS are provided arrangements must be put in place for their whole life management and maintenance.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals involving building over existing culverts or the culverting or canalisation of water courses will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated to be in the interests of public safety or to provide essential infrastructure and that there will be no detrimental effect on flood risk and biodiversity. Where feasible, development proposals should incorporate re-opening of culverts, modification of canalised water courses and consideration of mitigation measures to achieve a more natural and maintainable state.</i></p> <p><i>In partnership with the Environment Agency and the lead local flood authority, the council will seek opportunities from new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. Development should ensure that land which is needed for flood risk management purposes (as identified in Defra's Programme of flood and coastal risk management schemes and other Environment Agency or lead flood authority documents) is safeguarded.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy is an amended version of Policy SD3 included in the draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy was amended in response to comments received to the consultation on the draft policies through the inclusion of reference to the sequential approach applying to the layout of a development and to safeguarding areas identified as being required for flood risk management purposes.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy has a positive effect on a number of objectives as it looks to protect people and property from flooding, contribute to a managed approach to climate change and a quality built environment, and efficient land use patterns that promote balanced development and encourage biodiversity.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.34 Draft Policy CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

Draft Policy CC2: Rivers
<p><i>All new development should have regard to the actions and objectives of appropriate River Basin Management Plans and the Water Directive Framework in striving to protect and improve the quality of water bodies and ecological systems in and adjacent to the district. Proposals which fail to take opportunities to restore and improve rivers will be refused unless the absence of such works can be justified. If works can't be done on site then arrangements should be entered into to secure improvements off site, subject to viability.</i></p>

Draft Policy CC2: Rivers
<i>Development proposals adjacent to watercourses should address the following;</i>
<p>A. <i>Provide a minimum of 8m buffer zones measured from bank top to provide an effective and valuable river corridor and improve habitat connectivity. This should remain/be designed to be intrinsically dark with lux levels of 0-2 and should not contain any structures;</i></p> <p>B. <i>Provide a 5m buffer zone for ponds would also help to protect their wildlife value and ensure that the value of the adjacent terrestrial habitat is protected.</i></p>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy was introduced in response to comments made by the Environment Agency during consultation on the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy seeks to protect and improve water quality.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have positive environmental effects (biodiversity, pollution levels).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.35 Draft Policy CC2: Rivers

Draft Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
<p>A. <i>Permission will be granted for renewable and low carbon energy projects, including incorporating small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation into the design of new developments where appropriate, feasible and viable, provided that:</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. <i>The proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape, the natural environment, biodiversity, the cultural environment, the historic environment, adjoining land uses and residential amenity;⁽³²⁾ and</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. <i>Appropriate mitigation measures would be taken to minimise and, where possible address, adverse impacts; and</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">iii. <i>The proposal avoids unacceptable cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</i></p> <p>B. <i>Proposals for wind turbines must also, following consultation, demonstrate that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and, therefore, the proposal has their backing; and</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. <i>Be located in an area identified as being suitable for such use within a Neighbourhood Plan; or</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. <i>For small-scale turbines: be directly related to, and generate power principally for, the operation of a farmstead, other rural business or a local settlement.</i></p>
Policy background
This policy is an amended version of Policy CC3: Renewable Energy included in the 2016 Draft Plan. The policy now refers to proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation as well as encouraging their inclusion in new developments where this is appropriate, viable and feasible. This is an amended version of Policy NE6 included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy encourages renewable energy and low carbon projects where there are no unacceptable impacts on a range of factors.
Initial SA Assessment

32 *The historic environment includes the archaeological environment*

Draft Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Enabling renewable energy and low carbon energy projects might be expected to have significant positive environmental effects (efficient use of natural resources, minimising pollution levels, managing climate change). The policy seeks to address any negative environmental effects (on the built and natural environment) but the significance of these, and whether impacts are cumulative, is uncertain as it would depend on the renewable energy technology developed and the number of projects delivered. Planning impacts on local communities are also addressed by the policy and provision made for Neighbourhood Plans to identify suitable areas for such use.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.36 Draft Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Draft Policy CC4: Sustainable Design

The council will require all developments to be designed to reduce both the extent and the impacts of climate change; it will promote zero carbon development and encourage all developments to meet the highest technically feasible and financially viable environmental standards during construction and occupation:

A. *All developments should seek reductions in carbon dioxide emissions through the following sequence of priorities, as set out in the energy hierarchy:*

- i. *Energy reduction; then*
- ii. *Energy efficiency; then*
- iii. *Renewable energy; then*
- iv. *Low carbon energy; then*
- v. *Conventional energy.*

B. *The council will encourage*

- 1. *Proposals that incorporate passive design measures that reduce the need for heating, cooling and ventilation systems.*
- 2. *Proposals that include design measures to minimise the reliance on artificial lighting through siting, design, layout and building orientation that maximises sunlight and daylight and avoids overshadowing.*
- 3. *Greater energy efficiency, including sensitive energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings.*

Domestic development:

- C. *The council encourages developers to meet independently accredited energy and sustainability standards, such as, the Passive House Institute's Passive House standard (including EnerPHit where appropriate), and the BRE⁽³³⁾ Home Quality Mark.*
- D. *All developments of ten dwellings or more, or 1000 sq m or above of gross floorspace, will be required to submit an energy statement demonstrating how the energy hierarchy has been applied to make the fullest contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in support of the council's Climate Change Strategy and the Climate Change Act (2008).*

Non-domestic development:

33 Building Research Establishment

Draft Policy CC4: Sustainable Design
E. <i>New non-domestic developments, excluding conversions and extensions of less than 500 sq m, will be required to achieve a minimum standard of BREEAM⁽³⁴⁾ 'Excellent' (or any future national equivalent).</i>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan, which has been amended further following consultation, in order to address issues associated with climate change more effectively. It aims to ensure new developments are designed to both reduce the extent and impacts of climate change, promoting zero carbon development and encouraging all developments to meet the highest environmental standards. An energy hierarchy for all developments is set out together with the requirement for an energy statement to be produced for proposals for 10 or more dwellings, and for non-domestic development the standard to be met for energy and sustainability is set.
Initial SA Assessment
Any reduction in energy usage brought about by the application of the highest environmental standards will have significant positive effects on environmental (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and social (improving the quality of housing) objectives.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.37 Draft Policy CC4: Sustainable Design

Heritage and Placemaking

Draft Policy HP1: Harrogate Town Centre Improvements
<p><i>The vitality and viability of Harrogate town centre as the district's largest business, retail, leisure and tourist destination, and a major conference and exhibition venue, will be enhanced through the:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Realisation of development opportunities in the town centre, including the:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. construction of a modern transport hub on Station Parade, as part of a wider mixed use development incorporating high quality office space, retail and residential uses; and</i> <i>ii. mixed use development of land off Dragon Road</i> <p>B. <i>Improvement of B1 office space</i></p> <p>C. <i>Improvement and development of key visitor attractions.</i></p> <p>D. <i>Improvement of the town centre's public realm and environment.</i></p> <p>E. <i>Creation of flexible spaces for recreation and events.</i></p> <p>F. <i>Management of the evening and night-time economy.</i></p> <p>G. <i>Management of on and off street parking.</i></p> <p>H. <i>Improvement of routes and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan that has been amended following consultation to include the requirement to improve B1 office space (B) and minor rewording to include a more general measure relating to the improvement and development of key visitor attractions (C). The policy provides a framework for the implementation of a number of improvements in Harrogate town centre.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have positive economic effects by providing the opportunity for development and investment in the town centre. Positive environmental effects will be achieved through environmental improvements. There may be some negative effects on the built environment but the extent of these would be dependant on the site and/or project implemented and mitigation through application of other relevant Local Plan policies.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.38 Draft Policy HP1: Harrogate Town Centre Improvements

Draft Policy HP2: Heritage Assets
<p><i>This policy applies to designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for development should protect and, where appropriate, enhance those elements that contribute to the significance of the district's heritage assets. Special regard will be had to those aspects of the historic environment which are of particular importance to the distinctive character of the District.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals will be permitted where they:</i></p> <p>A. <i>demonstrate a thorough understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, how this has informed the proposed development, and how the proposal would impact on the asset's significance. This will be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and the potential impact of the proposal.;</i></p> <p>B. <i>ensure that proposals affecting a Listed Building or its setting protect or enhance those features which contribute to its special architectural or historic interest.</i></p> <p>C. <i>ensure that any development that would have an impact on the World Heritage Site or its setting will conserve, and where appropriate, enhance those elements that contribute towards its Outstanding Universal Value. Particular attention will be paid to the protection of key views and vistas from the Georgian Pleasure Grounds and there will be a strong presumption against tall or very large buildings within the World Heritage Site or its visual setting. Within the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone applicants will be required to demonstrate that their scheme will not harm those elements which contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site;</i></p>

Draft Policy HP2: Heritage Assets
<p><i>D. ensure that proposals affecting a conservation area protect and, where appropriate, enhance those elements that have been identified as making a positive contribution to the character and special architectural or historic interest of the area and its setting;</i></p> <p><i>E. ensure that any development that would affect a Registered Historic Park and Garden should not harm those elements which contribute to its layout, design, character, appearance or setting (including any key views from or towards the landscape) or prejudice its future restoration</i></p> <p><i>F. ensure proposals affecting a registered historic battlefield would not harm its historic, archaeological or landscape interest or prejudice any potential for interpretation;</i></p> <p><i>G. ensure that proposals affecting a Scheduled Monument or other archaeological site of national importance conserve those elements which contribute to their archaeological interest and their setting.</i></p> <p><i>H. Development affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains</i></p> <p><i>Harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset or archaeological site of national importance will be permitted only where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of such assets will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be permitted only where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm.</i></p> <p><i>Schemes that help to ensure a sustainable future for the district's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay will be supported.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>The policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan has been amended following consultation and discussion with Historic England. The amended policy sets out in greater detail the designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting which must be protected and where appropriate enhanced. The policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan was an amended version of Policy HP1 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015).</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>As the policy relates directly to the protection and enhancement of the district's designated and non-designated heritage assets a significant positive effect on cultural heritage might be expected. However, as the policy (in line with national planning policy) allows for some level of harm, if this is outweighed by other benefits, this may be uncertain.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.39 Draft Policy HP2: Heritage Assets

Draft Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness
<p><i>New development should incorporate high quality building, urban and landscape design that protects, enhances or reinforces those characteristics, qualities and features that contribute to the local distinctiveness of the district's rural and urban environments. In particular, development should:</i></p> <p><i>A. Respect the spatial qualities of the local area, including the scale, appearance and use of spaces about and between buildings or structures, visual relationships, views and vistas;</i></p> <p><i>B. Respond positively to the building density, building footprints, built form, building orientation, building height and grain of the context- including the manner in which this context has developed and changed over time;</i></p> <p><i>C. Recognise the contribution of the natural environment including biodiversity, landscape and green infrastructure;</i></p> <p><i>D. Recognise the contribution of fenestration, roofscape, detailing, trees and planting, the palette and application of materials, traditional building techniques, and evidence of past and present activity to local distinctiveness and ultimately to landscape character;</i></p> <p><i>E. Incorporate design that is inspired by its local context or the best of contemporary practice that fits comfortably in its surroundings.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy is an amended version of Policy HP2 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) which was amended by the inclusion of criterion C in response to consultation comments.</p>

Draft Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness
Initial SA Assessment
This policy aims to enhance and protect local distinctiveness through promoting high quality building, landscape and urban design and provides clear criteria against which all development proposals will be assessed. Whilst some of these are protected through international, national or local designations, much of what makes the district distinctive is not designated. Significant positive effects can, therefore, be expected against environmental objectives (historic and built environment).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.40 Draft Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness

Draft Policy HP4: Protecting Amenity
<i>Development proposals should be designed to ensure that they will not result in significant adverse impacts on the amenity of occupiers and neighbours.</i>
<i>Amenity considerations will include the impacts of development on:</i>
A. <i>Overlooking and loss of privacy;</i>
B. <i>Overbearing and loss of light; and</i>
C. <i>Vibration, fumes, odour noise and other disturbance.</i>
<i>The individual and cumulative impacts of development proposals on amenity will be considered.</i>
<i>New residential development should incorporate well designed and located private or communal outdoor amenity space which is of an adequate size for the likely occupancy of the proposed dwellings.</i>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan, which following consultation has been amended to include 'communal' in the final sentence. The policy sets out factors to be assessed when considering the impact of development on amenity and that adequate private or communal outdoor residential amenity space is provided in new developments.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy might be expected to have significant positive effects on social (quality housing, good health) and environmental (minimising pollution levels) objectives.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.41 Draft Policy HP4: Protecting Amenity

Draft Policy HP5: Public Rights of Way
<i>Proposals for development that would affect existing public rights of way will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that:</i>
A. <i>The routes and the recreational and amenity value of rights of way will be protected, or satisfactory diverted routes that deliver a level of recreational and amenity value at least as good as the routes being replaced are provided; and</i>
B. <i>In all cases, opportunities for enhancement through the addition of new links to the existing network and the provision of improved facilities have been fully explored and, where appropriate, all reasonable and viable opportunities have been taken up.</i>
Policy background
This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and remains unchanged from Policy HP3 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy aims to protect public rights of way so that the routes and their existing recreational and amenity value is not undermined by new development. It also aims, where appropriate, to use development to deliver enhancements to the public right of way network and provide additional links.

Draft Policy HP5: Public Rights of Way
Initial SA Assessment
The district's network of public rights of way and other paths provide an important recreational resource that enables the public to experience and enjoy the environment through activities such as walking, cycling and horse riding. This plays an important role in ensuring physical and mental health and wellbeing and an important sustainable transport resource. Protecting and enhancing existing provision will maintain access to these routes. Significant social positive effects can, therefore, be noted in relation to health and provision of recreational activities and objectives.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.42 Draft Policy HP5: Public Rights of Way

Draft Policy HP6: Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities
<p>A. <i>Proposals for development that would involve the loss of existing outdoor public and private sport, open space and recreational facilities will be permitted only where:</i></p> <p><i>i. The applicant can demonstrate that there is a surplus of similar facilities in the area and that the loss would not adversely affect the existing and potential recreational needs of the local population, making allowance for the likely demand generated by allocations in this plan; or</i></p> <p><i>ii. A satisfactory replacement facility is provided in a suitable location, accessible to current users, and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality; or</i></p> <p><i>iii. The land is incapable of appropriate recreational use due to its size, location and physical conditions; or</i></p> <p><i>iv. In the case of playing fields:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The sport and recreation facilities on a site would best be retained and enhanced through the development of a small part of the site, and the benefits of development to sport and recreation clearly outweigh the loss of the land; or</i> ● <i>The proposal involves the development of an alternative indoor or outdoor sports facility on the site, and the benefits of development to sport and recreation clearly outweigh the loss of the playing fields.</i> <p>B. <i>Any loss of an open space or a sport or recreational facility, which is acceptable under the above criterion, will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the loss would not cause significant harm to the amenity and local distinctiveness of the area. Small scale developments that are related to the function of an amenity open space will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits of development outweigh the harm</i></p> <p>C. <i>Development proposals that would involve the loss of existing indoor public and private sport and recreation facilities will be permitted only where:</i></p> <p><i>i. Their loss would not adversely affect the existing and potential sport and recreational needs of the local population, making allowance for the likely demand generated by allocations in this plan; or</i></p> <p><i>ii. A satisfactory replacement facility is provided on the same grounds as criterion A. ii. above; or</i></p> <p><i>iii. They are incapable of continued sport and recreational use.</i></p>
Policy background
This policy is was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and remains unchanged from Policy HP5 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). It aims to protect a wide range of indoor and outdoor sport, open space and recreational facilities.
Initial SA Assessment
Significant positive social effects in relation to health and leisure/recreational opportunities might be expected through protecting existing provision.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.43 Draft Policy HP6: Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities

Draft Policy HP7: New Sports, Open Space and Recreation Development	
<p>A. <i>New housing and mixed use developments will be required to provide new sports, open space and recreational facilities to cater for the needs arising from the development in line with the provision standards set out as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Parks and gardens: 0.15 ha per 1000 people.</i> ii. <i>Natural and semi-natural greenspace: 4.07 ha per 1000 people.</i> iii. <i>Amenity greenspace: 1.63 ha per 1000 people.</i> iv. <i>Provision for children and young people: 0.13 ha per 1000 people.</i> v. <i>Allotments and community gardens: 0.35 ha per 1000 people.</i> vi. <i>Outdoor sports facilities: 1.16 ha per 1000 people.</i> vii. <i>Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds: 0.5ha per 1000 people.</i> <p>B. <i>Proposals for the development of new sports, open space and recreation facilities will be permitted where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>The facility is located:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>In or adjacent to built up areas, wherever possible; or</i> ● <i>In remoter rural areas; is located to best serve the intended catchment population; and</i> ii. <i>the proposal would not give rise to significant traffic congestion or road safety problems; and</i> iii. <i>new buildings or structures are well designed and appropriately integrated into the landscape; and</i> iv. <i>proposals on the edge of settlements should seek to improve the setting of the settlement.</i> <p>C. <i>Proposals for sport and recreational facilities likely to attract a large number of people due to their nature or scale (including sports stadia, health and fitness centres, swimming pools and other indoor sports facilities) should be located within or adjacent to Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon, Boroughbridge, Masham or Pateley Bridge, and be accessible by regular bus or rail services.</i></p> <p>D. <i>Proposals for sport and recreational activities that require a countryside location will be permitted in the open countryside outside of development limits (or the built up area of settlements) only where they:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>cannot be located adjacent to a built up area; and</i> ii. <i>are of a scale and nature appropriate to their landscape setting; and</i> iii. <i>do not involve a significant number or size of buildings or structures; and</i> iv. <i>would not cause excessive noise disturbance or light pollution to other users of the countryside, land uses or residents in the area or adversely impact on wildlife; and</i> v. <i>would not give rise to significant traffic congestion or road safety problems.</i> 	
Policy background	<p>This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy is an amended version of Policy HP6 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) which was amended by the inclusion of reference to impacts on wildlife in criteria D (iv). The policy requires new housing development to provide the appropriate type/level of sports, open space and recreational facilities to meet needs arising from the development. It also sets criteria to assess proposals for new sport and recreational facilities.</p>
Initial SA Assessment	<p>Significant positive social effects in relation to health and accessibility to leisure/recreational opportunities might be expected.</p>
Short/medium/long term effects	<p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.44 Draft Policy HP7: New Sports, Open Space and Recreation Development

Draft Policy HP8: Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities
<p><i>Proposals for development that involves the loss of land or premises currently or last in community use (including community/village halls, schools, colleges, nurseries, places of worship, health services, care homes, libraries, public houses, and village shops or post offices that cater for day to day needs in rural communities) will be permitted only where it can be clearly demonstrated that:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Continued community uses would cause unacceptable planning problems; or</i></p> <p>B. <i>A satisfactory replacement facility is provided in a suitably convenient location for the catchment served prior to the commencement of development; or</i></p> <p>C. <i>There is no reasonable prospect of the existing use continuing on a viable basis with all options for continuance having been fully explored, and thereafter there is no reasonable prospect of securing a viable satisfactory alternative community use.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals involving the improvement of existing community facilities by way of redevelopment or extension will be supported unless it would:</i></p> <p>D. <i>Result in a significant adverse impact on residential amenity; or</i></p> <p>E. <i>Cause unacceptable planning problems for other adjacent land uses; or</i></p> <p>F. <i>Increase traffic to levels that would harm the safety and free flow of traffic on the highway network.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and is unchanged from Policy HP7 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015).</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy encourages the retention of community services and facilities by resisting changes of use. There should, therefore, be no adverse effects resulting from this policy. However, the policy does allow for some changes of use, subject to the satisfaction of the policy criteria. Any impacts resulting from such changes can only be assessed when specific sites have been identified.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.45 Draft Policy HP8: Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities

Policy HP9: Provision of New Community Facilities
<p><i>New community facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for the facility, and the following criteria are met:</i></p> <p>A. <i>The facility is of a scale and nature appropriate to its location and intended purpose;</i></p> <p>B. <i>The facility is accessible to the community it is intended to serve;</i></p> <p>C. <i>There are no significant adverse impacts on residential amenity;</i></p> <p>D. <i>There will be no significant loss of industrial, business or housing land or buildings, recreational land or important amenity open space;</i></p> <p>E. <i>All options to reuse appropriately located buildings are exhausted before proposals for the development of new buildings are considered;</i></p> <p>F. <i>The facility would not give rise to significant traffic congestion or road safety problems.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and is unchanged from the amended version of Policy HP8 included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy was amended by the inclusion of criteria F.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should lead to significant positive effects on social objectives.</p>

Policy HP9: Provision of New Community Facilities
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.46 Policy HP9: Provision of New Community Facilities

Natural Environment

Draft Policy NE1: Air Quality
<p>Applicants must submit an Air Quality Assessment and/or a Dust Assessment Report and identify mitigation measures to ensure no significant effects where development may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● affect the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) at Bond End, Knaresborough, High and Low Skellgate, Ripon, Woodlands Junction at Hookstone Chase, Harrogate and York Place, Knaresborough, or any other AQMAs designated over the course of the plan period. ● create emissions of dust during demolition, earth moving and construction, or through site operations associated with mineral extraction, waste disposal or agriculture. ● impact on the air quality of a SAC, SPA, or SSSI, or on a non-statutory site where there is a relevant sensitivity. ● create significant amounts of traffic. <p>Mitigation measures should ensure consistency with the Council's Air Quality Action Plan and the Habitats Regulation Assessment where impacts are related to the diversity of ecosystems, and where impacts are traffic related, the current North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan.</p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy has been amended following the 2016 Draft Plan consultation to include two additional AQMAs designated in October 2017, and ensure there are no significant effects relating to emissions of dust, impact on the air quality of ecosystems, and impacts from developments which create significant amounts of traffic. The policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan was an amended version of Policy NE1 included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) to reference other AQMAs that may be designated during the lifetime of the Local Plan.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy aims to ensure that proposals for development do not have significant effects on air quality by requiring assessment and the identification of mitigation measures which are consistent with the actions identified in the Air Quality Action Plan, the North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan in force at the time and the Habitats Regulation Assessment. Air quality is an issue in certain parts of the district and taking measures to improve this will have significant positive environmental effects by helping to reduce pollution with the secondary effects of improving health and impacts on habitats and species.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to increase over time as the policy takes effect.</p>

Table 9.47 Draft Policy NE1: Air Quality

Draft Policy NE2: Water Quality
<p>Developers shall undertake thorough risk assessments of the impact of proposals on surface and groundwater systems considering appropriate avoidance measures before incorporating appropriate mitigation measures where necessary. The council will expect developers to demonstrate that all proposed development will be served by an adequate wholesome supply of water, appropriate sewerage infrastructure and that there is sufficient sewage treatment capacity to ensure that there is no deterioration of water quality.</p> <p>Development will not be permitted where it would:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Prejudice the quality or quantity of surface or ground water; B. Have an adverse impact on water dependent Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Natura 2000 sites; C. Prejudice the use and quality of the district's spa waters. D. Have an adverse impact on potable groundwater supplies within Source Protection Zones 1
<p>Policy background</p>

Draft Policy NE2: Water Quality
The policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and following consultation has been amended to include <i>D. Have an adverse impact on potable ground water supplies within Source Protections Zones 1</i> . The policy was an amended version of Policy NE2 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) and had been amended to refer to appropriate avoidance measures and impacts on water dependant international and national ecological sites.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy seeks to ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on the quality or quantity of surface or ground water, or on potable groundwater supplies within Source Protection Zones 1, is served by an adequate supply of water sewerage infrastructure and treatment capacity and does not prejudice the use and quality of spa waters. Ground water resources are susceptible to a wide range of threats from land use policies and the draft policy seeks to avoid contamination. The policy also has a positive effect on the protection of the Spa waters, an important asset in the district.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.48 Draft Policy NE2: Water Quality

Draft Policy NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment
Proposals that protect and enhance features of ecological and geological interest and seek to provide net gains in biodiversity will be supported.
This will be achieved by:
<p>A. Considering proposals which would have a direct or indirect impact on a site protected under international or national legislation, including its features of interest or species, within the context of the statutory protection afforded to them.</p> <p>B. Permitting development that affects the interest features of Local Sites only where an appraisal has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</p> <p>C. Permitting proposals which would impact on UK priority habitats and priority species or priority habitats, networks and species identified in the Harrogate Biodiversity Action Plan, or successive document, only where significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</p> <p>D. Refusing planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including historic wetlands and species-rich grasslands, ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.</p> <p>E. Requiring proposals for major developments⁽³⁵⁾ to undertake biodiversity accounting with the aim of avoiding a net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain</p> <p>F. Requiring proposals to increase connectivity of habitats by locating features which enlarge, connect or support existing green corridors and natural and semi-natural green spaces in line with policy NE5 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>G. Requiring proposals to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes.</p> <p>A. Considering proposals which would have a direct or indirect impact on a site protected under international or national legislation, including its features of interest or species, within the context of the statutory protection afforded to them.</p> <p>B. Permitting development that affects the interest features of Local Sites only where an appraisal has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</p> <p>C. Permitting proposals which would impact on UK priority habitats and priority species or priority habitats, networks and species identified in the Harrogate Biodiversity Action Plan, or successive document, only where significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</p> <p>D. Refusing planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including historic wetlands and species-rich grasslands, ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.</p> <p>E. Requiring proposals for major developments⁽³⁶⁾ to undertake biodiversity accounting with the aim of avoiding a net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain</p> <p>F. Requiring proposals to increase connectivity of habitats by locating features which enlarge, connect or support existing green corridors and natural and semi-natural green spaces in line with policy NE5 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>G. Requiring proposals to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes.</p>
Policy background
The policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan but has been amended following consultation to set out clearly the ways in which net gains in biodiversity can be achieved where proposals seek to protect and enhance features of ecological and geological interest. The policy was an amended version of Policy NE3 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) which was amended in response to comments received to the consultation.

35 For housing, major developments are those that consist of ten or more dwellings or, where the number of dwellings is not known, those developments of 0.5ha or more. For all other uses, major developments are those that consist of 1000 sq m of floor space or more or where the site area is 1ha or more.

36 For housing, major developments are those that consist of ten or more dwellings or, where the number of dwellings is not known, those developments of 0.5ha or more. For all other uses, major developments are those that consist of 1000 sq m of floor space or more or where the site area is 1ha or more.

Draft Policy NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment
Initial SA Assessment
The policy aims to protect and enhance features of ecological and geological interest and seek to provide net gains in biodiversity, setting out how this will be achieved. This will have significant positive environmental effects through maintaining a bio-diverse natural environment.
Short/medium/long term effects
It is anticipated that effects are likely to increase over time as the policy takes effect.

Table 9.49 Draft Policy NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment

Draft Policy NE4: Landscape Character
Landscape Character
Proposals that will protect, enhance or restore the landscape character of Harrogate district for its own intrinsic beauty and for its benefit to the economic, environmental and social well-being of the district will be supported.
This will be achieved by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Requiring that development has particular regard to maintaining the aesthetic and biodiversity qualities of the natural and man-made heritage within the landscape such as trees and woodland, hedgerows, walls, buildings, watercourses, ponds, reservoirs, lakes, ecological networks or other topographical features; B. Requiring that development proposals are informed by and are sympathetic to the distinctive landscape character areas as identified in the Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment and that proposals respect the distribution and form of settlements and buildings in their landscape setting; C. Requiring that development proposals protect and/or enhance the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape and consider the ambiance of the area, including nocturnal character, level and type of activity and tranquillity, sense of enclosure/exposure; D. Requiring that visually sensitive skylines, hills and valley sides and visual amenity are protected and/or enhanced; E. Resisting development which would harm or be detrimental to the character of the local and wider landscape or the setting of a settlement.
The council will work with landowners and statutory agencies to encourage land management practises that will protect and reinforce landscape character across the district and proposals which seek to restore areas of degraded landscape or individual landscape elements will be supported.
Locally Valued Landscapes
Outside of those landscapes protected by national landscape designations, the impact of development proposals on the following Special Landscape Areas, and shown on the Policies Map, will be carefully considered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Warren Top - Knox Hill, Oak Beck Valley to the north west of Harrogate b. Nidd Gorge c. Scriven Park and Coney Garth d. Crimple Valley e. Rudding Park f. Pine Woods and Valley Gardens g. Oak Beck Valley to the west of Harrogate including Birk Crag and Cardale Wood h. Ure Valley, Ripon i. Skell and Laver Valleys, Ripon
The Special Landscape Areas are valued locally for their high quality landscape and their importance to the settings of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. The designation reinforces the importance of these landscapes and their high sensitivity to inappropriate development which would adversely impact on the quality of the area designated. Development proposals within these areas are required to meet the following criteria:
F. Avoid significant loss of key characteristics that contribute to the quality of the Special Landscape Area and the setting of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.
G. Ensure that development proposals are linked to existing settlements and are designed to integrate the urban edge with the countryside and where appropriate to enhance the appearance of the urban fringe.

Draft Policy NE4: Landscape Character
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which has been amended following consultation to remove the element covering the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is now covered by a new policy GS8: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The potential scope of the policy was included in the Issues and Options Consultation (July 2015).</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The aim of the policy is to ensure that the landscape character of the district and locally important Special Landscape Areas around Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon are protected from inappropriate development. This will have a significant positive effect on environmental objectives (maintaining an attractive natural environment) and also the historic environment.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.50 Draft Policy NE4: Landscape Character

Draft Policy NE5: Green Infrastructure
<p><i>Development proposals should:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>Protect and enhance the social, environmental and economic benefits of existing green infrastructure features and/or incorporate new green infrastructure features within their design;</i> B. <i>Capitalise on opportunities to enhance and/or create green links between green infrastructure features such as those listed in the green infrastructure checklist contained in Section 10, Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (November 2014);</i> C. <i>Avoid creating undifferentiated built-up areas within its overall boundaries and to prevent built-form coalescence;</i> D. <i>Where they are within or in close proximity to a green infrastructure corridor, enhance the functionality and connectivity of the corridor;</i> E. <i>Conserve and enhance the high quality and character of the district's towns, villages and rural environment by ensuring that all forms of new development are designed to a high standard and maintain and enhance the local vernacular and 'sense of place' of individual settlements;</i> F. <i>Safeguard the character of urban areas as manifest in the system of open spaces which link town and countryside; and</i> G. <i>Identify opportunities to work with partners at the local, district and sub-regional levels to deliver multiple key green infrastructure benefits.</i>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan. Following consultation amendments have been made to (A) To protect and enhance the social, environmental and economic benefits of existing green infrastructure features and/or incorporate new features within developments. The policy seeks to ensure that green areas that make an important contribution to the character of local areas are retained or new areas created as part of development.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have significant positive effects on biodiversity. Conserving and enhancing green infrastructure within the district will help to provide habitats and ensure habitat connectivity. In addition, by requiring new development to incorporate green infrastructure there is likely to be biodiversity linkages. There should also be positive effects on social (on health and recreation activities) and environmental (accessible transport) objectives as protecting and enhancing green infrastructure should facilitate more outdoor recreation activities such as walking and cycling. This in turn will also have positive effects on the local economy, by contributing to the creation of conditions for business success.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.51 Draft Policy NE5: Green Infrastructure

Draft Policy NE6: Local Green Space
<p><i>The sites in Table 9.1, and as identified on the Policies Map, are proposed for allocation as Local Green Space:</i></p>

Draft Policy NE6: Local Green Space		
Site Ref	Settlement	Name
LGS22	Harrogate	Beckwith Avenue Allotments
LGS25	Harrogate	Bachelor Fields
LGS28	Harrogate	The Pinewoods
LGS34	Harrogate	Grange Quarry Park
LGS101	Harrogate	Oatlands Allotments
LGS102	Harrogate	Pine Street Allotments
LGS103	Harrogate	Forest Avenue Allotments
LGS104	Harrogate	North Outfall Allotments
LGS106	Harrogate	Unity Allotments
LGS108	Harrogate	Stonefall Allotments
LGS109	Harrogate	Claro Allotments
LGS110	Harrogate	Panhandle Park and railway embankment
LGS111	Harrogate	Stonefall Park (update boundary)
LGS75	Knaresborough	Knaresborough House
LGS81	Knaresborough	Aspin Pond
LGS58	Scriven	Jacob Smith Park
LGS47	Masham	Masham Allotments
LGS9	Burnt Yates	Community Amenity Area
LGS14	Grantley	Playing Field
LGS35	Killinghall	Land at Cautley Drive
LGS48	North Deighton	The Green
LGS50	North Stainley	Community Garden
LGS51	North Stainley	Recreation Ground
LGS71	Spofforth	East Park Playground and Recreation Park
LGS73	Spofforth	Millennium Garden

Table 9.53 Local Green Spaces

Draft Policy NE6: Local Green Space
<i>Development will not be permitted within a Local Green Space designated either within the Harrogate District Local Plan or an approved Neighbourhood Plan, unless there are very special circumstances where the public benefits of the development proposed would outweigh the harm that would be caused by development within the Local Green Space.</i>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which has been amended, following consultation and further assessment, to add additional sites. It identifies the green areas of particular local significance to local communities proposed to be designated as Local Green Space.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy will have positive environmental effects by seeking to protect important greenspace within local communities.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.52 Draft Policy NE6: Local Green Space

Draft Policy NE7: Trees and Woodland
Development should positively incorporate new and protect and enhance existing trees that have wildlife, landscape, historic, amenity, productive or cultural value or contribute to the character and/or setting of a settlement, unless there are clear and demonstrable reasons why removal would aid delivery of a better development.
Proposals that would result in damage or destruction to ancient or veteran trees or subject to a TPO will be permitted where:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is an overriding need for the development that outweighs the loss or harm; ● Development is location specific and there is no preferable alternative location.
Development that results in removal or damage to trees will be required to provide replacement trees on-site.
Wherever appropriate planting of additional trees should be included in new developments.
Policy background
This Policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan but has been amended following consultation to encourage new planting and the protection and enhancement of trees and woodland as part of development proposals unless there are clear and demonstrable reasons why removal would aid delivery of better development. The policy is an amended version of Policy NE5 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) which was amended by the inclusion of a reference to planting trees within new developments.
Initial SA Assessment
Trees and woodlands that have wildlife, landscape, historic, amenity, productive or cultural value or contribute to the character and/or setting of a settlement should be retained and enhanced and their loss prevented unless there are clear and demonstrable reasons why removal would aid delivery of a better environment. This will have a significant positive effect on the objective of maintaining a bio-diverse and attractive natural environment. There are also positive effects in that it provides an attractive environment for leisure and recreation activities and the protection and enhancement of trees that have wildlife, landscape, historic, amenity, productive or cultural value or contribute to the character and/or setting of a settlement
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 9.54 Draft Policy NE7: Trees and Woodland

Draft Policy NE8: Protection of Agricultural Land
<p>The best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) will be protected from development not associated with agriculture or forestry.</p> <p>Sites of over 5 hectares which may affect the best and most versatile agricultural land should produce an agricultural land classification survey to determine the quality, quantity and accurate location of agricultural land in grades 1, 2 and 3a. Planning permission for development affecting such land will only be granted exceptionally if there is an overriding need for the development and either:</p> <p>A. Sufficient land of a lower grade (grades 3b, 4 and 5) is unavailable or available lower grade land has an environmental value recognised by a statutory wildlife, historic, landscape or archaeological designation and outweighs the agricultural considerations; or</p> <p>B. The benefits of the development justify the loss of high quality agricultural land.</p> <p>If best and most versatile land needs to be developed and there is a choice between sites in different grades, land of the lowest grade available must be used except where other sustainability considerations outweigh land quality issues.</p> <p>Proposals for development should demonstrate that soil resources have been protected and used sustainably in line with best practice.</p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which has been amended following consultation to include the requirement that sites over 5 ha, which may affect the best and most versatile agricultural land, should produce an agricultural land classification survey. The policy seeks to ensure that where it is available, lower quality agricultural land should be used in preference to higher quality land unless other considerations outweigh this.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have positive environmental effects by seeking to limit the loss of high quality agricultural land. However, this may be uncertain as in some areas of the district the use of higher quality land may be unavoidable.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.55 Draft Policy NE8: Protection of Agricultural Land

Draft Policy NE9: Unstable and Contaminated Land
<p>NE9: Unstable and Contaminated Land</p> <p>Unstable Land</p> <p>Proposals for development on land suspected as being unstable will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated either that there is no foreseeable instability, or that the effects of such instability can reasonably be overcome.</p> <p>With specific regard to subsidence due to gypsum dissolution in the Ripon area, significant building development in areas which are suspected as being potentially susceptible to the problem will be subject to development control procedures, based on the development guidance categories in the section below titled Gypsum Related Subsidence in the Ripon Area and as shown on the Policies Map. The accompanying advice on Gypsum Related Subsidence in the Ripon Area, including the requirements for Ground Stability Assessment Reports and Declaration Forms in certain areas should be taken into account in all applications for development.</p> <p>Contaminated Land</p> <p>Proposals for the redevelopment or re-use of land known or suspected to be contaminated and development or activities that pose a significant new risk of land contamination will be considered having regard to:</p> <p>A. The findings of a preliminary land contamination risk assessment;</p> <p>B. The compatibility of the intended use with the condition of the land; and</p> <p>C. The environmental sensitivity of the site.</p> <p>Proposals that fail to demonstrate that the intended use would be compatible with the condition of the land or which fail to exploit appropriate opportunities for decontamination will be resisted.</p>

Draft Policy NE9: Unstable and Contaminated Land
Policy background
<p>This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and following consultation has been amended in respect of reference to gypsum dissolution and Appendix 2 by adding requirements for Ground Stability Assessment Reports and Declaration Forms. The Policy is an amended version of NE7 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy seeks to restrict development on unstable land and, in particular, provides special procedures for addressing areas of gypsum in Ripon and identifies the issues proposals on contaminated land need to have regard to.</p>
Initial SA Assessment
<p>The policy has the potential for significant positive environmental effects through addressing areas of contamination and by bringing back into use such land. The policy also seeks to ensure that appropriate investigation and assessment is undertaken in relation to proposals for development on land where subsidence due to gypsum dissolution in the Ripon area may be an issue.</p>
Short/medium/long term effects
<p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 9.56 Draft Policy NE9: Unstable and Contaminated Land

Delivery and Monitoring

DM1: Housing Allocations

The sites shown at table 10.1, and on the Policies Map, are allocated for housing development and associated uses. They will be developed in accordance with relevant Local Plan policy requirements, and the development requirements identified in respect of each site.

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name	Potential number of dwellings
H2	Harrogate	Land north of Knox Lane, Harrogate	52
H17	Harrogate	Heath Lodge Care Home, Harrogate	11
H18	Harrogate	Greenfield Court, 42 Wetherby Road, Harrogate	25
H21	Harrogate	Land at Kingsley Drive, Harrogate	173 (across H21 and H48)
H22	Harrogate	Land at Granby Farm, Harrogate	90
H23	Harrogate	Land north of Kingsley Farm, Harrogate	140
H36	Harrogate	Former Police Training Centre, Yew Tree Lane, Harrogate	163
H48	Harrogate	Land adjacent to Kingsley Farm, Harrogate	See H21
H49	Harrogate	Windmill Farm, Otley Road, Harrogate	776
H56	Harrogate	Land to the north of Cow Dyke Farm, Harrogate	139
H65	Harrogate	Harlow Nurseries, Harrogate	40
H69	Harrogate	Land to the east of Knox Hill, Harrogate	73
H70	Harrogate	Land east of Whinney Lane, Harrogate	30
K23	Knaresborough	Land north of Bar Lane and east of Boroughbridge road, Knaresborough	18
K24	Knaresborough	Land at Halfpenny Lane and south of Water Lane, Knaresborough	148
K25	Knaresborough	Land at Highfield Farm, Knaresborough	402
K37	Knaresborough	Land at Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough	146
R1	Ripon	Land adjacent to 63 Bondgate, Ripon	10
R5	Ripon	Land north of King's Mead, Ripon	53
R6	Ripon	Land at Springfield Close Farm, Ripon	20
R8	Ripon	Land at West Lane, Ripon	390
R24	Ripon	Deverell Barracks, Ripon	196

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name	Potential number of dwellings
R27	Ripon	Laver Banks, Clothholme Road, Ripon	63
B2	Boroughbridge	Land west of Leeming Lane, Langthorpe	52
B4	Boroughbridge	Land north of Aldborough Gate, Boroughbridge	171
B10	Boroughbridge	Old Hall Caravan Park, Langthorpe	67
B11	Boroughbridge	Land at the Bungalow, Boroughbridge	10
B12	Boroughbridge	Land at Stumps Cross, Boroughbridge	397
B18	Boroughbridge	Old Poultry Farm, Leeming Lane, Langthorpe	38
B21	Boroughbridge	Land at Aldborough Gate, Boroughbridge	178
M8	Masham	Land north of Swinton Road, Masham	48
M13	Masham	Land at Thorpe Road (smaller site), Masham	80
P1	Pateley Bridge	Land south of Ashfield Court (smaller site), Pateley Bridge	78 (across P1, P5 and P10)
P5	Pateley Bridge	Grassfield Court, Pateley Bridge	See P1
P7	Pateley Bridge	Former Highways Depot, Pateley Bridge	13
P10	Pateley Bridge	Grassfield House, Pateley Bridge	See P1
BW9	Birstwith	Land to the south of Clint Bank, Birstwith	18
BW10	Birstwith	Land south of Wreaks Road (smaller site), Birstwith	27
BM2	Bishop Monkton	Former allotments off Knaresborough Road, Bishop Monkton	48
BM3	Bishop Monkton	Land at Church Farm, Bishop Monkton	32
BM4	Bishop Monkton	Land at Knaresborough Road, Bishop Monkton	46
BL9	Burton Leonard	Alfred Hymas site, Burton Leonard	41
DB5	Dacre Banks	Land to the west of Dacre Banks (smaller site)	42
DR1	Darley	Land at Stumps Lane, Darley	9
DR14	Darley	Land at Sheepcote Lane (combined site), Darley	88
DF4	Dishforth	Land north east of Thornfield Avenue, Dishforth	43
GB2	Goldsborough	Land at Low Farm, Goldsborough	9
GB4	Goldsborough	Land adjacent to cricket ground, Goldsborough	36

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name	Potential number of dwellings
GH2	Green Hammerton	Land at New Lane, Green Hammerton	55
GH9	Green Hammerton	Land west of B6265 and north of A59, Green Hammerton	54
HM7	Hampsthwaite	Land off Brookfield Garth, Hampsthwaite	36
HM9	Hampsthwaite	Land to the north of Meadow Close, Hampsthwaite	75
KL2	Killinghall	Land adjoining Grainbeck Manor, Killinghall	45
KL6	Killinghall	Land at Manor Farm, Killinghall	77
KH11	Kirk Hammerton	Land at Station Road, Kirk Hammerton	30
KM1	Kirkby Malzeard	Wensleydale Dairy Products Limited, Kirkby Malzeard	16
KM4	Kirkby Malzeard	Land south of Richmond Garth, Kirkby Malzeard	23
KM5	Kirkby Malzeard	Land east of Richmond Garth, Kirkby Malzeard	8
MK8	Markington	Land to the south of High Mill Farm, Markington	
MG7	Marton cum Grafton	Land north of Braimber Lane (smaller site), Marton cum Grafton	12
MG8	Marton cum Grafton	Yew Tree Farm, (smaller site), Marton cum Grafton	20
NS3	North Stainley	Land to west of Cockpit Green, North Stainley	134
NS6	North Stainley	Land south of A6108 (smaller site), North Stainley	65
PN17	Pannal	Land adjoining Spring Lane, Pannal	72
PN19	Pannal	Land to the west of Leeds Road, Pannal	277
SH1	Sharow	Land at New Road, Sharow	62
SP4	Spofforth	Land at Castle Farm, Spofforth	22
SP6	Spofforth	Land at Massey Fold, Spofforth	97
SV1	Staveley	Land between Minskip Road and Low Field Lane, Staveley	72
SB1	Summerbridge	Clough House Farm, Summerbridge	45
SB5	Summerbridge	Land at Braisty Woods, Summerbridge	24
TW3	Tockwith	Church Farm, Tockwith	53

Table 9.58 Housing Allocations

Commitments⁽³⁷⁾

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name	Number of dwellings permitted
H3	Harrogate	Land at Kingsley Road, Harrogate	91
H6	Harrogate	BT Training Centre, St George's Drive, Harrogate	88
H46	Harrogate	Land at Otley Road, Harrogate	125
K21	Knaresborough	Land south of Bar Lane and east of Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough	78
K22	Knaresborough	Land at Orchard Close, Knaresborough	74
R23	Ripon	Former Ripon Cathedral Choir School	117
DB3	Dacre Banks	Abbots Garage and adjacent land, Dacre Banks	22
DF2	Dishforth	Land at North End, Dishforth	72
GH4	Green Hammerton	Land to the east of Bernard Lane, Green Hammerton	20
KL13	Killinghall	Former cricket club and adjoining land, Killinghall	73
KB1	Kirby Hill	Land east of St John's Walk, Kirby Hill	34
KH4	Kirk Hammerton	Land north of Station Road, Kirk Hammerton	18
MK9(1)	Markington	Land at High Mill Farm, High Street, Markington	25

Table 9.59 Housing Commitments - draft allocation sites that have now gained planning permission

1. This site forms part of site MK8

Policy background

The policy identifies the sites that have been allocated to provide new housing over the plan period.

Initial SA Assessment

A sustainability appraisal of sites has been undertaken separately and the assessment of sites included in the plan can be found in Chapter 7.0.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the medium to long term, reflecting the likely delivery timescale for site allocations.

Table 9.57 Draft Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

1. This site forms part of site MK8

³⁷ Commitments refer to those sites that the council has granted permission for, or is minded to do so subject to the signing of a section 106.

Draft Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

The sites at table 10.2 and shown on the Policies Map are allocated for industrial/business development. They will be developed in accordance with relevant Local Plan policy requirements, and the development requirements identified in respect of each site.

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
H16	Harrogate	Playing fields, Harrogate College
H28	Harrogate	Land at Wetherby Road, Harrogate
MB3	Melmerby	Land south of Barker Business Park, Melmerby
MB6	Melmerby	Land at Melmerby Industrial Estate
MB8	Melmerby	Land west of Barker Business Park, (larger site), Melmerby
PN18	Pannal	Employment site south of Almsford Bridge, Pannal

Table 9.61 Employment Allocations

Commitments

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
FX4	Flaxby	Strategic Employment site to the south of the A59, Flaxby Green Park - COMMITMENT

Table 9.62 Employment Commitments

Policy background

The policy identifies the sites that have been allocated to provide new employment land over the plan period.

Initial SA Assessment

A sustainability appraisal of sites has been undertaken separately and the assessment of sites can be found in Chapter 7.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the medium to long term, reflecting the likely delivery timescale for site allocations.

Table 9.60 Draft Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations

The sites shown at table 10.3 and on the Policies Map, are allocated for a mix of housing and industrial/business development and associated uses. They will be developed in accordance with relevant Local Plan policy requirements, and the development requirements identified in respect of each site.

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
H37	Harrogate	Land at Station Parade, Harrogate

Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations

Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
H51	Harrogate	Land east of Lady Lane, Harrogate
H63	Harrogate	Dragon Road car park, Harrogate
K17	Knaresborough	Former Cattle Market, Knaresborough
R25	Ripon	Claro Barracks, Ripon

Table 10.3 Mixed Use Allocations

Policy background

The policy identifies the sites that have been allocated to provide new mixed use (housing and employment) development over the plan period.

Initial SA Assessment

A sustainability appraisal of sites has been undertaken separately and the assessment of draft site allocations can be found in Chapter 7.

Short/medium/long term effects

The effects are anticipated to extend over the medium to long term, reflecting the likely delivery timescale for site allocations.

Table 9.63 Draft Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations

Policy DM4: New Settlement Allocation

Land in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area has been identified as a broad location for growth during the plan period and beyond. The boundary, nature and form of a new settlement within this broad location will be established in a separate New Settlement Development Plan Document (DPD).

The DPD will be produced in consultation with key stakeholders and the local community and will include a concept plan and place making parameters, which will be incorporated into any future planning applications, together with a phasing and implementation strategy, which will set out how the rate of development will be linked to the provision of the necessary social, physical and environmental infrastructure.

The DPD will address the following principles and requirements in the design, development and delivery of the new settlement:

- A. At least 3,000 dwellings providing an appropriate mix of house types, sizes and tenures that achieves a balanced and inclusive community.
- B. Provision of about five hectares of employment land to provide a mix of employment uses.
- C. The relocation of the existing horticultural nursery.
- D. The provision of on site education, health, retail, community and other services and facilities and a local centre(s) of a suitable scale to meet residents day to day needs.
- E. The new settlement will be an exemplar of sustainable design and resource efficiency. It will incorporate high design and layout standards. These should draw on local character, topography of the area and assets such as trees, hedgerows and streams and important features and characteristics of the area should be recognised and incorporated into the development design, ensuring protection and enhancement where necessary.
- F. The provision of supporting transport infrastructure including managing the impact of traffic on the strategic and local road network, provision of appropriate public transport (services and infrastructure) serving the new settlement including the enhancement and improvement of Cattal and Hammerton rail stations and a comprehensive network of walking and cycling routes linking residential areas to public transport and local centres, schools and employment areas and providing good connectivity with adjoining areas.

Policy DM4: New Settlement Allocation	
G.	The provision of biodiversity enhancements and appropriate landscaping measures to provide a high quality landscaped setting.
H.	The creation of a connected network of green infrastructure, open spaces and informal and formal recreational facilities that respects and enhances the landscape qualities of the area and maximises opportunities to create and strengthen green infrastructure.
I.	An assessment of the potential impact of development on heritage assets within the area and an evaluation of the known and potential archaeological significance of the area. The findings of these should inform the final layout of the development which should seek to avoid any unacceptable adverse impacts.
J.	Appropriate measures to mitigate flood risk including the use of sustainable urban drainage systems.
K.	The phasing of development to ensure the provision of essential supporting infrastructure and facilities is provided ahead of or in tandem with the development it supports to address the impacts of the new settlement.
Policy background	
This is a new policy which identifies a broad location for growth during the plan period and beyond. This will be the subject of a Development Plan Document (DPD).	
Initial SA Assessment	
A sustainability appraisal of options for a new settlement has been undertaken separately and is included in Chapter 8. A New Settlement Background Paper has also been undertaken to support the policy.	
Short/medium/long term effects	
The effects are anticipated to extend over the medium to long term, reflecting the likely delivery timescale for the new settlement.	

Table 9.64 Draft Policy DM4: New Settlement Allocation

10 Cumulative Impacts of the Draft Local Plan

10.1 To identify how well the Local Plan as a whole contributes to the achievement of sustainable development it is necessary to consider the cumulative impacts of the site allocations and policies. As part of the evidence base prepared for the local plan a number of studies have assessed the cumulative impact of development and informed the development of the local plan. These are:

- **Habitat Regulations Assessment:** assesses the impact on European sites of nature conservation importance and has been prepared in consultation with Natural England.

- **Infrastructure Delivery Plan:** identifies the infrastructure requirements required to support site allocations in the plan. These have been identified through consultation with North Yorkshire County Council, other infrastructure providers and Duty to Cooperate partners.
- **Traffic Modelling Report:** this study identifies the cumulative impacts of development on the local and strategic highway network. Work to identify mitigation requirements has been undertaken in partnership with North Yorkshire County as the Local Highway Authority and Highways England as the Strategic Highway authority.

10.2 The local plan objectives, site allocations and policies have been tested against all 16 SA Objectives and the following table now considers the cumulative impacts of the local plan against the SA objectives.

SA Objective	Cumulative Impacts of Local Plan
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	The local plan allocates sites for housing to deliver the objectively assessed housing requirement identified in Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs. Policies in the plan also provide for housing mix, affordable housing and starter homes, self-build housing, older people's housing and sites for pitches for gypsies and travellers. In the short, medium and long term there are positive cumulative effects from providing a mix of housing types and size as this is more likely to meet the housing needs of the district. This in turn will have further positive effects by enabling more people to both live and work in the District, supporting the local economy and reducing traffic impacts associated with commuting into and out of the District for work. These positive effects have further cumulative impacts as they contribute to achieving objectives 4, 10, and 15. The provision of high levels of residential amenity is addressed by Policy GS7: Health and wellbeing.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health	Policy GS7: Health and Wellbeing identifies how development proposals can promote, support and enhance health and wellbeing. The plan's policies also enable the protection of existing green space, the provision of new green spaces and additions to Green Infrastructure as an integral part of new development. Healthy lifestyles are also encouraged by improving access to safe and convenient walking and cycling routes. Cumulatively these improvements provide the conditions to engender good health and well-being and are therefore considered to have positive effects throughout the period of the plan. The Health authority has also been consulted as part of the local plan process.
3. Safety and Security for people and property	This is generally beyond the scope of the local plan but issues such as natural surveillance are matters considered as part of the detailed design and layout of development proposals.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making	The provision of affordable housing has positive effects as it contributes to the creation of well-balanced communities and helps to reduce social isolation and enable a greater number of young people to live and work in the District. Over the longer term this will have positive effects on the local economy.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation facilities available to all	New housing and employment provision may help support local cultural facilities. The development of larger sites, such as those to the west of Harrogate, will also bring forward new or improved community facilities. Cumulative impacts are therefore considered to be positive over the plan period.
6. Local needs met locally	New housing may bring pressure to some existing communities and their services and this will be addressed through mitigation required through local plan policies, specific site requirements and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. In the medium to longer term the cumulative impact of improvements realised through new development such as improvements to provision for walking, cycling and public transport and provision of new local services will also benefit the wider community and has further positive effects in relation to objective 10. Master Planning of a new settlement provides the opportunity in the longer term to create a sustainable community where the majority of local needs can be met locally.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population	In consultation with North Yorkshire County Council, as the Education Authority, schools which are likely to be at capacity, or are at capacity and require expansion in order to accommodate future growth proposed by the local plan, have been identified and mitigation requirements included within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. However, if there are a number of sites within the same settlement or area there is the potential for further cumulative impacts on school capacity. The provision of new facilities in association with development proposals will also benefit existing communities and therefore create positive cumulative effects. New employment sites may also create positive cumulative benefits by creating wider opportunities for apprenticeships and training.

<p>8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment</p>	<p>Some adverse effects on sites with biodiversity value have been identified and these can generally be addressed through the inclusion of appropriate mitigation included as site requirements in the local plan. This includes a coordinated approach to the provision of Green Infrastructure with new provision on sites linking to adjacent sites and existing GI features, including those which are important in a regional context, resulting in wider positive cumulative impacts for biodiversity. Cumulative negative impacts in relation to sites to the east of Knaresborough have been identified in relation to biodiversity and mitigation is required to address the potential for increased recreational pressure on Hay-a-Park Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>The landscape impacts of development proposals are more challenging to mitigate for especially in more rural settlements and in relation to sites to the west of Harrogate. Negative impacts are addressed in the site requirements and further assessment work which will be required as part of any planning application. A Concept Plan for sites to the west of Harrogate which will be included in the Submission Draft Plan will ensure an integrated approach is taken to mitigate impacts.</p> <p>In relation to the new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal there will inevitably be significant landscape effects but the master planning of the site also presents the opportunity to create a new landscape which enhances those existing features of significance. Accommodating future growth within a District with a high quality environment will inevitably result in adverse environmental impacts but this needs to be weighed against the other sustainability objectives and the positive economic and social cumulative effects associated with the creation of sustainable communities which meet the needs of the district over the plan period.</p>
<p>9. Minimal pollution levels</p>	<p>There are no major contamination issues associated with site allocations. Air Quality issues are generally transport related and mainly occur within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. The Council's Environmental protection team have been involved in the site allocation process and those sites where mitigation is required in relation to air quality have been identified. The Council is producing a revised Air Quality Action Plan which will identify mitigation requirements. In the longer term improvements in electric vehicle and other technologies are likely to have a positive cumulative impact on air quality. A site requirement for all site allocations seeks to reduce the need for car use and maximise sustainable modes of travel, including, where appropriate, provision for public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure, Electric Vehicle Servicing Equipment (EVSE), the Harrogate car share scheme and other measures to reduce congestion/improve air quality. The location of development within the key public transport corridors will also have positive effects by reducing car use. In the medium to long term this will have positive cumulative effects on air quality and further positive cumulative effects in relation to objective 10.</p>
<p>10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental effects.</p>	<p>The Plan's growth strategy directs development to the most sustainable locations with most new development proposed where there is access to good public transport or where such provision can be improved.</p> <p>The Draft site allocations have been assessed for their cumulative impact on the local and strategic highway network over the plan period, and mitigation measures have been identified to minimise adverse effects to a level which is acceptable to both the local and strategic highway authorities. Policy TI1: Sustainable Transport seeks to minimise the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel behaviour. The requirement for a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment and Travel Plan for sites where development will generate significant amounts of traffic will assess cumulative impacts of traffic generated at a site specific level.</p>
<p>11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.</p>	<p>The local plan growth strategy, settlement hierarchy and policies in the plan direct development to the most sustainable locations. Most development is located within key transport corridors where there is good access to public transport or where it can be improved.</p> <p>A key site requirement for all development is the need to be designed to be resilient to, and adapt to, climate change. Positive cumulative effects are expected to increase over the plan period.</p> <p>The proposal for a new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal provides an opportunity to master plan a sustainable new settlement which addresses climate change issues from the outset and provides a positive cumulative long term impact on climate change.</p>
<p>12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.</p>	<p>New development will increase the use of primary resources with new households creating an increase in energy and water consumption. A key site requirement for all development is the need to be designed to be resilient to, and adapt to, climate change with positive cumulative effects expected to increase over the plan period.</p> <p>In a district where 20% of the land is Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land and where there are further constraints associated with the green belt, internationally designated sites and the Nidderdale AONB, it is inevitable that some site allocations are on land of high agricultural land value. Where this is likely to be the case there is a site requirement to undertake an Agricultural Land Classification Survey to assist in locating development on the least valuable land and where appropriate adopt building techniques which retain soil quality for the future.</p>
<p>13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.</p>	<p>A number of sites are within or in close proximity to designated or non-designated heritage assets. These are identified in site requirements where the development is required to minimise harm and seek to enhance, the significance of heritage assets. The mitigation of impacts on the historic environment is challenging in a District with a high quality built environment and on some sites further detailed assessment/investigation is required at the planning application stage by site requirements to ensure the long term protection of the historic environment.</p> <p>Development proposals in relation to some sites provides the opportunity to retain, reveal and improve such assets creating positive cumulative effects contributing to local distinctiveness and the achievement of objective 14.</p>

<p>14. Quality built environment and efficient land use patterns</p>	<p>Retaining local distinctiveness, the quality of the built environment and efficient land use patterns is addressed through the policies of the local plan and site requirements.</p>
<p>15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all</p>	<p>Local Plan policies seek to retain the best employment sites and allocate new sites. Whilst there is some loss of employment land to housing overall there are positive cumulative effects for the District's economy. Sites where employment is proposed as part of a mixed use allocation, bring additional positive cumulative effects. In the long term it will be important to ensure that policies retain sufficient land for employment use.</p>
<p>16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.</p>	<p>Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion having long term positive effects on the economy and will bring positive cumulative impacts through the expansion of the business community.</p> <p>The provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses with their recruitment and retention of staff.</p>

Table 10.1

11 Next Steps and Monitoring

- 11.1** This SA Report to accompany the Publication Draft Local Plan is the third stage in the plan making/SA process (Stage C). A Local Development Scheme for the preparation of the Local Plan was updated in June 2017 and a timetable for the next steps is as follows:

Regulation 19	Formal Publication consultation on the Local Plan (Consultation on Draft Sustainability Report)	January 2018
Regulation 22	Submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State Final SA modified to reflect any changes	Summer 2018
Regulation 24	Examination of the Local Plan	Winter 2018
Regulation 26	Adoption of Local Plan	Spring 2019

Local Plan preparation timetable

- 11.2** Following the formal Publication consultation in January 2018 comments received will be considered and used to inform preparation of a Submission Local Plan and final SA report to be submitted to the Secretary of State in Summer 2018, and considered at Examination later in 2018.

Monitoring

- 11.3** An Annual Monitoring Report has been published since 2002 and whilst this process is no longer a legal requirement the Council publishes a report each year which includes monitoring information in connection with the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 11.4** 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.
- 11.5** In developing the proposals for monitoring regard has been paid to:
- The objectives, targets and indicators developed for the Sustainability Framework.
 - Baseline information and identified sustainability issues.
 - Likely significant effects that were identified.
 - Proposed mitigation measures.
- 11.6** 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.

- 11.7** The table below suggests the type of information that should be monitored and associated indicators. A number of these indicators are also proposed to monitor the Local Plan.

Proposals for Monitoring

What should be monitored (effect)	What sort of information is required (indicator)	Sources of information
Homes for local people in need	Percentage of affordable housing granted planning permission compared to the requirement.	Harrogate Borough Council
Access to services	Number of new community facilities/services granted planning permission. Number of community services/facilities lost.	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car; integration between different modes of transport	Levels of car ownership. Number of developments approved resulting in significant transport impacts where a Transport Assessment/Transport Statement and Travel Plan has been agreed by North Yorkshire County Council and Harrogate Borough Council.	Census 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	Changes in the areas of sites of importance for natural heritage and biodiversity (no loss in area of international, national and local sites). Change in priority habitats and species. % of rivers of good or fair ecological condition. Loss of trees and woodland through development proposals. Area of green infrastructure created and lost through development.	Natural England Natural England Environment Agency Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Quality built environment	Loss of appeals where developments were refused on amenity or design grounds.	Harrogate Borough Council
Prudent use of natural resources	Amount of waste arising per household. % of total household waste recycled. Number of developments meeting BREEAM very good standard. Loss of the best and most versatile land from development (Grade 1, 2 and 3a) unless justified by benefits of development.	North Yorkshire County Council Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Landscape character	Loss of appeals where developments were refused on landscape character grounds.	Harrogate Borough Council
Historic Environment	Number and % of designated heritage assets at risk. Number of heritage statements submitted with all relevant applications. Loss of appeals where developments were refused on grounds of local distinctiveness /impact on designated or non designated heritage asset.	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 (<i>survey every other year</i>) Harrogate Borough Council Census
Employment Land Provision	Employment land available by type. Loss of employment land to other uses.	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council

Table 11.1 Proposals for Monitoring

Appendices

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 (SPD).
(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, site requirements will also be provided that 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.	This 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 Policies 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 that 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 landscape that have a recognised national, community or international protection status.	The district contains a number of areas that 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.

Table 1.1 Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment.

Appendix 2 Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

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.

Table 2.1 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

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.

Table 2.2 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations [UN], 1948)		
Context/background (where necessary): The foremost international agreement on human rights		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations [UN], 1948)		
<p>Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. Individuals have the right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To legal recourse when their rights have been violated • Of privacy and protection of privacy by law • To freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of assembly and association 	N/A	Ensure that the preparation of the Local Plan and its ultimate content and policies do not violate or compromise any of these basic rights.

Table 2.3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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).

Table 2.4 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World’s Cultural and Natural Heritage

The Ramsar Convention

The 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>

Table 2.5 The Ramsar Convention

The Bern Convention

The Council of Europe 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 	N/A	<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

Table 2.6 The Bern Convention

The Florence Convention

The Council of Europe European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention) (2000)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
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'.	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.

Table 2.7 The Florence Convention

The Valletta (Malta) Convention

The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (The Valletta (Malta) Convention) (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 	N/A	Ensure that archaeologists within NYCC Historic Environment Team participate in the development of relevant planning strategies and policies, and the identification of development sites.

Table 2.8 The Valletta (Malta) Convention

The Granada Convention

The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) (1985)		
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. 	<p>The Local Plan should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies/policies that address heritage, archaeology, quality of the built environment and local distinctiveness issues generally.

Table 2.9 The Granada Convention

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 PM2.5 to below 20µg/m3 in urban areas by 2015. In all areas to respect the PM2.5 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reduce air quality generally. Do not have negative impacts on the district's AQMAs

Table 2.10 EU Air Quality Directive

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

EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (EU Birds Directive)		
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/biotopes.	<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. 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.

Table 2.11 EU Birds Directive

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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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>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.

Table 2.12 EU Habitats Directive

EU Waste Framework Directive

EU Framework Directive 2008/98/EC on waste		
Context/background (where necessary): Builds upon previous waste framework directives 75/442/EEC and 91/156/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"> 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

Table 2.13 EU Waste Framework Directive

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

Table 2.14 EU Water Framework Directive

EU Renewable Energy Directive

EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources		
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"> Establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. Encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the EU to meet at least 20% of its total energy needs from renewable sources such as biomass, hydro, wind and solar by 2020. Each member state has a separate target, the UK is required to meet 15%. Member states to ensure that 10% of transport fuels come from renewable sources. 	<p>The Local Plan will need to have regard to the national requirement to increase the proportion of energy from renewable sources and set a policy framework that supports this whilst reflecting local constraints.</p>

Table 2.15 EU Renewable Energy Directive

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
<p>The environmental consequences of plans, programmes and/or policies must be identified and assessed as part of their preparation.</p>	<p>Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)</p>	<p>The emerging Local Plan will be the subject of an SEA, which will form part of the sustainability appraisal.</p>

Table 2.16 EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

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
Promotes improvements in the energy performance of buildings, taking account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conditions The requirements of the building Cost effectiveness 	In the UK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The directive is being implemented through updated Building Regulations (for residential property) and BREEAM (for non-residential property) 	Not applicable, the energy performance of buildings is managed and assessed through the Building Regulations consent regime

Table 2.17 EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

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
Provides a strategy to guide future action by EU institutions and member states. There are nine priority objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, conserve and enhance natural capital. Create a resource efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy. Safeguard the people from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. Improve implementation of environmental legislation. Increase environmental knowledge and widen the evidence base for policy. Investment in environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of activities. Better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence. 	The programme also identifies mechanisms/actions to help achieve each objective. Those most relevant to planning are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Resource efficient, low carbon economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the climate and energy package 	<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. Creating sustainable urban environments including reducing the impact of transport on the built environment and human health.

EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)		
<p>8. Make cities more sustainable. 9. Address international environmental/climate change challenges more effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning waste into a resource • More efficient use of water <p>3. Human health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and water pollution, excessive noise, and toxic chemicals. <p>4. Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help people secure improvements in their own environment. <p>5. Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy areas to include: regional policy, agriculture, energy and transport. <p>6. Sustainable cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement policies for sustainable urban planning and design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental concerns are fully integrated within the Local Plan. • Facilitating effective community engagement and Neighbourhood planning.

Table 2.18 EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet

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. 	N/A	The Local Plan should identify and work towards achieving a more sustainable spatial vision.

Table 2.19 European Spatial Development Perspective

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

European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)		
<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 	N/A	The Local Plan needs to consider all aspects of sustainable development, i.e. the economic, environmental, and social aspects of sustainability.

Table 2.20 European Sustainable Development Strategy

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 five 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>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>The strategy identifies five 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 management of fish stocks. • 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>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.

Table 2.21 EU Biodiversity Strategy

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.

Table 2.22 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy

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. • Some of the changes will require supporting regulations, expected in Spring 2014. 	<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 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. 	<p>Consider, in consultation with Conservation Officers, whether the changes require a different approach to developing policy related to heritage assets.</p>

Table 2.23 The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

The Plan for Growth

The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)
Context/background (where necessary):

The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)		
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 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>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), particularly in light of the need to maintain viability. 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.

Table 2.24 The Plan for Growth

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 design; Zero Carbon Homes; Green Deal 	<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:

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)		
	<p><i>Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation (HM Treasury, 2015) withdraws the requirement for Zero Carbon Homes.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the contribution that bringing empty homes back into use could make to the supply of homes. <p>4. Environmental standards and design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider including policies requiring higher design standards whilst recognising the need to reduce carbon emissions.

Table 2.25 Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England

The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future

The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (DECC, 2011)		
<p>Context/background (where necessary): The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050. The Act has a system of carbon budgets that set out required reductions for successive five year periods. This document supersedes the Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009) and sets out an updated strategy for meeting the first four carbon budgets (to 2027).</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"> Part 1 sets out the overall approach to address climate change and energy security. It sets out principles to underpin the transition and presents a vision for 2050 in key sectors. Part 2 outlines the strategy for achieving the carbon budgets- sets out sectoral plans for buildings, transport, industry, electricity generation, agriculture forestry and land management, waste and resource efficiency. Part 3 presents different ways of meeting the 4th carbon budget (2023-2047) 	<p>The following carbon budgets have been set out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2008-2012: 23% reduction below 1990 levels 2013-2017: 29% reduction below 1990 levels 2018-2022: 35% reduction below 1990 levels 2023-2027: 50% reduction below 1990 levels 	<p>A policy framework that supports the transition to a low carbon future whilst mitigating negative impacts. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More efficient buildings, low carbon heating Low carbon transport inc. walking, cycling, public transport, ultra-low emission vehicles Renewable energy generation

Table 2.26 The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)		
<p>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.</p>		
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 	<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>	<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

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● 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 	<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 change <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies to support agricultural and forestry practices, which are more sustainable. ● Policies to protect international, national and locally designated nature sites and assets.

Table 2.27 The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

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

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)		
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		
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>N/A</p>	<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>

Table 2.28 Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services

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. 	N/A	<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

Table 2.29 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

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 High Skellgate in Ripon. Ensure strategies and policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reduce air quality generally. Do not have negative impacts on the district's AQMAs

Table 2.30 The Air Quality Standards Regulations

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

Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)		
<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.

Table 2.31 Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England

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.

Table 2.32 Agricultural Land Classification- Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land

Planning Practice Guidance: Housing - Optional Technical Standards

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Housing- Optional Technical Standards (Ref ID: 56-001-20150327 to 56-004-20150327) (DCLG, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): Government defined technical standards for new housing that can be used by local planning authorities in place of a variety of standards (such as Code for Sustainable Homes, Lifetime Homes and Secured by Design) previously in use.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Housing- Optional Technical Standards (Ref ID: 56-001-20150327 to 56-004-20150327) (DCLG, 2015)		
<p>Minimum technical standards for new buildings are set out in Building Regulations and are monitored/enforced through the building regulations consent regime.</p> <p>Local planning authorities (LPAs) are able to require more stringent requirements in respect of access and water through policy in a Local Plan- these would still be monitored/enforced through the building regulations consent regime.</p> <p>LPAs are also able to apply a new 'nationally described space standard' through policy in a Local Plan- to be achieved through a planning condition.</p>	<p>In order to apply one or both of the optional standards, LPAs would need to have evidence demonstrating the need for additional standards in their area, as well as evidence to show that the viability of development would not be compromised.</p>	<p>Consider whether to include policies to require new housing to meet the optional Building Regulation requirements (access, water use), and/or the nationally described space standard.</p>

Table 2.33 Planning Practice Guidance: Housing- Optional Technical Standards

Technical housing standards - nationally described space standard

Technical housing standards- nationally described space standard (DCLG, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): A government defined space standard that can be used by local planning authorities. Part of a suite of optional technical standards		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The standard addresses internal space requirements for new dwellings (of all tenures).</p> <p>Sets out requirements for the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy. Floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home (bedrooms, storage, floor to ceiling heights). 	N/A	<p>Consider whether to include a policy to require new housing to meet the nationally described space standard.</p>

Table 2.34 Technical housing standards- nationally described space standard

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. 	N/A	<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).

Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuing and protecting water as a resource. Develop resilience to climate change, and coping with the predicted increase in population. Reducing Greenhouse emissions from the water industry. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how development can be harnessed to contribute to responding to climate change, including sustainable flood risk management. Consider the impact of development on water bodies, and opportunities for increasing amenity and biodiversity value.

Table 2.35 The Government's Water Strategy for England

National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): The NPPF identifies the government's requirements for the planning system and sets out 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 presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>Planning for prosperity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support economic development: clear economic vision, protecting employment land Promote the vitality and viability of town centres Support sustainable growth of rural businesses Reliable transport infrastructure and maximise the use of sustainable transport modes Support electronic communications e.g. high speed broadband <p>Planning for people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the supply of housing inc. affordable housing Reflect local needs in new housing developments Encourage good design inc. buildings that can meet changing needs Inclusive communities and empowered to fully engage in planning Promote health and wellbeing Local Green Space <p>Planning for places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, delivery of renewable energy Minimise vulnerability to climate change and flooding Protect valued landscapes Conserve and enhance heritage assets Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability 	N/A	Strategies and policies in the Local Plan need to accord with the requirements of the NPPF.

Table 2.36 National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy for Waste

National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Sets out national planning policy for waste in England, and replaces PPS10 (2011). It incorporates the requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and should be read alongside the Waste Management Plan for England.		
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 Framework Directive. • 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. 	<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. • 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. • 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).

Table 2.37 National Planning Policy for Waste

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"> 1. At least 50% of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. 2. 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.

Table 2.38 Waste Management Plan for England

Planning Policy for Gypsy and Traveller Sites

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): updated the previous planning policy for traveller sites published in 2012, and should be read alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Sets out the required approach to planning for the needs of Gypsy and Travellers. Specifically the definition of a Traveller has been changed to only include those with a nomadic way of life.	N/A	Local planning for Gypsy and Travellers' needs has to accord with this updated policy.

Table 2.39 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites

National Adaption Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate

National Adaption Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (defra, 2013)		
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 four main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing awareness 2. Increasing resilience to current extremes 3. Taking timely action for long-lead time measures 4. Addressing major evidence gaps <p>Chapters focus on actions/objectives (obj) to prepare the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment (inc. Spatial planning): Obj 1-6 • Infrastructure: Obj 7-10 • Communities: Obj 11-14 • Agriculture and forestry Obj 15-18 • Natural environment Obj 19-22 • Business Obj 23-27 • Local government Obj 28-31 	<p>The objectives most relevant to the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obj 1: Put in place long-term plans to manage flood risk and make sure other plans take account • Obj 2: 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. • Obj 5: Increase resilience of homes by helping people to understand risks and take own action • Obj 7: Ensure infrastructure is located to be resilient • Obj 19: Build the resilience of wildlife, habitats, ecosystems to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of flood management strategies during development of local plan. • Ensure the NPPF is implemented and the statutory duty to include policies that help to adapt to climate change is met. • Supporting retrofitting, green-build and the design and management of green spaces. • Planning for the long term by reflecting climate risks and sustainable development in Local Plans. • Building resilience into decisions on buildings, infrastructure, businesses, parks and other public spaces.

Table 2.40 National Adaption Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate

Regional, Sub Regional And County Level Context

Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (LCR Enterprise Partnership, 2014)		
Context/background: Refines and updates strategic priorities of the former 'Realising The Potential' plan and forms a basis to deliver the Local Growth Deal (2014)		
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. Supporting growing businesses 2. Developing a flexible and skilled workforce 3. Building a resource smart city-region 4. Delivering the infrastructure for growth 	<p>The following key action areas are relevant to Local Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency • Improve transport connectivity (inc. West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund, Accelerated Growth programmes) • Accelerate housing growth • Help to bring forward development sites that investors will not finance • Improve digital infrastructure • Improve Green Infrastructure 	<p>Local Plan should contribute to achieving the SEP objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider policy to improve energy efficiency • Ensure sufficient land is allocated for housing • Policies to support digital connectivity • Policy to protect, enhance and expand Green Infrastructure provision

Table 2.41 Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Forms a basis to deliver the Local Growth Deal (2014)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Identifies specific objectives in 5 priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profitable and ambitious small and micro businesses: <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: 	<p>Identifies core activities to achieve the objectives. Those 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 bio-renewable and low carbon assets. • Support investment in energy and resource efficiency. 	<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 • Consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for infrastructure to unlock locally strategic

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership, 2014)		
<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 <p>3. Inspired people:</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:</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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast reliable journeys between key centres Transport that underpins growth Access to UK and international markets 	<p>3. Inspired people...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop strong communities and active inclusion. <p>4. Successful and distinctive places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen economic links with neighbouring cities. <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas for development, reduce congestion in Harrogate, and enhance transport reliability Consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for improved digital connectivity.

Table 2.42 York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2045 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2016)		
Context/background (where necessary): Covers a 30 year period and considers the short term (0-5yrs), medium term (6-15yrs), and long term (16-30yrs)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to economic growth by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks. Improving road and transport safety. Improve equality of opportunity by facilitating access to services. Manage the adverse impact of transport on the environment. Promote healthier travel opportunities. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The Local Plan development strategy and policies need to support these Local Transport Plan objectives.</p>

Table 2.43 North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

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)
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.

People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007-2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2007)		
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. 	N/A	The improvement plan's strategic aims should be reflected in the Local Plan objectives and policies.

Table 2.44 People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)		
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 11 April 2014. A Publication version is time tabled for June 2016.		
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>	N/A	<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

Table 2.45 North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)		
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 11 th April 14. A Publication version is timetabled for June 2016.		

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)		
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. 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>	Not applicable, however, national targets are set in more recent national policies.	<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 by the WPA (NYCC).

Table 2.46 North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan

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.

Table 2.47 Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)		
<p>Identifies four strategic objectives for GI planning in the City Region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 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. 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>

Table 2.48 Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

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>	<p>Each objective is linked to one (or more) targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats and species: 	<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.

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy (North Yorkshire and York LNP, 2014)		
<p>1. Habitats and species:</p> <p>a. Conserve, enhance, and create natural sites (e.g. wetland, woodland, grassland etc.)</p> <p>b. Strengthen natural corridors for species movement (e.g. river corridors, hedgerows, field margins etc.)</p> <p>2. Economy:</p> <p>a. Enhance connections between nature and the local economy (e.g. wildlife friendly farming, local produce, tourism etc.)</p> <p>b. Improve the quality and use of the area's Green Infrastructure (GI) to attract inward investment</p> <p>3. People and communities:</p> <p>a. Increase access to nature to improve health (e.g. footpaths/multi-user trails, accessible/natural greenspace areas)</p> <p>b. Increase engagement with local communities on nature projects</p> <p>4. Climate change:</p> <p>a. Strengthen climate change mitigation through natural solutions (e.g. carbon storage through habitats, increased walking and cycling)</p> <p>b. Strengthen climate change adaption through natural solutions (e.g. floodwater management, temperature regulation, habitat corridors)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support delivery of priority habitat restoration/ creation (potential target of 5700ha). ● 75% coverage of GI corridors in priority areas in positive management for biodiversity. <p>2. Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support increased uptake of stewardship options that benefit insects such as pollinators and pest predators (potential target of 3000ha). <p>3. People and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase (%) in visitors visiting the area for nature interest ● Increase (£) in tourism economy generated from nature tourism ● Increase the number of developments that enhance local GI or incorporate GI into them. ● Increase volunteering for nature conservation. Increase footfall on 7 promoted routes. ● 1,500 new people actively involved in conservation activities <p>4. Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Support delivery of flood alleviation schemes incorporating high biodiversity wetlands (potential target 1,300ha). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

Table 2.49 North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy

Part 1: Humber River Basin District- River Basin Management Plan

Water for life and livelihoods. Part 1: Humber River Basin District- River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015)

Context/background (where necessary): RBMPs fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. This document updates an earlier plan from 2009.

Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The objectives of the management plan are the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD):</p> <p>1. Prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater</p>	<p>Actions identified in the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote water efficiency in new development. 	<p>Local Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seek to ensure new developments are more water efficient

Water for life and livelihoods. Part 1: Humber River Basin District- River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Achieve objectives and standards for protected areas 3. Aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status 4. Reverse upward trends in groundwater pollutant concentrations 5. End discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters 6. Reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 systems in new and existing developments, reuse of grey and storm water and the value of green infrastructure in urban developments. • Work with other organisations to identify opportunities for ecological enhancement. • Contribute to maintenance of or restoration to favourable conservation status of Natura 2000 sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to achieve greater use of sustainable drainage systems • Where appropriate, identify where development can contribute to ecological enhancement

Table 2.50 Part 1: Humber River Basin District- River Basin Management Plan

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

Table 2.51 The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Harrogate Borough Council together with 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) or Local Plans		
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.

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Table 2.52 North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update

Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water

Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd (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.

Table 2.53 Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Aug 2014

Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy

Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): A catchment abstraction management strategy setting out how water resources will be managed		
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 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 licenses at assessment point three 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid strategies and policies that encourage private water abstraction and consumption within areas where abstraction licensing is restricted.

Table 2.54 Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy

Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse (SUNO) Abstraction Licensing Strategy

Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse (SUNO) Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): A catchment abstraction management strategy setting out how water resources will be managed		

Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse (SUNO) Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)		
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 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 licenses at assessment point eight on River Nidd (Birstwith) and points nine (outside district) and ten (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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid strategies and policies that encourage private water abstraction and consumption within areas where abstraction licensing is restricted.

Table 2.55 Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse (SUNO) Abstraction Licensing Strategy

National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales

National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales (Natural England, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): Intends to influence decision making to support conservation activities at a landscape scale. Area 21 includes the western parts of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) provide guidance to help achieve sustainable growth and a secure environmental future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the glacio-karst landscape, important geological sites and historic environment (dry-stone walls, field barns). 2. Protect and enhance pastoral character. 3. Protect, enhance and restore open moorland and blanket bogs. 4. Manage high visitor numbers (Brimham Rocks, How Stean Gorge) while maintaining a living, working landscape, and protecting tranquillity. 5. Protect, enhance and extend, as appropriate, existing native woodland in this largely unwooded landscape. 	N/A	<p>Within the limitations of a Local Plan, seek opportunities to advance the achievement of the SEOs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to reference National Character Area Profiles within the text/justification of landscape policies Consider specific policies relating to the landscape of the Nidderdale AONB Consider relationship to Green Infrastructure policies Consider relationship to local distinctiveness policy including possible reference to dry-stone walls and field barns Consider policy relating to major rural visitor attractions

Table 2.56 National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales

National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe

National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe (Natural England, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): Intends to influence decision making to support conservation activities at a landscape scale. Area 22 covers the eastern part of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and includes the town of Harrogate		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) provide guidance to help achieve sustainable growth and a secure environmental future:</p>	N/A	<p>Within the limitations of a Local Plan, seek opportunities to advance the achievement of the SEOs, for example:</p>

National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe (Natural England, 2015)		
1. Protect and connect native broadleaved woodland, parkland and veteran trees.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to reference National Character Area Profiles within the text/justification of landscape policies • Consider specific policies relating to the landscape of the Nidderdale AONB • Consider relationship to Green Infrastructure policies • Consider relationship to local distinctiveness policy • Consider policy that seeks to increase informal recreational opportunities
2. Encourage management of farmland to retain the pastoral and mixed agricultural character.		
3. Manage development pressure to preserve tranquillity, sense of place and history, to enhance recreation.		
4. Protect and enhance the area's many major rivers, riparian habitats and wetlands.		

Table 2.57 National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe

National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York

National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York (Natural England, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Intends to influence decision making to support conservation activities at a landscape scale. Area 28 covers the far-eastern fringe of the Harrogate district		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) provide guidance to help achieve sustainable growth and a secure environmental future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities within existing agricultural systems to enhance landscape character and create a functioning ecological network 2. Increase the landscape's ability to naturally manage flood and drought risk. 3. Increase the network of species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerows. 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. 	N/A	<p>Within the limitations of a Local Plan, seek opportunities to advance the achievement of the SEOs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to reference National Character Area Profiles within the text/justification of landscape policies • Consider relationship to Green Infrastructure policies • Consider relationship to local distinctiveness policy including possible reference to species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerows • Seeking to protect traditional settlement patterns, in particular conservation areas, whilst supporting sustainable development and recognising land availability

Table 2.58 National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone (Natural England, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): Intends to influence decision making to support conservation activities at a landscape scale. Within the Harrogate district, area 30 covers a central strip that includes Knaresborough and Ripon		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone (Natural England, 2013)		
<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) provide guidance to help achieve sustainable growth and a secure environmental future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the underlying geology and range of historic landscape features including scheduled monuments. Increase opportunities to improve access and enjoyment of historic features. 2. Protect, manage and increase the area of semi-natural habitats and create networks and links between habitats. 3. Protect overall rural landscape and maintain its tranquillity, manage the arable landscape to ensure the continued production of quality crops. 4. Promote successful incorporation of major land use changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directing to where they can enhance existing landscapes; • seeking optimum design to minimise visual impact on the wider landscape, incorporate green infrastructure and creating new access/ enhancing recreation where people experience wildlife. 	N/A	<p>Within the limitations of a Local Plan, seek opportunities to advance the achievement of the SEOs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to reference National Character Area Profiles within the text/justification of landscape policies • Consider relationship to Green Infrastructure policies • Consider relationship to local distinctiveness policy • Policy to conserve and enhance scheduled monuments including supporting increased access. • Promote minimisation of landscape impacts. • Support increased recreational opportunities where people can experience wildlife

Table 2.59 National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone

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
<p>Provides a foundation for strategic and long term understanding of landscapes in North Yorkshire and York.</p> <p>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.

Table 2.60 North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project

North Yorkshire Community Plan

North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-17 (Local Government North Yorkshire and York; Chief Executives Group North Yorkshire and York, 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 outlines three 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. Support and 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"> • Support communities to deliver a range of local services. • Become more resilient- implement the prevention and dementia strategies. 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. 	<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 development of the Local Plan.

Table 2.61 North Yorkshire Community Plan

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020 (Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): Identifies health and wellbeing priorities in order to address needs identified in a joint strategic needs assessment. Replaces an earlier strategy for the period 2013-2018.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The strategy identifies five themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connected communities 2. Start well 3. Live well 4. Age well 5. Dying well <p>For each theme there are a small number of strategic outcomes and a larger number of more specific outcomes</p>	<p>The most relevant specific outcomes:</p> <p>Connected communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to technology for homes and businesses in rural areas; also for children/young people from disadvantaged communities. <p>Start well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More children/young people exercising regularly <p>Live well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer people reporting social isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek opportunities to improve broadband coverage - rural areas, areas of deprivation • Protect, enhance and expand the full range of Green Infrastructure typologies and functional elements for their contribution to health and wellbeing. • Protect, enhance and expand the provision of open space including children/young person provision • A development strategy that supports existing sustainable communities or helps to make communities more sustainable. • Develop policies that support community facilities and services that provide opportunities for interaction • Protect existing, and allocate new, employment land in accessible locations or locations that can be made more accessible.

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020 (Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire, 2015)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved employment opportunities, including in rural areas and particularly for young people and those who face most barriers to work (mental health issues, people with disabilities) A higher proportion of young people doing apprenticeships Fewer people living in poor quality or inappropriate housing Greater range of options for exercise and fitness <p>Age well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer older people in nursing or residential homes for long-term care More extra care housing available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan positively in response to assessed affordable housing need including appropriate mix and tenure Consider policy to support expansion of further education Consider policy to support provision of extra care housing

Table 2.62 North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Police and Crime Plan

Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 (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>

Table 2.63 Police and Crime Plan

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).

Table 2.64 Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan

A Strong Local Economy: Action Plan 2015-2020

A Strong Local Economy: Action Plan 2015- 2020 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): A strong local economy is the council's number one corporate priority. This document identifies detailed priority areas that the council, with others, will seek to address		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Identifies four intended outcomes that are taken as areas for action. Several priorities are identified for each action. Those most relevant to the Local Plan are:</p> <p>1. A resilient, diverse and expanding economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify/safeguard site for employment use to meet current/future needs. Provide sites for housing to meet accommodation needs of employees. A 'business friendly' planning authority. Use assets, powers and influence to support economic growth. Investment in skills and workforce. <p>2. A vibrant tourism experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the local tourism product. Encourage development of new events. <p>3. Excellent travel, transport and broadband connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for rail improvements. Lobby for/lead on improvements to road, public transport, air, bicycle and pedestrian networks. Lobby for improved access to high-speed broadband and mobile coverage. <p>4. A world class conference centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in facilities at HIC. 	<p>1. A resilient, diverse and expanding economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of new employment land allocations and employment land protection policies as part of the Local Plan. Adoption of new housing land allocations as part of the Local Plan; annually monitor the number of additional affordable homes provided on council owned land. Feedback from service users. Local economy indicators. <p>2. A vibrant tourism experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of an event creating an identifiable increase in visitor numbers. <p>3. Excellent travel, transport and broadband connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth in passenger numbers; improved level of rail service; enhancements to stations. Increase in walking, cycling and public transport use; more schemes for funding bids. Number of companies using SFNY support; number of schemes to upgrade broadband; percentage of district with access to higher speed broadband. <p>4. A world class conference centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer feedback; progress towards the 10 year HIC investment plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate sufficient land for housing (including affordable housing) and employment needs. Policies to protect employment sites and support the expansion of existing businesses. Produce Harrogate Town Centre Strategy & Masterplan SPD Policy to support investment in education facilities. Policies to enhance built heritage and environment including open spaces. Policy to support proposals that create opportunities for new events. A development strategy that helps deliver improved transport links (including for walking and cycling), public transport, and electronic infrastructure. Integrate transport into the Local Plan. Work with NYCC and Highways England to assess the transport impacts of local plan development and appropriate mitigation measures. Policy to support proposals to invest in HIC.

Table 2.65 A Strong Local Economy: Action Plan 2015-2020

Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan

Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan(Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan(Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board, 2015)		
<p>Employment and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced work readiness Skilled and supported workforce <p>Health and wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rurality and the ageing population Bridge gap in life expectancy between least and most deprived Emotional and mental health wellbeing <p>Financial inclusion and welfare reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support residents to be independent and financially sustainable Support people into work 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> North Yorkshire Community Plan North Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan Local Plans and infrastructure plans Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy Local Enterprise Partnership plans 	<p>The Local Plan should realise opportunities to meet these objectives. The main delivery mechanisms are other plans summarised in this appendix and Local Plan implications are listed for each.</p>

Table 2.66 Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan

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
<p>The plan identifies five priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety: Reducing re-offending: Alcohol and substance misuse: 	<p>Each priority area includes a number of specific objectives intended to deliver improvements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions. 	<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

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)		
<p>4. Domestic Abuse 5. Making a difference locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the key factors influencing collisions. • Respond to community concerns of speeding and road safety. <p>2. Reduce Re-offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate partners to tackle individuals at risk of offending or coming to notice <p>3. Alcohol and Substance Abuse</p> <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. <p>4. Domestic Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver awareness campaigns of the issue and the support available. • 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. 	<p>and other standards which may overlap or conflict (see Police Crime Plan entry).</p>

Table 2.67 Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Produced in 2009 in response to The Climate Change Act 2008, and adopted in 2010. The strategy is likely to be updated during plan preparation; 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.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
<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.

Table 2.68 Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy

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. 	N/A	<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.

Table 2.69 Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment

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

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)		
<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) Six particular species One 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.

Table 2.70 Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan

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 four 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 AONB's 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. 	<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.

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 importance by resisting inappropriate development 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Table 2.71 Nidderdale AONB Management Plan

The Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015-2021

The Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal World Heritage (WHS) Site Management Plan 2015-2021		
Context/background (where necessary): This plan replaces the previous plan that covered the period 2009-2014		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Key management issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall management approach. Conservation and environmental performance. Access, enjoyment and understanding. Local community links and partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt policies that protect the WHS, buffer zone and wider setting in the Local Plan. Repair historic buildings/structures in poor condition. Energy reduction including improving energy efficiency of buildings. 	<p>Local Plan policies should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific policies which support the long term protection and enhancement of the WHS including through protection of the buffer zone and, where relevant, the wider setting. Policy relating to low carbon energy proposals.

Table 2.72 The Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies existing quantitative deficiencies and surpluses in sport, recreation and open space facilities and village hall provision in the district's defined settlements. For sport, recreation and open space it uses an accessibility standard (distance threshold) and a quantity standard (number of hectares per 1000 people) carried forward from earlier studies as follows. Similar approach used for village halls although, the quantity standard is one hall for 650 people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identifies next steps: essentially the need to identify suitable sites where deficiencies exist and allocate through the plan making process. 	<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.

Table 2.73 Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1

Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy

Harrogate District 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		
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies need to protect existing outdoor sports facilities and seek ways to deliver their enhancement. Local Plan policies should not create deficiencies in outdoor sport provision or exacerbate deficiencies where they are already identified. Local Plan should seek ways to expand provision where deficiencies have been identified.

Table 2.74 Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy

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

Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017 (Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), 2013)		
<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).

Table 2.75 Harrogate and Rural District CCG: Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017

Appendix 3 Summary of Baseline Position

1. Quality Housing Available to Everyone

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Number of dwellings					
Housing completions (net)	2015/16: 301	The Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (2017) identifies that the objectively assessed housing need for the district up to 2035 (the plan period for the new Local Plan) is 669 additional new homes per year.	2014/15: 412 net 2013/14: 183 net 2012/13: 200 net 2011/12: 188 net 2010/11: 261 net 2009/10: 351 net 2008/09: 388 net 2007/08: 485 net 2006/07: 333 net 2005/06: 410 net 2004/05: 399 net Trend data is subject to change as additional homes completed in previous years becomes known	Unfavourable but improving Housing completions are still somewhat below the annual requirement, however, after the significant increase in 2014/15 the number of net completions has dropped but not to previous levels.	2015/16 data: Annual Monitoring Report 2016 (Harrogate Borough Council 2016) Trend data: Annual Monitoring Report 2014 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2014) Target: Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (GL Hearn for Harrogate Borough Council, July 2017)
Projected household change	Projected household change for 2014 to 2035: Harrogate district: 68,483 rising to 76,183 (increase of 11.2%)	Projected household change for 2014 to 2035: North Yorkshire: increase of 10.9% Yorkshire and the Humber: increase of 14.6% England: increase of 19.6%		Projected household growth in Harrogate district is broadly the same as that projected for North Yorkshire as a whole but is lower than the growth expected across the region and substantially lower than that forecast for the country.	2012-based Department for Communities and Local Government household projections. Presented in: Harrogate Strategic Housing Market Assessment- Update Report (GL Hearn for Harrogate Borough Council, May 2016)
Quality of housing					
% of dwellings deemed unfit to live in	2011: 4.3% Private sector dwellings deemed unfit. 2011: 0 local authority homes that are non-decent	National: 4.2% Yorkshire & Humber: 4.8% National local authority homes: 12.6% Yorkshire & Humber: 6.5%	2000: Total unfit 5.5% Private sector unfit 6.1% 2006: 4.3% Private sector dwellings deemed unfit.	Favourable and improving.	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Nov 2011

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Number of dwellings					
Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Average SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings: 2007/08: 70 2011 Average SAP rating for all dwellings: 46	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2003/04: 56.2 2004/05: 58.1 2005/06: 60 2006/07: 63 2007/08: 70 England: 51 Yorkshire & Humber: 50	2002/03: 53.7 2003/04: 56.5 2004/05: 57.2 2005/06: 64 2006/07: 67	Trends show that the target in previous years has always been surpassed. Actual figure in 2007/08 met the target. There is a stark contrast between local authority owned dwellings and the average dwelling within the District. The average SAP ratings are below national average. This will impact upon the affordability of housing.	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Nov 2011
Affordability of housing					
Ratio of median house price to median earnings	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2016: 8.78	<u>2016</u> England: 7.72 York: 8.12 Selby: 6.15 Richmondshire: 6.74 Craven: 8.31 Hambleton: 7.84 Leeds: 5.76 <u>2012</u> England: 6.74 North Yorkshire: 7.49	<u>Harrogate district:</u> 2015: 10.29 2014: 9.52 2013: 9.16 2012: 8.77 2011: 9.01 2010: 9.44 2009: 8.06 2008: 9.90	Unfavourable The district's affordability ratio remains above the ratio for England and is the highest in North Yorkshire.	Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (Office of National Statistics, 2017)
Mean house prices	<u>Harrogate district</u> Sept. 2016: £317, 183	<u>2016</u> England: £285,936 Yorkshire and the Humber: £177,638	<u>Harrogate district:</u> Sept. 2015: £294,796 Sept. 2014: £274,012 Sept. 2013: £264,606 Sept. 2012: £266,273 Sept. 2011: £270,130	Unfavourable and deteriorating The average house price has risen dramatically over the last two years after several years of fluctuating prices	Mean price paid for administrative geographies (Office for National Statistics, 2017)
Net affordable housing completions (proportion of net completions)	2015/16: 34 (11% of net completions)	Adopted Core Strategy (2009) Policy SG1 has an interim target of 41% of new dwellings to be affordable during the plan period 2004-2023. This target may be revised during the production of the new Local Plan.	2014/15: 80 (20% of net completions) 2013/14: 58 (32% of net completions) 2012/13: 36 (32%) 2011/12: 57 (30%) 2010/11: 25 (10%) 2009/10: 17 (5%) 2008/09: 92 (24%) 2007/08: 176 (36%) 2006/07: 40 (12%) 2005/06: 45 (11%) 2004/05: 151 (38%) Trend data is subject to change as additional homes completed in previous years becomes known	Unfavourable and deteriorating In recent years affordable housing completions have been increasing and in 2014/15 a greater number of affordable homes were delivered than at any time since 2008/09. However, at the same time, the total number of completions has increased substantially more. This has resulted in the affordable homes completions as a proportion of net completions falling to only 20%. This may be due to individual applicants successfully arguing that development viability of their schemes is unable to support affordable provision at 40% during negotiations with the council.	2015/16 data Annual Monitoring Report 2016 (HBC, 2016)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Number of dwellings					
Affordable housing need	There is an estimated need for 208 additional affordable homes per year for 21 years (the plan period for the Local Plan 2014 - 2035)		2016 SHMA: 256 2015 SHMA: 339	Unfavourable but improving The current rate of affordable housing completions is failing to meet the need arising each year. Nevertheless the trend for affordable completions is upward, which means that the annual shortfall is reducing	Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (GL Hearn for Harrogate Borough Council, July 2017)
Homelessness: households accepted and in priority need	Number of households in Harrogate district: 2016/17: 160	All English district's average: 181	Number of households in Harrogate district: 2015/16: 135 2014/15: 118 2013/14: 51 2012/13: 61 2010/11: 76 2008/09:151	Unfavourable and deteriorating There has been a sharp rise in homelessness in the district from 2014/15 onwards.	Homelessness data (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2017)

Table 3.1 1. Quality Housing Available to Everyone

2. Conditions and Services to Engender Good Health

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Health Inequalities					
General health	Very good: 50.6% Good: 33.8% Fair: 11.8% Bad Health: 3.0%	<u>Yorkshire and Humber</u> Very good: 45.6% Good: 34.4% Fair: 14.0% Bad Health: 4.7% <u>England</u> Very good: 47.2% Good: 34.2% Fair: 13.1% Bad Health: 4.2%		A higher proportion of residents describe their general health as very good or good compared to national and regional averages. This may mean that residents are healthier, that they perceive themselves more positively or a mixture of the two.	Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics, 2011)
Long - term health problem or disability	Day to day activities limited a lot: 6.6% Day to day activities limited a little: 8.9%	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> Activities limited a lot: 9.1% Activities limited a little: 9.8% <u>England</u> Activities limited a lot: 8.3% Activities limited a little: 9.3%		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.	Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics, 2011)
Proportion of the population who live within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in the Country (Indices of Multiple Deprivation)	2015: One LSOA within the Woodfield ward is in the 20% most deprived LSOAs. This equates to approximately 1% of the district's population. 2010: One LSOA within the Woodfield ward. Approximately 1% of the district's population.	2010: Harrogate ranked 283 out of 326 LADs in England (1= most deprived) 2007: Harrogate ranked 310 out of 345 LADs in England 2007 data: 51.4% of LSOAs are in the least deprived 25%. 40% of LSOAs are within the 50% least deprived. 6.7% of LSOAs are within the 50% most deprived. 1.9% of LSOAs are in the most deprived 25%		Few areas in the district are included in the 20% most deprived in the country.	English indices of deprivation 2015 (DCLG, 2015)
Provision of unpaid care	<u>Harrogate district</u> Provides no unpaid care: 89.7% Provides 1-19 hours a week: 7.4% Provides 20-49 hours a week: 1% Provides 50 or more a week: 1.8%	<u>Yorkshire and Humber</u> Provides no unpaid care: 89.6% Provides 1 - 19 hours: 6.5% Provides 20 - 49 hours: 1.4% Provides 50 or more: 2.6% <u>England</u> Provides no unpaid care: 89.8% Provides 1 - 19 hours: 6.5% Provides 20 - 49 hours: 1.4% Provides 50 or more: 2.4%		The national and regional figures for the amount of unpaid care provided are very similar. Although the percentage of people who provide unpaid care is similar, Harrogate district differs in the amount of hours provided with fewer people providing over 20 hours care a week. This may reflect better general health or may be product of other influences such as high house prices/ rents.	Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics, 2011)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Health Inequalities					
Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)	<u>2016</u> Harrogate district: 14% Wards with more than 15% of children in poverty (after housing costs): Mashamshire (16%) High Harrogate (16%) Bilton (16%) Ribston (16%) Ripon Moorside (17%) New Park (18%) Ripon Minster (18%) Knaresborough East (19%) Ouseburn (20%) Starbeck (20%) Nidd Valley (22%) Woodfield (24%) Saltergate (25%) Granby (26%)	<u>December 2013</u> - Craven District: 16% Hambleton District: 17% Richmondshire District: 16% Ryedale District: 21% Scarborough District: 28% Selby District: 18% City of York: 18% UK: 28%	2013: 14%	The district-wide figure of 14% of children in poverty (when housing costs are considered) is significantly lower than the UK average of 25%, and broadly in line or slightly lower than other North Yorkshire districts. However, it is clear that this 14% of the district's residents is not spread evenly across the district. In 14 council wards over 15% of the children live in poverty, with Granby ward reporting the highest proportion- just over a quarter, a percentage higher than the national average.	Child Poverty Figures (End child poverty, 2016)
Dementia (estimates and projections) based on 2007 sub-national population projections	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2010: 2299 (7.4%) 2015: 2628 (7.3%) 2020: 3040 (7.7%) 2025: 3572 (8%)	<u>North Yorkshire</u> 2010: 8726 (7.1%) 2015: 9954 (6.9%) 2020: 11484 (7.3%) 2025: 13573 (7.7%)		The prevalence of dementia is very closely associated with age. Less than 1% of those under 65 year olds are affected, whereas 30% of 95 year olds suffer with it. Dementia sufferers require substantial amounts of social care. As the population of Harrogate ages the needs of dementia sufferers will need to be considered.	Public Health Observatory, 2007
Access to Health Services	See Table 3.6: Local Needs Met Locally				
Healthy Lifestyle					

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Health Inequalities					
Sports participation: % of people aged 16+ who participate in sports (3x 30mins per week)	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014/16: 29.8% NB. This measure includes a narrower range of activities than the sports and active recreation measure reported in section 5: Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	<u>North Yorkshire</u> 2015/16: 27.7% <u>England</u> 2015/16 17.5%	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014/15: 20.8% 2012/13: 19.7% 2010/11: 19.4%	Favourable - improving Considerably higher than both the national and regional average. Within the district the trend of increasing participation rates remains upward. This is a particularly positive result considering that nationally and across the county rates have reduced	Active People Survey, Sport England (2016)
Physically active adults	% of people aged 16+ doing at least 150 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week: 60.4% % of people aged 16+ doing less than 30 minutes per week: 23.7%	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 150mins or more: 55.6% Less than 30mins: 29.5% <u>England</u> 150mins or more: 56.6% Less than 30mins: 27.9%		Favourable Residents in Harrogate district are more active than the regional and national percentages.	Public Health England accessed via Sport England Local Sport Profile 2012/13
Life expectancy at birth (actual age)	<u>Harrogate district- female</u> Jan 2012 to Dec 2014: 84.3 <u>Harrogate district- male</u> Jan 2012 to Dec 2014: 81.1	Female <u>Period: Yorks & Humber; England:</u> Jan 12 to Dec 14: 82.4; 83.2 Jan 11 to Dec 13: 82.2; 83.1 Jan 10 to Dec 12: 82.2; 83.0 Jan 09 to Dec 11: 82.0; 82.9 Jan 08 to Dec 10: 81.7; 82.51 Male <u>Period: Yorks & Humber; England:</u> Jan 12 to Dec 14: 78.7; 79.5 Jan 11 to Dec 13: 78.5; 79.4 Jan 10 to Dec 12: 78.3; 79.2 Jan 09 to Dec 11: 78.1; 78.9 Jan 08 to Dec 10: 77.7; 78.5	<u>Harrogate district- female</u> Jan 11 to Dec 13: 84.2 Jan 10 to Dec 12: 83.8 Jan 09 to Dec 11: 83.9 Jan 08 to Dec 10: 83.7 Jan 07 to Dec 09: 83.0 <u>Harrogate district- male</u> Jan 11 to Dec 13: 80.9 Jan 10 to Dec 12: 80.6 Jan 09 to Dec 11: 80.3 Jan 08 to Dec 10: 79.4 Jan 07 to Dec 09: 79.2	Favourable - improving Favourable position compared to the national and regional averages. The local trend mirrors the national and regional trends and continues to rise.	Public Health Outcomes Framework (Public Health England)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Health Inequalities					
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (all persons) per 100,000 population	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2012 to 2014: 140.5	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2012 to 2014: 197.8 <u>England</u> 2012 to 2014: 182.7	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2010 to 2012: 167.1 <u>Yorkshire and Humber</u> 2010 to 2012: 203.5 <u>England</u> 2010 to 2012: 187.8	Favourable - improving While the regional mortality rate from preventable causes is higher than the national average, the district rate is much lower than both the regional and the national rates. The national, regional and district-wide rates are all improving	Public Health Outcomes Framework (Public Health England)

Table 3.2.2. Conditions and Services to Engender Good Health

3. Safety and Security for People and Property

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Crime and Disorder					
Rate of recorded incidents of burglary per 1000 households (ONS mid-year population estimates)	<u>Harrogate district</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 9.9	<u>Other North Yorkshire districts</u> April 2015 - March 2016 Craven: 12.47 Hambleton: 9.82 Richmondshire: 7.41 Rydale: 9.01 Scarborough: 11.79 Selby: 12.65 <u>North Yorkshire</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 10.6	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014-15: 8.62 2013-14: 10.29 <u>North Yorkshire</u> 2014-15: 10.54 2013-14: 10.72	Unfavourable- static. The rate of recorded burglaries in the district is lower than the rate for the county as a whole. In recent years the rate has fluctuated but has changed little	North Yorkshire Police
Rate of recorded incidents of violence per 1000 population (ONS mid-year population estimates)	<u>Harrogate district</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 8.29	<u>Other North Yorkshire districts</u> April 2015 - March 2016 Craven: 7.67 Hambleton: 8.08 Richmondshire: 7.4 Rydale: 8.19 Scarborough: 20.08 Selby: 10.86 <u>North Yorkshire</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 10.6	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014-15: 7.74 2013-14: 6.18 <u>North Yorkshire</u> 2014-15: 8.66 2013-14: 7.05	Unfavourable- worsening The rate of incidents of violence is similar but slightly higher than most other districts, and is lower than the county average. Rates in recent years have followed an upward trend.	North Yorkshire Police
Rate of recorded incidents of vehicle crime per 1000 population	<u>Harrogate district</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 2.28	<u>Other North Yorkshire districts</u> April 2015 - March 2016 Craven: 3.21 Hambleton: 2.46 Richmondshire: 1.63 Rydale: 2.07 Scarborough: 3.46 Selby: 3.06 <u>North Yorkshire</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 2.64	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014-15: 2.27 2013-14: 2.27 <u>North Yorkshire</u> 2014-15: 2.67 2013-14: 2.84	Unfavourable- static The rate of incidents of vehicle crime has been static over recent years. It is lower than in most other districts, and is lower than the county average.	North Yorkshire Police

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Crime and Disorder					
Rate of all categories of anti-social behaviour per 1000 population (ONS mid-year LSOA population estimates, converted to wards)	<u>Harrogate district</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 32.2	<u>Other North Yorkshire districts</u> April 2015 - March 2016 Craven: 23.31 Hambleton: 27.41 Richmondshire: 26.44 Rydale: 22.13 Scarborough: 64.31 Selby: 35.17 <u>North Yorkshire</u> April 2015 - March 2016: 35.46	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014-15: 35.05 2013-14: 31.56 <u>North Yorkshire</u> 2014-15: 37.83 2013-14: 35.23	Unfavourable- improving The rate of anti-social behaviour is lower than the county average but is higher than many other districts in the county. In recent years the rate has fluctuated, the most recent figures show an improvement.	North Yorkshire Police
Road Safety					
Rate of incidents of killed and seriously injured on roads per 100,000 population	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2012-14: 67	<u>North Yorkshire</u> 2012-14: 76.32 <u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2012-14: 45.09 <u>England</u> 2012-14: 39.26	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2011-13: 70.2 <u>North Yorkshire</u> 2011-13: 77.6 <u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2011-13: 45.13 <u>England</u> 2011-13: 39.71	Unfavourable- improving The rate of incidents of people being killed or seriously injured on the district's roads is significantly higher than the national average and the regional average, although it is lower than the rate for the county as a whole. Recent years has seen an improving trend across the county and within the district.	Road accident and safety statistics (Department for Transport)

Table 3.3 3. Safety and Security for People and Property

4. Vibrant Communities that Participate in Decision Making

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source																																																		
Social isolation																																																							
Population age structure	<p>2014:</p> <p>Population (in thousands): 159</p> <p>Age 0-14: 27 (17%)</p> <p>Age 15-29: 25 (16%)</p> <p>Age 30-44: 28 (18%)</p> <p>Age 45-59: 36 (23%)</p> <p>Age 60-74: 28 (18%)</p> <p>Age 75-89: 15 (9%)</p> <p>Age 90+: 2 (1%)</p> <p>Figures rounded to one decimal place so percentages are approximate.</p>	<p>Population in thousands</p> <p><u>North Yorkshire</u></p> <p>Age 0-14: 2014: 96 (16%); 2037: 93 (14%)</p> <p>Age 15-29: 2014: 98 (16%); 2037: 95 (15%)</p> <p>Age 30-44: 2014: 100 (17%); 2037: 95 (15%)</p> <p>Age 45-59: 2014: 134 (22%); 2037: 110 (17%)</p> <p>Age 60-74: 2014: 115 (19%); 2037: 130 (20%)</p> <p>Age 75-89: 2014: 56 (9%); 2037: 96 (15%)</p> <p>Age 90+: 2014: 7 (1%); 2037: 22 (3%)</p> <p>Totals: 2014: 605; 2037: 642</p> <p><u>England</u></p> <p>Age 0-14: 2014: 18%; 2037: 17%</p> <p>Age 15-29: 2014: 20%; 2037: 18%</p> <p>Age 30-44: 2014: 20%; 2037: 18%</p> <p>Age 45-59: 2014: 20%; 2037: 18%</p> <p>Age 60-74: 2014: 15%; 2037: 16%</p> <p>Age 75-89: 2014: 7%; 2037: 11%</p> <p>Age 90+: 2014: 1%; 2037: 2%</p> <p>Totals: 2014: 54,228; 2037: 62,166</p> <p>Figures rounded to one decimal place so percentages are approximate.</p>	<p>2037 projection:</p> <p>Population (in thousands): 169</p> <p>Age 0-14: 25 (15%)</p> <p>Age 15-29: 25 (15%)</p> <p>Age 30-44: 25 (15%)</p> <p>Age 45-59: 29 (17%)</p> <p>Age 60-74: 34 (20%)</p> <p>Age 75-89: 25 (15%)</p> <p>Age 90+: 6 (3%)</p>	<p>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 adults and this is expected to decrease further. Currently the largest age group is the 45-59 year olds and the trend will see this change to the 60-74 year olds as this cohort ages.</p>	<p>2012-based subnational population projections ⁽¹⁾</p>																																																		
Number of one person households where the householder is aged 65 years or over	<p>Harrogate district: 9,261</p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 36,911</p> <p>Yorkshire and the Humber: 281,870</p> <p>England: 2,725,596</p>		<p>People who live in one person households are at a greater risk of social isolation. The risk is multiplied if the householder is older as they are may also have less ability to get out and mix and have less opportunities for chance encounters</p>	<p>Census 2011 (ONS, 2011)</p>																																																		
Migration	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2037</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>International in flow</td> <td>721</td> <td>719</td> <td>751</td> <td>729</td> <td>734</td> <td>718</td> <td>718</td> <td>718</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International out flow</td> <td>1008</td> <td>1009</td> <td>1008</td> <td>1009</td> <td>1009</td> <td>1009</td> <td>1009</td> <td>1009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal in flows</td> <td>6242</td> <td>6271</td> <td>6296</td> <td>6316</td> <td>6335</td> <td>6352</td> <td>6363</td> <td>6779</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal out flows</td> <td>5576</td> <td>5617</td> <td>5612</td> <td>5564</td> <td>5513</td> <td>5500</td> <td>5464</td> <td>5553</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2037	International in flow	721	719	751	729	734	718	718	718	International out flow	1008	1009	1008	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	Internal in flows	6242	6271	6296	6316	6335	6352	6363	6779	Internal out flows	5576	5617	5612	5564	5513	5500	5464	5553	<p>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) there will remain a growing international community within the district.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2012-based subnational population projections ⁽¹⁾</p>
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2037																																															
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Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Social isolation					
% of people agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2014/15: 81%	<u>2014/15</u> England: 86% North East: 85% North West: 82% East Midlands: 84% West Midlands: 83% East of England: 90% London: 89% South East: 90% South West: 87%	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2013/14: 87% 2012/13: 81% 2010/11: 81% 2009/10: 81% 2008/9: 81% 2007/8: 80% 2005: 77% 2003: 75%	Unfavourable- static The figure of 81% for Yorkshire and the Humber is the lowest for any English region. In recent years this measure of community cohesion has remained static within the region. The positive increase seen in the 2013/14 figure now appears to have been a one off.	The Community Life Survey 2014 to 2015 (The Cabinet Office, 2015): Table 13 Community cohesion
Access to health services	See Table 6. Local Needs Met Locally				
Areas of district with low earnings	1 LSOA (within Woodfield) is within the 10% most deprived. 1 LSOA (within Granby) is within 11-25% most deprived. 29 LSOAs are within the 10% least deprived.	The index includes those out of work and on low incomes and is collected by small areas called Lower Layer Super Output Areas. There are 104 LSOAs within Harrogate district. Each area LSOA within England is then ranked, 1 being the most deprived - 32482 being the least deprived.		Favourable. In regards to income, the majority of residents are least deprived when ranked nationally. However, there are pockets of lower incomes within Woodfield and Granby wards.	Government website (2)
Participation in activities or democratic process					
% of people (aged 16+) participating in volunteering to support sport in the last 28 days	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2015: no data (insufficient sample size)	<u>North Yorkshire</u> 2015: 14.1% 2014: 13.3% 2013: 16% 2012: 17.3% 2011: 17.3% <u>England</u> 2015: 12.7% 2014: 12.5% 2013: 12% 2012: 14% 2011: 13.6%	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014: no data (insufficient sample size) 2013: 22.5% 2012: 21.5% 2011: 21.4%+	Unknown Data showing participation within the district during 2014 and 2015 is not available through the survey due to an insufficient sample size within the survey. Prior to 2014 participation in the district was significantly higher than across the county and across England, and was continuing to rise despite falls seen across North Yorkshire and England. Since 2014 participation in England has begun to increase while participation in North Yorkshire has continued to decline.	Active People Survey (Sport England)
% of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live	The 2009 Place Survey stated that 89.4% are satisfied with their immediate area; rising to 91.7% for over 65's.	North Yorkshire result: 87.3% (90% over 65) National result: 79.7% (83.9% over 65). 2012/13 National result: 84%		Higher satisfaction than county and national level.	The Community Life Survey (The Cabinet Office)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Social isolation					
Number and status of Neighbourhood Plan	<p><u>Spring 2016</u></p> <p>Ripon City Council: Draft plan being prepared</p> <p>Knaresborough Town Council: Draft plan being prepared</p> <p>Otley Town Council: Draft plan being prepared</p> <p>Roecliffe & Westwick Parish Council: Neighbourhood area designated</p>		<p><u>Spring 2015</u></p> <p>Ripon City Council: Draft plan being prepared</p> <p>Knaresborough Town Council: Consultation for plan preparation</p> <p>Otley Town Council: Consultation for plan preparation</p>	<p>Favourable and improving.</p> <p>Roecliffe and Westwick PC have joined the other parish councils that are producing neighbourhood plans that cover parts of Harrogate district. Work is progressing on all four projects.</p> <p>NB. Only a small part of the area to be covered by the Otley Neighbourhood Plan lies within Harrogate district and the work is being supported by Leeds City Council.</p>	<p>Planning policy team at Harrogate Borough Council</p>
Turnout at local and parish council elections	Data not published	<p>Local Elections turnout national average:</p> <p>2012: 31.3%</p> <p>2011: 42.6%</p> <p>2010: 63.5%</p>	<p><u>2016 turnout</u></p> <p>Not published</p> <p><u>2015 turnout</u></p> <p>Not published</p> <p><u>2014 turnout</u></p> <p>Not published</p> <p><u>2013 turnout</u></p> <p>Not published</p> <p><u>2012 turnout</u></p> <p>Local election: 40.83%</p> <p>Parish election: 45.63%</p> <p><u>2011 turnout</u></p> <p>Local election: 45.04%</p> <p>Parish election: 42.79%</p> <p><u>2010 turnout</u></p> <p>Local election: 68.30%</p>	<p>Recent data not published. Up to 2012 the trend was favourable but declining. There has been a decreasing turnout in the district that mirrors the trend nationally. Turnout within the district remained above the national average.</p>	<p>Electoral Service at Harrogate Borough Council</p>

Table 3.4 4. Vibrant Communities that Participate in Decision Making

1. ons.gov.uk
1. ons.gov.uk
2. gov.uk/government/publications?Publication_filter_option=statistics

5. Culture, Leisure and Recreation Activities Available to All

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Availability of culture, leisure and recreation activities / venues					
Sport and active recreation: % of people aged 16+ who regularly participate in sports/active recreation activity (3x 30mins per week)	Harrogate district 2014/15: 28.6% NB. This measure includes a wider range of activities than the sports participation measure reported in section 2: Conditions and Services to Engender Good Health	North Yorkshire 2014/15: 25.9% England 2014/15 23.3%	Harrogate district 2012/13: 30.2% 2010/11: 25.1% North Yorkshire 2012/13: 29.0% 2010/11: 23.6% England 2012/13: 24.4% 2010/11: 21.8%	Favourable but declining. There are higher participation levels within the district than in the rest of the county or the country as a whole. However, participation levels have fallen within the district, a trend also seen at both county and countrywide levels.	Active People Survey, Sport England (Annual)
Main cultural event	The Harrogate district is home to a number of cultural events and festivals including Harrogate and Ripon International Festivals, the Harrogate Crime Writing Festival, Knaresborough Feva, the Great Knaresborough Bed Race, Knaresborough Castle's annual Medieval Living History Day, Harrogate Spring Flower Show and the Northern Aldborough Festival as well as a number of vibrant rural events – the largest of which being the Great Yorkshire Show which attracts around 130,000 visitors.			Favourable	Harrogate District Profile 2013 (Harrogate Borough Council)
Number of venues	3 theatres 15 galleries and museums 50 public/ village halls 8 public libraries 9 sports halls 9 golf clubs 9 swimming pools 50 football pitches 33 cricket grounds			Favourable	Harrogate District Profile 2013 (Harrogate Borough Council)
Satisfaction with local sport provision	2014/15: 65.9%	Yorkshire and Humber 2014/15: 58.5% 2012/13: 61.3% 2009/10: 69.2% England 2014/15: 61.7% 2012/13: 60.3% 2009/10: 69%	2012/13: 60.3% 2009/10: 76.1%	Favourable and improving. The level of satisfaction with provision has increased again following a reduction in the last set of figures. This compares favourably against satisfaction across Yorkshire and the Humber, which continues to decline. Satisfaction nationally is below Harrogate district levels and has broadly remained static.	Active People Survey (Sport England)
Amount of land available for sport provision	Football: deficiency in junior pitch provision in Harrogate and Ripon and lack of high quality pitches. Cricket: shortfall of pitches during peak time, however, quality of pitches is main concern. Rugby: pitches used above optimum levels in Ripon and Harrogate. Quality of facilities is issue in Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough. Hockey: Existing club base in Harrogate is stretched. No hockey played in Knaresborough and Ripon. Tennis: facilities nearing capacity. Croquet: no croquet facilities in Harrogate and Knaresborough			Unfavourable	Outdoor Sports Provision: An Assessment for Harrogate,

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Availability of culture, leisure and recreation activities / venues					
				Quality and quantity of sports facilities do not meet current and future demand.	Knaresborough and Ripon 2013
Participation rate of top 5 sports (16+ year olds)	<u>2012/13</u> Swimming 13.5% Cycling 12.7% Athletics 9.7% Gym 8.3% Football 8.1%	<u>2012/13 Yorkshire and The Humber</u> Swimming 11.1% Cycling 7.8% Athletics 6.2% Gym 10.4% Football 6.4% <u>2012/13 England</u> Swimming 11.5% Cycling 8.1% Athletics 6.5% Gym 10.9% Football 6.3%		Harrogate differs to the regional and national pictures in that cycling and athletics are more popular. The popularity of cycling could be used to encourage less car use.	Active People Survey (Sport England)

Table 3.5 Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.

6. Local Needs Met Locally

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Appropriate housing for local need					
Permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites	Authorised pitches: 40 Temporary pitches: 1 Unauthorised pitches: 4 Concealed households: 0 Movement from bricks and mortar: 0 Waiting list for public sites: 0 Net new household formation: 2		Authorised pitches: Jan 2011: 40 Jul 2010: 80 Jan 2010: 40 Jul 2009: 76 Jan 2009: 57	Unfavourable There is an immediate need for five pitches (up to 2017). Two additional pitches are required long term. Update: planning permission was granted for two pitches in August 2013.	Gypsy and Traveller Housing Needs Survey 2013
Dwelling size	Data is not currently collected on completions by dwelling size. Data will be collected from 2015/16.	Estimated size of new dwellings required in Harrogate district 2014 to 2035 in order for the housing stock to match household needs: 1 bedroom: market housing: 10.8%; affordable housing: 46.9% 2 bedroom: market housing: 48.7%; affordable housing: 33.9% 3 bedroom: market housing: 42.8%; affordable housing: 18.1% 4+ bedroom: market housing: -2.2%; affordable housing: 1.1%	No trend data available	No issues identified	Harrogate Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GL Hearn for Harrogate Borough Council, Sept 2015)
Households with support needs	Physical disability (wheelchair user): 786 Physical disability (non-wheelchair user): 2,565 Learning disability: 452 Mental health problem: 1,141 Visual impairment: 685 Hearing impairment: 856 Drug / alcohol misuse: 19 Older age related illness or disability: 2,048	Households with support needs met		Unfavourable. Harrogate has the largest percentage of households with support needs that are not met in their current home. There are also a significant number of households with age related illness that it is likely will increase as the population ages. There will be an increasing need for homes to be adapted or new dwelling built to meet these support needs.	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2011
Access to services					
Geographical access to services (defined as a post office, GP, food shop and primary school)	Harrogate district in 2015: Average LSOA road distance to Post Office: 1.39km Average LSOA road distance to primary school: 1.05km Average LSOA road distance to general store or supermarket: 1.34km Average LSOA road distance to GP surgery: 2.49km	All English LSOA averages in 2015: Average LSOA road distance to Post Office: 1.16km Average LSOA road distance to primary school: 0.89km Average LSOA road distance to general store or supermarket: 0.75km Average LSOA road distance to GP surgery: 1.59km		Unfavourable. Access to services is a significant issue for parts of the district, particularly in the outlying rural areas.	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Appropriate housing for local need					
Areas with poor frequency of public transport	Map 1 shows the parts of the district with good access to public transport			Unfavourable and deteriorating Map 1 shows that large parts of the district do not have access to an at least hourly bus or rail service. Away from the main transport corridors and the Nidd valley bus services are sporadic and of low frequency. In recent years the reduction in public subsidies has resulted in some services being axed and a greater number of settlements having no bus service at all.	
Households served by broadband	50,000 premises served by fibre optic broadband (Openreach provided by BT. Figures for other providers with stand alone networks, such as Virgin Media are unknown)	Superfast North Yorkshire target: Superfast broadband (30Mbps+) available to 93% of Harrogate district's premises by June 2017	Superfast North Yorkshire has recently received additional funding that will enable further premises access to superfast fibre broadband. Exactly how far this funding will be of benefit is very dependent on the technology options at the time. New technology is currently being trialled, which has the potential to reach further into rural communities.	Favourable and improving.	Superfast North Yorkshire, 2016
Population in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	2011: 10.4%	North Yorkshire: 9.3% England: 3.1%	Nidd Valley (between Pateley Bridge and north west Harrogate) - most densely settled countryside area, heavily populated with individual houses and hamlets that outnumber farmsteads. Nidderdale open moor - least densely settled area. Vale of York - some areas without any settlement.	Unfavourable. Higher percentage of rural dwellings and isolated dwellings could lead to larger problems with social isolation and increased car usage.	STREAM Landscape Character Assessment SPD HBC, 2004

Table 3.6 6. Local Needs Met Locally

7. Education and Training Opportunities that Build the Skills and Capacity of the Population

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Access to education					
Number of facilities offering training/learning for adults	NYCC Adult Learning and Skills Service Henshaw's Specialist College Harrogate College				
Number of further education facilities	Harrogate College				
Number of state-funded schools	<p><u>North Yorkshire primary schools</u> Schools that are full or in excess of capacity: 2011/12: 49; 2014/15: 56 Schools with one or more unfilled places: 2011/12: 271; 2014/15: 257 Percentage of rural schools: 2011/12: 75.0%; 2014/15: no data</p> <p><u>Harrogate district secondary schools</u></p> <p>Ripon Grammar School: 2011/12: 907 places, 851 pupils; 2014/15: 936 places, 859 pupils King James's School: 2011/12: 1673 places, 1685 pupils; 2014/15: 1692, 1667 pupils Boroughbridge High School: 2011/12: 769 places, 721 pupils; 2014/15: 785 places, 702 pupils Nidderdale High School: 2011/12: 470 places; 385 pupils; 2014/15: 470 places, 295 pupils St John Fisher Catholic High School: 2011/12: 1340 places, 1382 pupils; 2014/15: 1380 places, 1401 pupils Harrogate Grammar School: 2011/12: 1954 places, 1780 pupils; 2014/15: 1954 places, 1794 pupils Outwood Academy Ripon (formerly Ripon College, Ripon City School): 2011/12: 782 places, 464 pupils; 2014/15: 805 places, 478 pupils Harrogate High School: 2011/12: 1570 places, 719 pupils; 2014/15: 1612 places, 566 pupils St Aidan's CE High School: 2011/12: 1993 places, 1940 pupils; 2014/15: 2029 places, 1923 pupils Rossett School: 2011/12: 1418 places, 1421 pupils; 2014/15: 1531 places, 1504 pupils</p>			Unfavourable Across the local education authority area the number of primary schools at or above capacity in 2014/15 has increased by more than 10% over the number in 2011/12. At the same time, the number of secondary schools in the district at or above capacity has reduced from two to one, St John Fisher Catholic High School in Harrogate. However, there remains large numbers of unused places at several secondary schools- Nidderdale High, Outwood Academy Ripon, and Harrogate High School.	School Capacity Survey 2015 and May 2015 School Census. Presented in 2015 capacity and forecast tables (Department for Education, 2016)
Skill shortages					
GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C (state-funded schools)	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2014: 77.6%	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2014: 62.2% <u>England</u> 2014: 65.3%	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2013: 91% 2012: 91.8% 2011: 90.7%	Favourable Harrogate district compares favourably against regional and England-wide averages. The apparent decline from previous levels is due to a change in the approach followed in schools across the country.	North Yorkshire County Council
% of adults with NVQ level four (economically active ages 16-64)	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2015: 39.8%	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2015: 30.5% <u>Great Britain</u> 2015: 37.1%	<u>Harrogate district</u> 2012: 39.4%	Favourable and improving Harrogate district has seen a slight improvement since 2012 and the figures compare well against both the regional and national averages	Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics, 2015)

Indicator	Quantified data		Comparators and Targets		Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source	
Access to education								
Destination of year 13 (key stage 5) school leavers (state-funded schools)	Institution	Any education destination (%)	Any employment destination (%)	Destination not sustained (%)	Not in education, employment or training (NEET) (%)	Activity not captured in data (%)	The overwhelming majority of year 13 school leavers continue in education, predominantly higher education. A much smaller number go into employment, often employment with training. A significant number of destinations are unfortunately not captured in the data.	National Pupil Database. Presented in: Destinations of key stage 4 and key stage 5 pupils: 2013 (Department for Education, 2015)
	Boroughbridge High School	70	Not known	Not known	Not known	9		
	Harrogate Grammar School	70	6	6	1	15		
	Harrogate High School	65	4	9	6	16		
	King James' School	69	0	8	Not known	20		
	Outwood Academy Ripon (formerly Ripon College)	43	Not known	17	Not known	17		
	Ripon Grammar School	69	3	6	4	16		
	Rossett School	66	3	11	Not known	17		
	St Aidan's Church of England High School	72	3	6	1	17		
	St John Fisher Catholic High School	72	3	6	1	17		
Table 3.8 Percentage of 2011/12 cohort going to, or remaining in, an education or employment destination in 2012/13								

Table 3.7.7. Education and Training Opportunities that Build the Skills and Capacity of the Population

8. Biodiversity and Attractive Natural Environments

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Biodiversity and habitats within the district					
Number / Area of SSSIs	<p><u>Harrogate district</u></p> <p>Number: 25 Area: 19,288ha</p> <p>(2014)</p>			<p>No issues identified.</p> <p>The area identified is land within Harrogate district that carries a SSSI designation rather than land area of the complete SSSIs that are partly within the district. For example the North Pennine Moors SSSI covers an extensive area and only part of the designation lies within the district.</p>	Natural England 2014
Reported condition of sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) (% or area-percentages have been rounded)	<p><u>Harrogate district</u></p> <p>Favourable: 1,779ha (10%) Unfavourable- recovering: 17,262ha (89%) Unfavourable- no change: 197ha (1%) Unfavourable- declining: 49ha (<1%)</p> <p>(2014)</p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire</u></p> <p>Favourable: 19%</p> <p>Unfavourable- recovering: 79% Unfavourable- no change: 1% Unfavourable- declining: <1%</p> <p><u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u></p> <p>Favourable: 14% Unfavourable- recovering: 84% Unfavourable- no change: 2% Unfavourable- declining: <1%</p> <p><u>England</u></p> <p>Favourable: 38% Unfavourable- recovering: 59% Unfavourable- no change: 2% Unfavourable- declining: 2% (2014)</p>		<p>Unfavourable- improving</p> <p>There has been a vast improvement in the condition of the SSSIs over the previous 10 years with 99% of sites in the district reported as in a favourable condition or an unfavourable condition but improving. Nevertheless the percentage of sites in a favourable condition is only approximately half that of the county and only about a quarter of the national figure</p>	Natural England 2014
Number / area of Local Nature Reserves	<p>Local Nature Reserves in Harrogate district:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rossett: 1.78ha Birk Crag: 10.46ha Hookstone Wood: 7.56ha Hell Wath: 8.88ha Quarry Moor: 9.95ha <p>Total area: 38.63ha</p>		A fifth Local Nature Reserve was designated at Rossett in 2010		Personal communication with Harrogate Borough Council's Ecology Officer, May 2015

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Biodiversity and habitats within the district					
Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	2011 Actions not started: 105 Actions underway: 33 Actions completed: 9			Unfavourable. Change in biodiversity agenda so less funding and priority given to BAP work. Work is still on-going, but monitoring of this work will be less frequent.	Harrogate BAP Action Progress Report 2011
Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation	Features on interest: habitat breeding populations for great crested newts. Vulnerability: physical damage; water abstraction; introduction of predatory species / fish; agriculture, transport and industrial contamination				Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD) May 2013
North Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation	Features of interest: blanket bog; tufa-forming spring-heads; upland heathland; juniper scrub; old sessile oak woods; acidic rock outcrops; range of Annex 1 habitats. Vulnerabilities: over or under grazing; moorland burning; changes to drainage; forestry; deposition from forestry; farming, waste management and industrial activity; increase in recreational uses; wind farms, communication masts and associated infrastructure.				Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD) May 2013
North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area	Features of interest: golden plover (1400 pairs); curlew (3930 pairs); dunlin (330 pairs); hen harriers (11 pairs); merlin (136 pairs); peregrine (15 pairs). Vulnerabilities: as listed for North Pennine Moors SAC plus agricultural intensification on moorland edges; recreation use; pollutants and toxic chemicals; illegal killing and persecution.				Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD) May 2013
Biodiversity and habitats outside the district					
Special Areas of Conservation outside of district	<p>Craven Limestone Complex: Features of interest: mosaic of habitats and large variety of species. Habitats including: active raised bog; Molinia caerulea – Crepis paludosa mire; fen systems; calcereous grassland; limestone pavements; petrifying springs. Species including: stoneworts chara; crayfish; bird's eye primrose; broad-leaved cottongrass; hair sedge; alpine and dwarf milkwort; downy currant. Vulnerabilities: intensive grazing; increasing rabbit numbers; quarrying; ecological impacts caused by quarrying, agriculture and industry; disturbance to species by recreation activities.</p> <p>Humber Estuary: Features of interest: coastal plain estuary with high concentrations of suspended sediment from variety of sources. Habitats including: Atlantic salt meadows; sub tidal sandbanks; intertidal mudflats; glasswort beds and coastal lagoons; reed-beds and brackish saltmarsh; mud and sand bars. Species including: river lamprey; sea lamprey; grey seal. Vulnerabilities: sea lamprey in the River Ouse south of York have been found to migrate up river as far as Boroughbridge to spawn.</p> <p>South Pennine Moors: Features of interest: European dry heaths, blanket bogs, old sessile oak woods.</p>				Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD) May 2013
Special Protection Areas outside of district	<p>Humber Estuary: extensive wetland and coastal habitats which support over 187,000 waterfowl including breeding and migratory populations of birds listed within Annex 1 Birds Directive. Flats, marshes and coast breeding birds: little tern (63 pairs), marsh harrier (11 pairs) and over wintering: bar tailed godwit (1593), bittern (2), golden plover (29235), hen harrier (20). Estuarine habitats: on passage: redshank (5212), sanderling (1767) and over wintering: dunlin (23605), Knot (33848), redshank (4452), shelduck (4083). Vulnerabilities: sea changes from flood defence management; coastal management schemes which reduce nutrient trapping; industrial activity within intertidal locations; pollution from agriculture, industry and urban areas; disturbance from recreational activities.</p> <p>South Pennine Moors: Features of interest: golden plover (752 pairs), merlin (77 pairs), peregrine (16 pairs), short-eared Owl (25 pairs) and during the breeding season dunlin (140 pairs). Vulnerabilities: recreational activities, over grazing, burning, agricultural intensification.</p>				Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD) May 2013

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Biodiversity and habitats within the district					
The Humber Ramsar designation	Area supports internationally important numbers of various species of breeding, wintering and passage water birds including ringed plover and sanderling. Britain's most south-easterly breeding colony of grey seals. Vulnerabilities: recreational activities, commercial and recreation fishing, livestock grazing and hunting.				Habitats Regulation Assessment (Draft Sites and Policies DPD) May 2013

Table 3.9 Biodiversity and attractive natural environments

9. Minimal Pollution Levels

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Water quality					
% of water bodies with a chemical classification graded as Pass	Total length of water bodies with a chemical classification: 163.74km Total length passing: 64.24km Percentage passing: 39.23% (2009)	<u>Harrogate district in 2009</u> Number of river water bodies: 43 Total river length: 907.23km	Only water bodies at risk from Hazardous Substances and Priority Hazardous Substances have a chemical classification.	Unfavourable The Water Framework Directive has much tighter limits than the previous GQA standards and consequently the quality of the district's rivers are now perceived to be in a less favourable position than before. Much improvement is required.	Environment Agency Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right. Request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) / Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR)
% of river water bodies passing (good or better) the Water Framework Directive Ecological classification	2009 number of river water bodies in each status group: High: 0 Good: 6 Moderate: 33 Poor: 3 Bad: 1 (Note: high is the best classification, bad is the worst.) Total length passing (good or better): 64.03km Percentage passing: 7.06%	2009: Number of river water bodies: 43 Total river length: 907.23km	Rivers lakes, groundwater and canals are now classified using the Water Framework Directive. This is carried out on a six yearly cycle; the next cycle will start in 2015.	Unfavourable The Water Framework Directive has much tighter limits than the previous GQA standards and consequently the quality of the district's rivers are now perceived to be in a less favourable position than before. Much improvement is required.	Environment Agency Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right. Request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) / Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR)
% of ground water bodies passing (good or better) the Water Framework Directive ecological classification	All classified as being: Poor chemical status and good quantitative status. In order to protect the quality of groundwater the EA has defined Source Protection Zones (SPZs).	Groundwater bodies in Harrogate district covered by the Water Framework Directive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SUNO Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone ● SUNO Magnesian Limestone ● SUNO Sherwood Sandstone ● Wharfe and Lower Ouse Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone 	Groundwater bodies are now classified using the Water Framework Directive. This is carried out on a six yearly cycle; the next cycle will start in 2015.	Unfavourable The Water Framework Directive has much tighter limits than the previous GQA standards and consequently the quality of the district's rivers are now perceived to be in a less favourable position than before.	Environment Agency-following Scoping Report consultation.
Air quality					

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Water quality					
Number of sites that breach air quality objectives	<p>2014</p> <p>Knaresborough AQMA: 3 Ripon AQMA: 2 Other: 2</p>	<p>Air Quality objectives set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Benzene ● 1, 3-butadiene ● Carbon Monoxide ● Lead ● Nitrogen Dioxide ● Particulate matter ● Sulphur Dioxide 	<p>In general the concentrations of pollutants have decreased across the district.</p>	<p>Unfavourable- improving</p> <p>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were declared in Knaresborough and Ripon on 26 November 2010. An Air Quality Action Plan is in place and provides measures to work towards the air quality objectives. However, at present the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objectives are still being exceeded.</p> <p>Breach at Woodlands Pub on Wetherby Road in Harrogate: It is proposed to continue monitoring to assess the impact of the junction works carried out by North Yorkshire County Council.</p>	<p>2015 Updating and Screening Assessment (Harrogate Borough Council, 2015)</p>
Land, noise, light and vibration					
	<p>No indicator yet established as enforcement enquiries fluctuate rapidly.</p>			<p>Areas causing frequent complaints include:</p> <p>Harrogate town centre night economy and issues regarding noise for in-town residents.</p>	<p>Feedback from Environmental Health officers, HBC</p>

Table 3.10 Minimal Pollution Levels

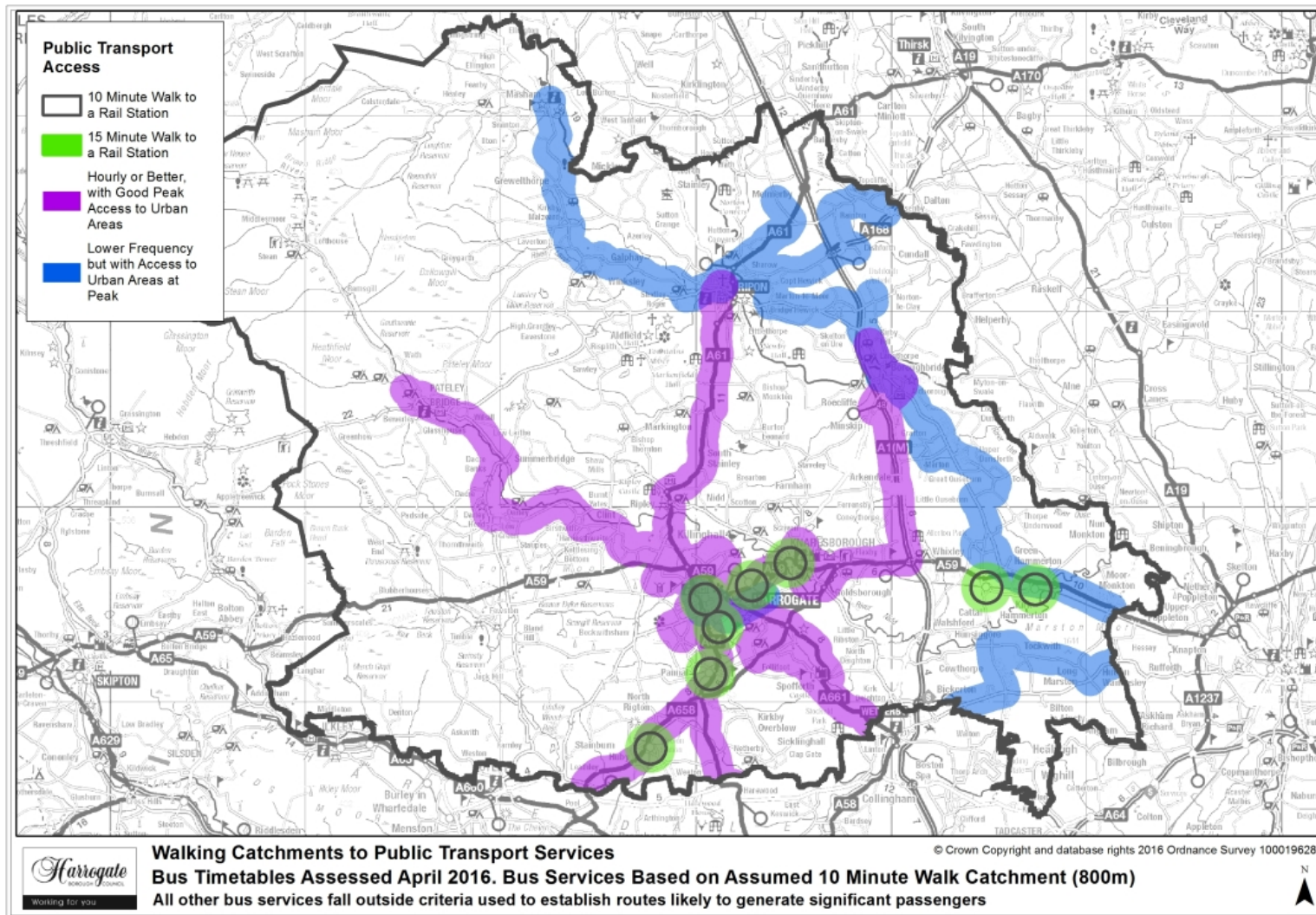
10. A Transport Network that Maximises Access Whilst Minimising Detrimental Impacts

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Car Usage					
Levels of car ownership in households	<u>Harrogate district 2011</u> No car/van: 11,032 (16.4%) 1 car/van: 28,621 (42.6%) 2 cars/vans: 21,317 (31.7%) 3+ cars/vans: 6,199 (9.3%)	<u>Yorkshire & Humber 2011</u> No car/van: 27.6% 1 car/van: 42.9% 2 cars/vans: 23.5% 3+ cars/vans: 6.1% <u>England 2011</u> No car/van: 25.8% 1 car/van: 42.2% 2 cars/vans: 24.7% 3+ cars/vans: 7.4%	<u>Harrogate district 2001</u> No car/van: 11,197 (18%) 1 car/van: 27,739 (44%) 2 cars/vans: 19,395 (31%) 3+ cars/vans: 4,745 (8%) Percentages have been rounded	Car ownership continues to increase with only about 16% of the district's households without access to a car or van compared to roughly a quarter within the region and nationally. The number of households with multiple cars or vans (41%) is also much higher than regionally (29.6%) or nationally (32.1%). High levels of ownership ought to reduce the potential for social isolation but also makes the use of cars for a greater proportion of a household's journeys more likely. This is likely to lead to increased congestion and pollution (with local and non-local impacts) and suggests that consideration should be given to measures that manage demand for road space and encourage modal shift to sustainable methods.	2011 Census (Office of National Statistics)
Method of travel to work (%)	<u>Harrogate district 2011</u> Driving a car/van: 57.6% Passenger in car/van: 4.8% Bus: 3.8% Train: 2.5% Bicycle: 2.1% On foot: 12.8% Work from home: 15.2% All other methods: 1.3%	<u>Yorkshire and Humber 2011</u> Driving a car/van: 58.1% Passenger in car/van: 6.3% Bus: 8.4% Train: 2.7% Bicycle: 2.5% On foot: 10.9% Work from home: 9.4% All other methods: 1.8% <u>England and Wales 2011</u> Driving a car/van: 54.4% Passenger in car/van: 5.0% Bus: 7.2% Train: 8.7% Bicycle: 2.8% On foot: 9.8% Work from home: 10.4% All other methods: 1.8%	<u>Harrogate district 2001</u> Driving a car/van: 58.5% Passenger in car/van: 5.8% Bus: 4.0% Train: 1.6% Bicycle: 2.3% On foot: 13.7% Work from home: 12.6%	Unfavourable. The numbers of residents driving a car/van to work has remained largely the same but the numbers travelling as a passenger have decreased. This is a concern because, as the figures for distance travelled to work (Table 14) show, a significant proportion of residents travel only a short distance to work. Use of buses is much lower than within the region or across the country, perhaps reflecting the poor provision of buses in the district, and has decreased further. Train travel has seen a sharp increase with around 60% more people travelling in this way. Travel on foot has decreased. Some of the negative changes highlighted may be explained by a larger number of people now working from home.	2011 Census (Office of National Statistics)
Commuting by car: origins and destinations	<u>2011</u> Map 2 shows the commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by car. Map 3 shows the commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by car.			Map 2 indicates that the largest number of the district's residents who drive to work work within the district- predominantly in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon (including the north-east of the district), close to the district-Wetherby, or Leeds city centre. Map 3 indicates that the largest numbers of people who drive to work at locations in the district also live in the district, predominantly around Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon,	2011 Census (Office of National Statistics)

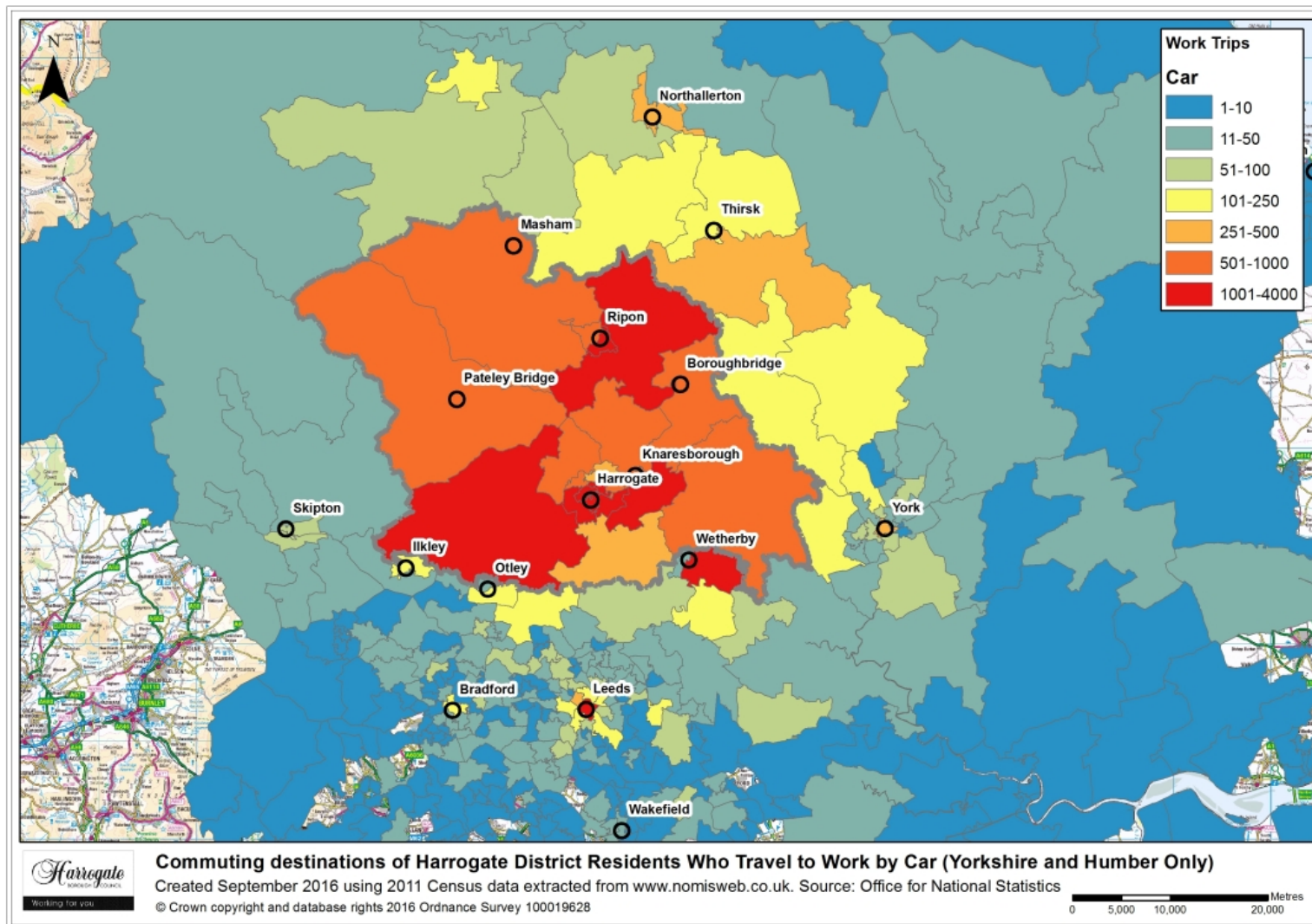
Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source						
Car Usage											
				Boroughbridge and the Nidd valley. It also shows that greater numbers drive to the district from adjacent areas to the north and east including Thirsk than from areas to the south.							
Availability and usage of non-car network											
Passenger numbers (rail and bus) / availability of services	Entries and Exits by Year			Favourable In 2014/15 all stations have continued to experienced growth in passenger numbers with the exception of Starbeck and Hammerton where there have been slight reductions but the overall trend remains upward.	Estimates of Station Usage (Office of Rail Regulation, 2015)						
	Station	2007-08	2008-09			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	Harrogate	1,180,509	1,204,486			1,220,324	1,294,010	1,371,658	1,361,466	1,442,226	1,584,610
	Knaresborough	245,422	257,714			277,722	302,776	325,872	331,308	339,946	353,704
	Hornbeam Park	226,409	248,600			245,626	255,484	269,622	279,934	308,478	346,270
	Starbeck	125,634	132,056			145,622	160,872	161,362	167,100	173,918	172,856
	Pannal	98,041	106,460			113,412	125,838	129,618	130,258	139,694	156,196
	Weeton	57,762	64,516			62,080	63,738	60,374	61,378	64,476	70,522
	Cattal	46,806	44,946			47,234	53,188	52,552	55,780	56,962	59,948
Hammerton	22,386	24,402	22,756	26,020	25,264	25,152	28,966	27,218			
Proportion of residents who cycle (any length) for utility purposes	Harrogate district 2013/14 1x per month: 5.6% 1x per week: 3.1% 3x per week: 0.1% 5x per week: 0% TOTAL (any frequency): 8.8%	North Yorkshire: 2013/14 1x per month: 5.5% 1x per week: 3.6% 3x per week: 1.6% 5x per week: 0.7% TOTAL (any frequency): 11.4% England 1x per month: 6.5% 1x per week: 4.5% 3x per week: 2.6% 5x per week: 1.6% TOTAL (any frequency): 15.2%	Harrogate district 2012/13 1x per month: 4.2% 1x per week: 2.1% 3x per week: 1.4% 5x per week: 0.2% TOTAL (any frequency): 7.9%	Unfavourable The total proportion of the district's residents who cycle for utility purposes is substantially lower than the proportion nationally, and significantly lower than the proportion within the county- a more realistic comparison. Nevertheless, the proportion has increased since 2013/14. Although this increased in the overall total is to be welcomed, the proportion of people who cycle more than once a week has reduced to almost none suggesting that very few people cycle for utility purposes as part of their day-to-day behaviour.	Walking and cycling statistics tables: Table CW0321 (Department for Transport, 2015)						

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Car Usage					
Commuting by non-car modes: origins and destinations	<p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Train: Map 4 shows the commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by train. Map 5 shows the commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by train.</p> <p>Bus: Map 6 shows the commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by bus. Map 7 shows the commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by bus.</p> <p>Bicycle: Map 8 shows the commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by bike. Map 9 shows the commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by bike.</p>			<p>Map 4 shows that a large number of residents travelling by train work in central Leeds; Harrogate and Knaresborough and central York are also popular destinations. Interestingly, when combined, it shows that people also use trains for the main part of journeys to destinations that are some distance from rail stations e.g. Broughton Hall outside Skipton. Map 5 shows that people travel to work in the district by train from a large number of places, including shorter journeys that also start in the district.</p> <p>Map 6 indicates that the most popular destinations for bus travel to work are Harrogate and central Leeds, other parts of Harrogate as well as Knaresborough are also popular. Map 7 indicates that most bus journeys to work locations in the district also originate in the district. Bus travel is most popular for Harrogate suburbs, areas north of Harrogate and east of Ripon.</p> <p>Map 8 shows that the most popular cycle destinations are outer suburbs of Harrogate, western Ripon and areas to the north and east of Ripon. Map 9 shows the most popular cycle origins are also the outer suburbs of Harrogate and western Ripon.</p>	2011 Census (Office of National Statistics)

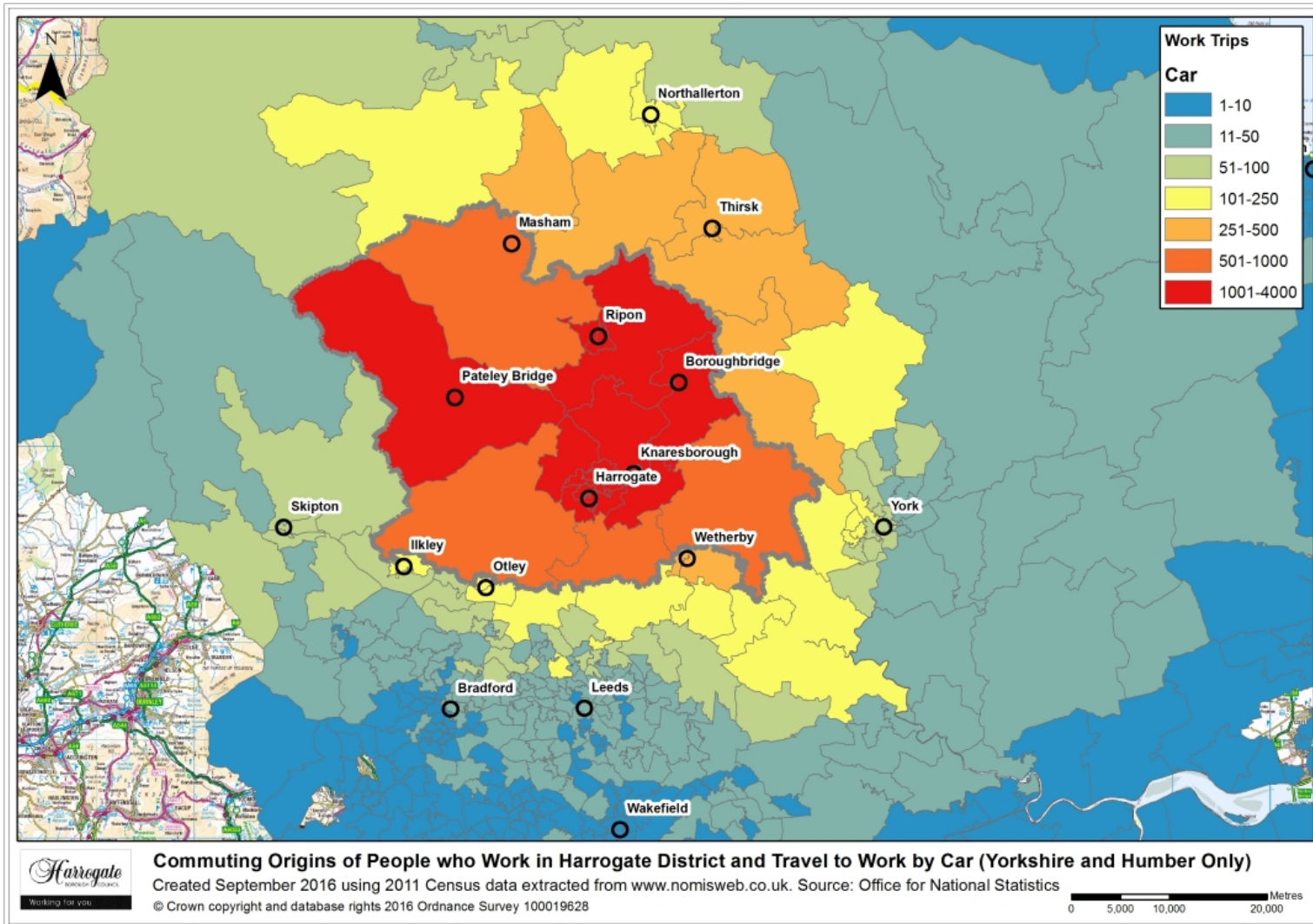
Table 3.11 A Transport Network that Maximises Access Whilst Minimising Detrimental Impacts



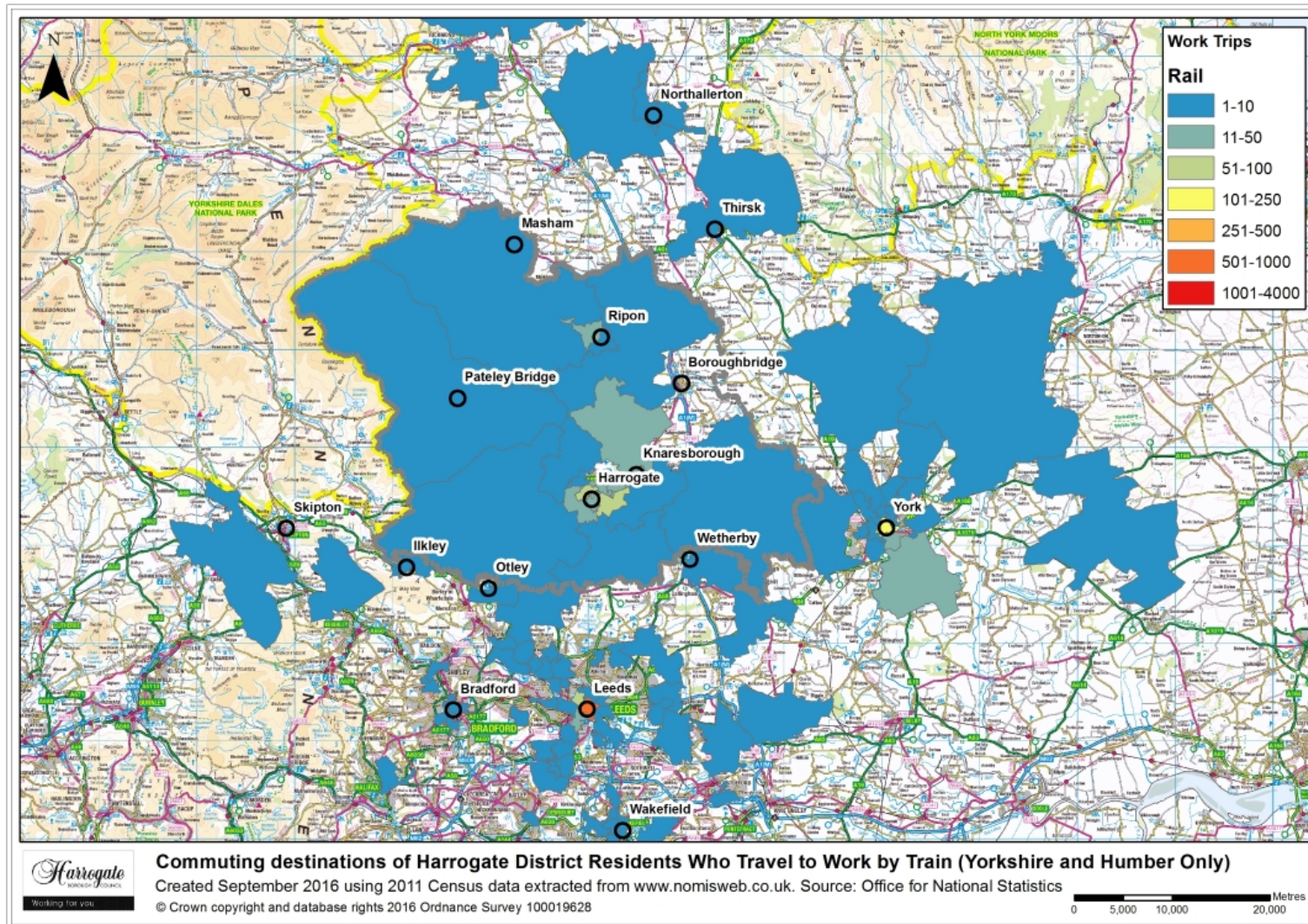
Map 3.1 Public Transport Accessibility



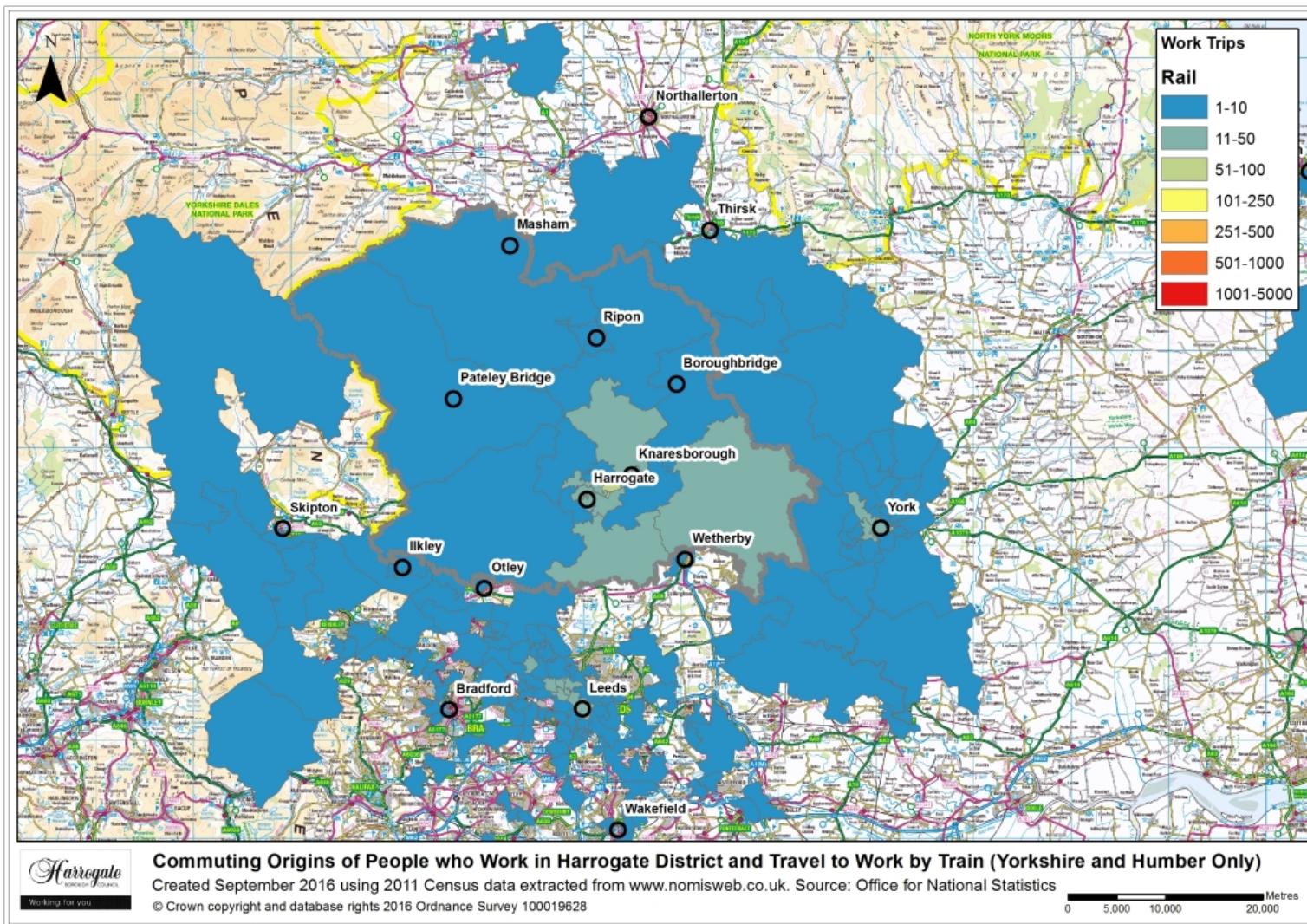
Map 3.2 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by car.



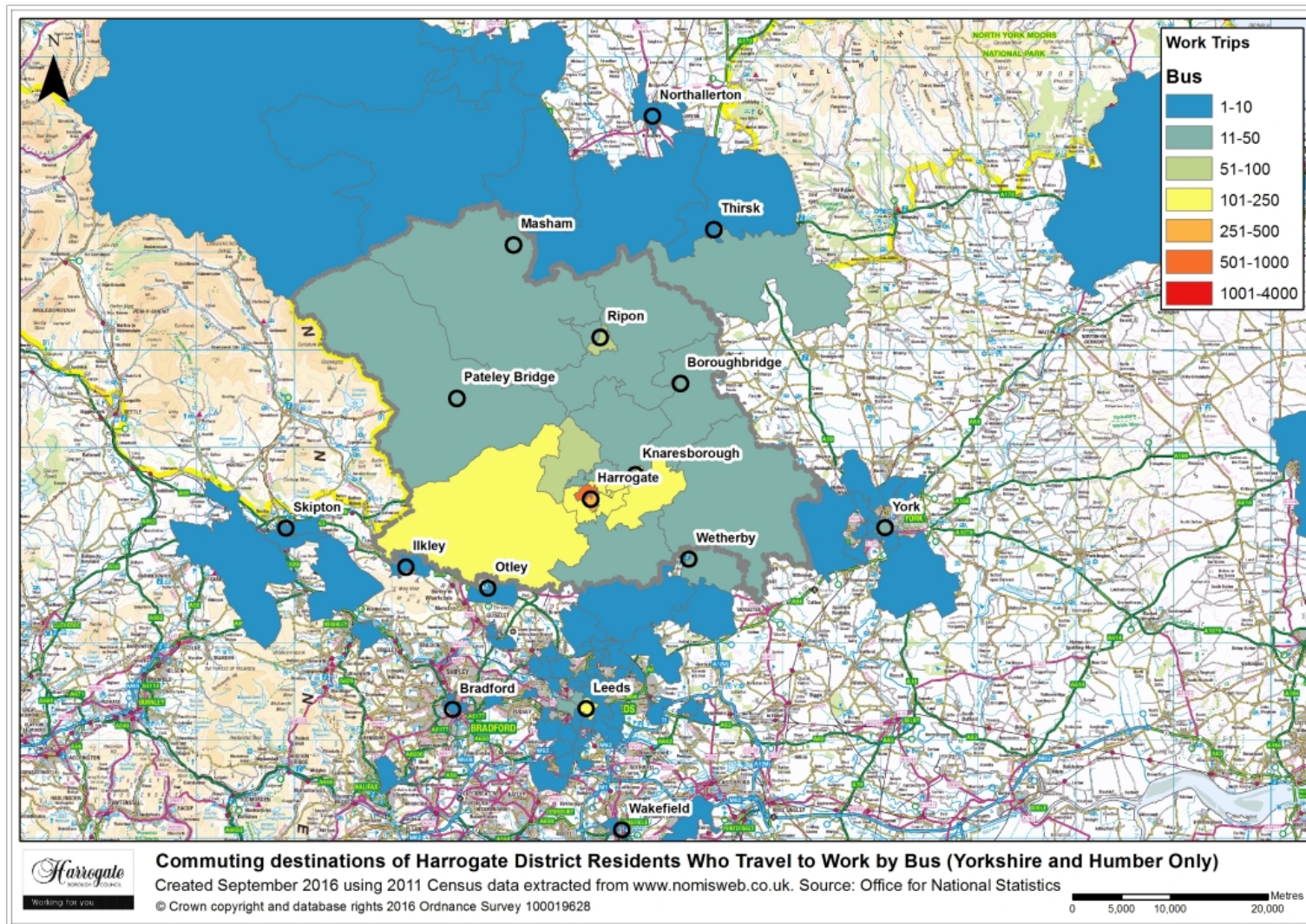
Map 3.3 Commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by car.



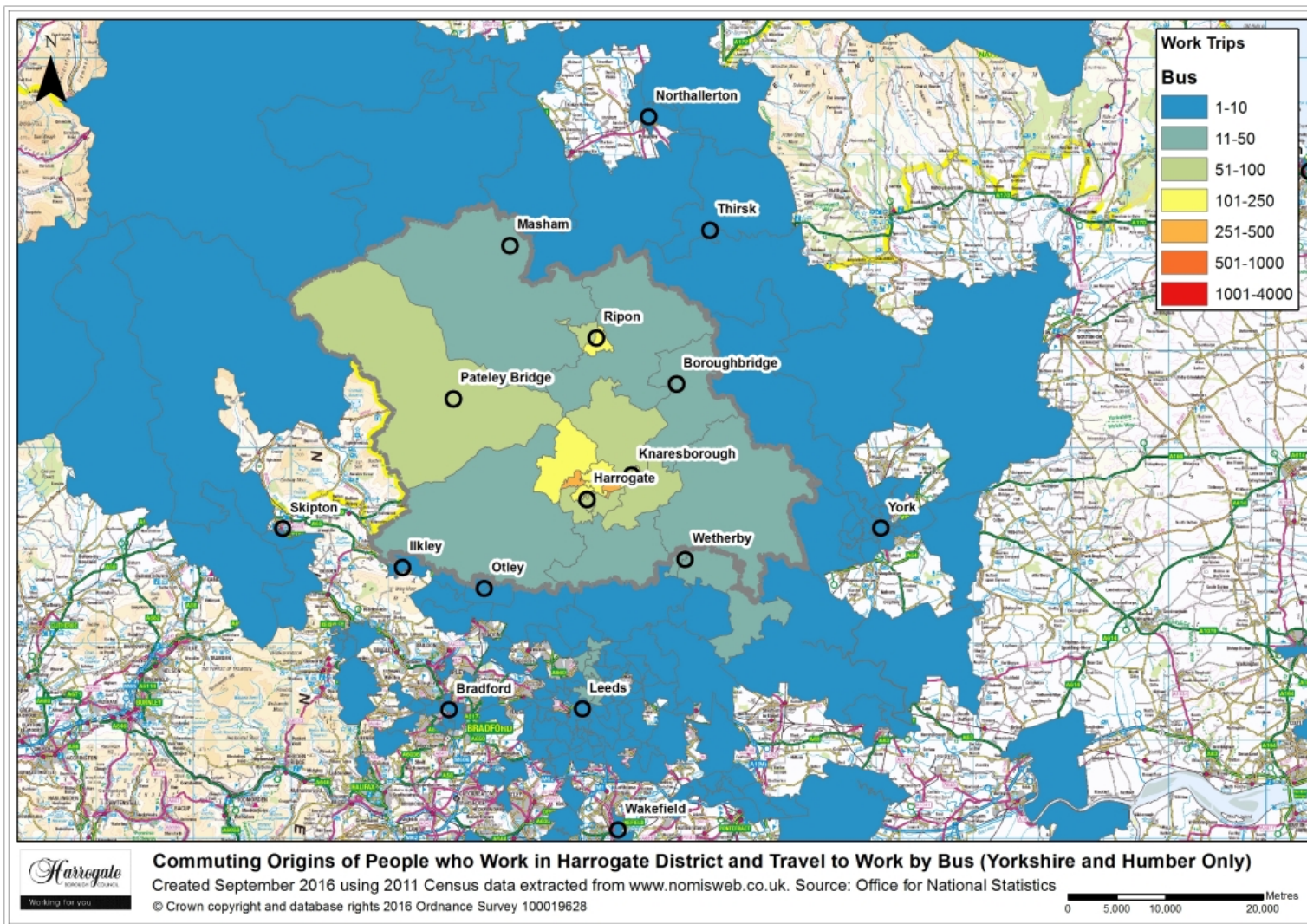
Map 3.4 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by train.



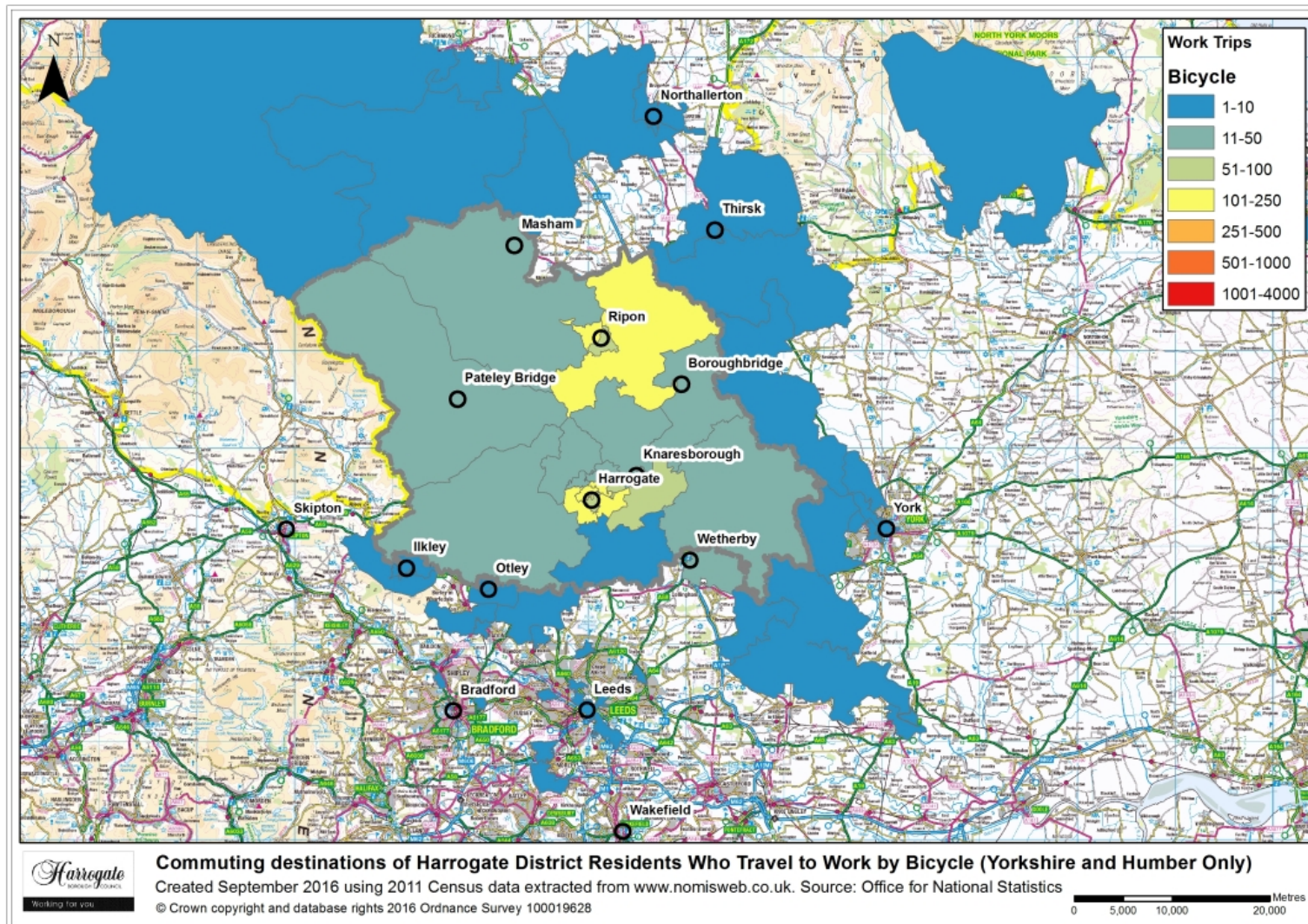
Map 3.5 Commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by train.



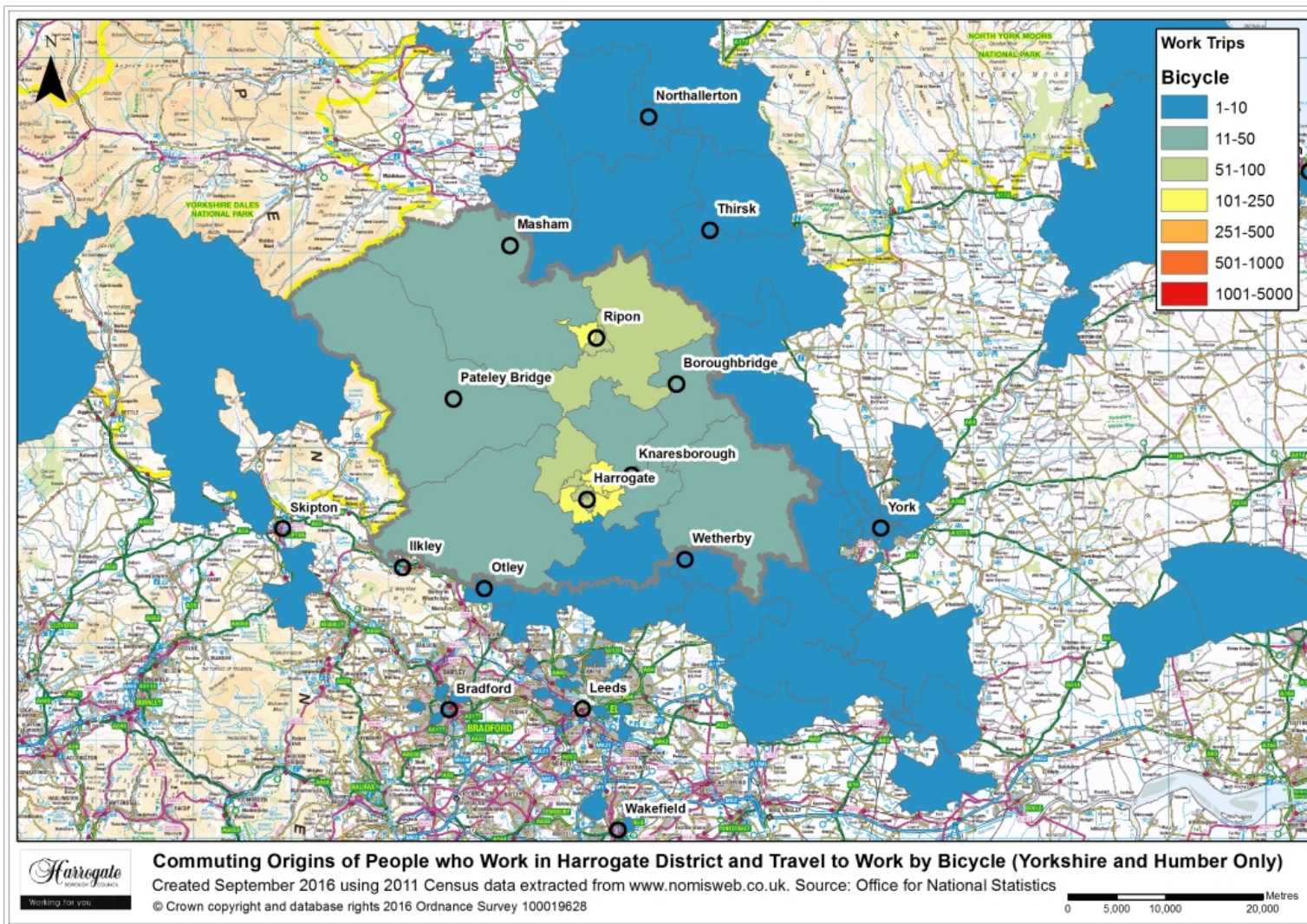
Map 3.6 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by bus.



Map 3.7 Commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by bus.



Map 3.8 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by bicycle.



Map 3.9 Commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by bicycle.

11. Minimise Greenhouse Gas Emissions and a Managed Response to Climate Change

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Greenhouse gas emissions					
Number of sites that breach Air Quality objectives	Refer to 3.9 9. Minimal Pollution Levels.				
Flooding					
Number of planning permissions granted within the district contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on grounds of flood defence	In 2014/15 there were no applications granted contrary to EA advice		2013/14: 0 (AMR 2014) 2012/13: 0 (AMR 2013) 2011/12: 0 (AMR 2012)	Favourable. No issues identified.	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)

Table 3.12 11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change

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

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source																								
Use of raw materials																													
Household energy use (gas and electricity as used per household)	<p><u>Harrogate district in 2014:</u></p> <p>Average domestic electricity consumption: 4,358kwh</p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption: 15,810gwh</p>	<p><u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u></p> <p>Average domestic electricity consumption</p> <p>2014: 3,679kwh; 2011: 3,613kwh</p> <p><u>England</u></p> <p>Average domestic electricity consumption</p> <p>2014: 3,972kwh; 2011: 3,77kwh</p> <p><u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u></p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption</p> <p>2014: 16,656gwh; 2011: 14,785gwh</p> <p><u>England</u></p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption</p> <p>2014: 13,226gwh; 2011: 14,173gwh</p>	<p>Average domestic electricity consumption:</p> <p>2011: 4,192kwh 2009: 4,168kwh 2007: 4,303kwh</p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption:</p> <p>2011: 16,887gwh 2009: 17,571gwh 2007: 20,044gwh</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>The average consumption of both gas and electricity in the Harrogate district is above the national average (electricity consumption is also above the regional average). After reducing from 2007 to 2009, consumption of electricity has steadily risen over the last five years and is now above 2007 levels. Consumption of gas has continued to fall.</p>	<p>Department of Energy and Climate Change</p>																								
Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Refer to Table 1 Quality housing available																												
Refuse (tonnes)	<p><u>2014-15</u></p> <p>Refuse landfilled (tonnes): 34,037</p> <p>Refuse recycled or composted (tonnes): 24,009</p> <p>Refuse recycled or composted (%): 41.36</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Refuse landfilled (tonnes)</td> <td>40,290</td> <td>37,199</td> <td>36,981</td> <td>34,127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refuse recycled or composted (tonnes)</td> <td>19,662</td> <td>20,357</td> <td>19,770</td> <td>22,968</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total amount of refuse (tonnes)</td> <td>59,952</td> <td>57,556</td> <td>56,751</td> <td>57,095</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refuse recycled or composted (%)</td> <td>32.78</td> <td>34.87</td> <td>34.84</td> <td>40.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 3.14</p>		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Refuse landfilled (tonnes)	40,290	37,199	36,981	34,127	Refuse recycled or composted (tonnes)	19,662	20,357	19,770	22,968	Total amount of refuse (tonnes)	59,952	57,556	56,751	57,095	Refuse recycled or composted (%)	32.78	34.87	34.84	40.23	<p>Unfavourable but improving</p> <p>Unfavourably, the total amount of refuse generated has increased after several years of declines. Nevertheless, the proportion of refuse that is being recycled and composted continues to increase and has seen a significant increase in the last year.</p>	<p>Parks and Environmental Services Team, Harrogate Borough Council</p>
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Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Use of raw materials					
% of residential development completed on previously developed (brownfield) land	2014/15: 77%	There is a percentage target of 70% within the adopted Core Strategy (2009) Policy SG1. This target may be revised as part of the production of a new Local Plan.	2013/14: 72% 2012/13: 73% 2011/12: 81% 2010/11: 61% 2009/10: 66.6% 2008/09: 66.6% 2007/08: 67.3% 2006/07: 81% 2005/06: 67%	Favourable	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)
% of employment development completed on previously developed (brownfield) land	2014/15: 0%	No target.	2013/14: 0% 2012/13: 100% 2011/12: 38% 2010/11: 39% 2009/10: 100% 2008/09: 100%	Unfavourable	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)
Percentage of dwellings completed at: less than 30 dwellings per hectare (dph); 30 - 50 dph; greater than 50 dph	<u>2014/15</u> Permissions in the period (rather than completed dwellings) on large sites (10 or more dwellings): < 30dph: 18.96% 30 - 50dph: 79.93% > 50dph: 1.09%	The adopted Core Strategy (2009) sets out a minimum target of 30 dwellings per hectare. This target may be revised as part of the production of a new Local Plan.	<u>Completions 2012/13</u> < 30dph: 42% 30-50dph: 44% > 50dph: 36%	Data from previous years were unfavourable and showed that a substantial percentage of dwellings were developed at a density lower than 30dph. The more recent data relates to permissions rather than completions and, as such, cannot be relied upon to show what has been delivered as a permission may be varied through a new planning application before the dwellings are built. Nevertheless they show that less than 20% of the dwellings permitted are planned to be built at a density lower than 30dph. However this more recent data are not directly comparable with the earlier because they only relate to sites delivering 10 or more dwellings and the trend may not be a positive as that suggested because it is the smaller sites that are more likely to be built at lower densities.	Calculated using data in: Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)
Long term (1) vacant dwellings	<u>2015</u> Harrogate district: 811	<u>2015</u> Craven: 321 Hambleton: 393 Richmondshire: 325 Ryedale: 233 Scarborough district: 733 Selby district: 308	2014: 709 2013: 768 2012: 840 2011: 860 2010: 933 2009: 860 2008: 1034	Unfavourable. Although the long-term trend for the level of vacant dwellings in the district has been favourable i.e. numbers have been falling, 2015 has seen an increase- the first in five years	Dwelling Stock Estimates: 2015, England (DCLG, 2016)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Use of raw materials					
Amount of best and most versatile agricultural land	Harrogate district (figures from a national dataset, downloaded 26/02/2014): Grade 1 = 850 hectares Grade 2 = 25243 hectares Grade 3 = 41852 hectares Approximately 20% of the district is excellent or very good (grades 1 or 2)	Grade 1: Excellent Grade 2: Very good Grade 3a: Good Grade 3b: Moderate Grade 4: Poor Grade 5: Very poor Best and most versatile is grades 1, 2 and 3a	No previous data available.	Due to a lack of reliable information showing whether grade 3 land is grade 3a or 3b it is not possible to identify the extent of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land	Natural England Agricultural Land Classification

Table 3.13 12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste

1. unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for over six months

13. Protect and Enhance the Historic Environment

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Features of historical value					
Number of designated heritage assets	<p><u>2015</u></p> <p>Listed buildings: 2268; of which:</p> <p>49 are Grade 1; 113 are Grade 2*; 2106 are Grade 2</p> <p>Scheduled monuments: 169</p> <p>Registered parks and gardens: 12; of which: 2 are Grade 1; 3 are Grade 2* 7 are Grade 2</p> <p>Conservation areas: 53</p> <p>World heritage sites: 1</p> <p>Registered battlefields: 3</p>		<p>2016: This indicator has been expanded to record the number of all designated heritage assets. Previously data was only collected on the assets listed below:</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Listed buildings: 2267; of which: 49 are Grade 1; 113 are Grade 2*; 2105 are Grade 2 Scheduled monuments: 171 Conservation areas: 52</p> <p><u>2004</u></p> <p>Listed buildings: 2230; of which: 50 are Grade 1; 110 are Grade 2*; 2070 are Grade 2 Scheduled monuments: unknown Conservation areas: 52</p>	<p>Favourable- static</p> <p>The number of designated heritage assets in the district has remained relatively constant. In 2012 an additional conservation area was designated in Starbeck. The reason for the loss of two scheduled monuments is unknown although it is thought that this may be a result of removing the scheduling where a structure has previously been both scheduled and listed, rather than because former scheduled monuments have been lost.</p>	The National Heritage List for England (Historic England) presented in Heritage counts 2015 (Historic England, 2015)
Number of designated heritage assets on the 'heritage at risk' register	<p><u>2015</u></p> <p>Total: 22; of which: 8 are buildings or structures 1 is a place of worship 9 are archaeology 3 are registered parks and gardens 1 is a battlefield</p>		<p>Previous reports did not provide detail on the entries at risk, instead they only identified the total number of entries:</p> <p>2014: 28 at risk 2013: 28 at risk 2012: 28 at risk 2011: 32 at risk</p>	<p>Unfavourable- improving</p> <p>The trend since 2011 shows a gradual reduction in the number of heritage at risk entries. In particular, in the last year there has been a notable reduction in entries. Nevertheless a quarter of the district's registered parks and gardens and a third of the district's battlefields remain at risk.</p>	Heritage at risk programme (Historic England) presented in Heritage counts 2015 (Historic England, 2015)
Loss or damage to the significance of the world heritage site (WHS): Number of planning applications within the WHS or buffer zone permitted despite objection from The National Trust and/or Historic England	<p>Number of applications objected to (and the outcomes):</p> <p>2012: 2 objections (1 application withdrawn, 1 application refused)</p> <p>2011: 1 objection (1 application refused)</p>			<p>Favourable</p> <p>Since 2011 the local planning authority have not permitted applications within the world heritage site or its buffer zone where there has been a sustained objection from The National Trust or Historic England. Data for periods prior to 2011 is not available.</p>	<p>Data unpublished; provided by The National Trust, 2016.</p> <p>Future data will be sought from updates of the Fountains Abbey World Heritage Site Management Plan Monitoring Reports</p>

Table 3.15 13. Protect and enhance the historic environment

14. Economic Aims

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)		Issues Identified	Source																																																
Employment Opportunities																																																						
Unemployment rate <i>(Note: This is a modelled figure that provides a truer reflection of economic activity than using the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance)</i>	2015: 2.1%	Yorkshire and the Humber (2015): 6% Great Britain (2015): 5.2%	2014: 2.8% 2013: 3.3% 2012: 4.5%		Favourable and improving This modelled rate of unemployment shows a continuing improvement in economic activity in the Harrogate district. Unemployment rates in the district are significantly lower than both regional and national averages.	Office for National Statistics, 2015																																																
Job vacancies			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Industry</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C: Manufacturing</td> <td>677</td> <td>401</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F: Construction</td> <td>92</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</td> <td>590</td> <td>515</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H: Transportation and storage</td> <td>70</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I: Accommodation and food service activities</td> <td>765</td> <td>572</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J: Information and communication</td> <td>602</td> <td>326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K: Financial and insurance activities</td> <td>183</td> <td>145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L: Real estate activities</td> <td>42</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M: Professional, scientific and technical activities</td> <td>490</td> <td>264</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N: Administrative and support service activities</td> <td>383</td> <td>216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</td> <td>947</td> <td>118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P: Education</td> <td>522</td> <td>346</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q: Human health and social work activities</td> <td>2,181</td> <td>1,604</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R: Arts, entertainment and recreation</td> <td>110</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S: Other service activities</td> <td>75</td> <td>142</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Industry	2015	2014	C: Manufacturing	677	401	F: Construction	92	68	G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	590	515	H: Transportation and storage	70	45	I: Accommodation and food service activities	765	572	J: Information and communication	602	326	K: Financial and insurance activities	183	145	L: Real estate activities	42	50	M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	490	264	N: Administrative and support service activities	383	216	O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	947	118	P: Education	522	346	Q: Human health and social work activities	2,181	1,604	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	110	36	S: Other service activities	75	142	The job vacancy data shows that the district's economy is diverse. Overall the number of vacancies increased from 2014 to 2015, suggesting a strengthening economy. The sectors with the most vacancies are health and social care, and accommodation and food services- the latter being particularly indicative of the district's reliance on tourism and other lower value sectors. The most recent figure, however, show strong growth in higher value sectors.	Labour Insight (Burning Glass)
Industry	2015	2014																																																				
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Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source						
Employment Opportunities											
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Industry	2015	2014									
T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	10	Not known									
Distance travelled to work	2011 Less than 2km 2km to less than 5km 5km to less than 10km 10km to less than 20km 20km to less than 30km 30km to less than 40km 40km to less than 60km 60km and over Work mainly from home Other Total distance (km) Average distance (km)	17,691 12,864 7,742 11,045 7,440 2,801 1,289 2,623 12,145 5,762 1,073,201.8 16.9	22% 16% 10% 14% 9% 3% 2% 3% 15% 7%	Favourable. The majority of Harrogate district residents (53%) either work at home or travel less than 5km to work.	Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics, 2011)						
Earnings (full-time gross weekly pay) by residence	2015: £518	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2015: £480.50 2013: £479.10 2012: £465.20 <u>Great Britain</u> 2015: £529.60 2013: £518.10 2012: £508.30	2014: £487.10 2013: £507.40 2012: £480.10	Favourable. Average earnings of people living in the district are once again increasing after a fall in 2014. They are higher than the regional average but lower than the national average.	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Office for National Statistics)						
Earnings (full-time gross weekly pay) by workplace	2015: £445.30	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2015: £486.40 2013: £479.10 2012: £464.50 <u>Great Britain</u> 2015: £529 2013: £517.80 2012: £507.90	2014: £452.70 2013: £460 2012: £433	Unfavourable and deteriorating. Average earnings of people working in the district has been falling for the last two years following a significant rise the previous year. The wage levels compare unfavourably against both the regional and national averages, and the local downward trend is contrary to upward trends regionally and nationally	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Office for National Statistics)						
Business Success											
% of people self-employed	2015: 14.1%	<u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> 2015: 9.2%	2014: 12.6% 2013: 11.6% 2012: 13.9%	Favourable and improving.							

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Employment Opportunities					
		<u>England</u> 2014: 10.2%		The rate of self-employment continues the rising trend of the last two years and remains significantly above the national and regional rates.	
% of Harrogate district residents employed by industry type	A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry: 2.5% B: Mining and quarrying: 0.1% C: Manufacturing: 6.6% D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply: 0.4% E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities: 0.5% F: Construction: 7.1% G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles: 16.8% H: Transport and storage: 3.2% I: Accommodation and food service activities: 6.6% J: Information and communication: 3.3% K: Financial and insurance activities: 4.3% L: Real estate activities: 1.3% M: Professional, scientific and technical services: 8.4% N: Administrative and support service activities: 4.3% O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security: 6.6% P: Education: 9.4% Q: Human health and social work activities: 12.8% R,S,T,U & Other: 5.9%			The range of employment by Harrogate residents is diverse. The three industries with the largest percentage of employees from Harrogate are wholesale and retail trade, human health and social work activities and professional, scientific and technical services.	Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics, 2011)
% of business units by number of employees	Less than four employees: 72.9% 20 or more employees: 7.2% Over 250 employees: 0.5%	<u>Yorkshire</u> Less than four employees: 67.1% 20 or more employees: 10% <u>England</u> Less than four employees: 70.3% 20 or more employees: 8.8%		Favourable. The district has a higher percentage of small business units compared to national and regional average. This is also reflected in the higher proportion of self-employed people. However, 0.5% of businesses employ over 250 staff and provide 21% of jobs within the district.	Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics, 2011)
New business registrations per 10,000 working-age population	<u>2016</u> Quarter 1: 26.3	<u>Leeds City Region</u> 2016: Quarter 1: 21.1	<u>2015</u> Q1: 29.4; Q2: 30.1; Q3: 29.4; Q4: 26.5 <u>2014</u> Q1: 33.1; Q2: 29.2; Q3: 27.6; Q4: 31.5 <u>2013</u> Q1: 33.7; Q2: 36.5; Q3: 35.2; Q4: 29.7 <u>2012</u> Q1: 44.9; Q2: 45.4; Q3: 41.6; Q4: 34.8	The figure for 2016 quarter one remains above the Leeds City Region average. A total of 1,119 new businesses were recorded in 2015/16. This is 31% lower than the district's peak of 1,619 in 2009/10 highlighting a link between economic recovery and a decline in new enterprise. This is most likely due to improving labour market conditions in the form of increased job vacancies.	Banksearch Consultancy

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Employment Opportunities					
Shop vacancy rates in market towns	<u>March 2016</u> Boroughbridge: 4.7% (3 out of 64) Masham: 3.3% (1 out of 30) Pateley Bridge: 10.3% (4 out of 39)		Boroughbridge: Sept 2015:1.5%; March 2015: 1.5%; Sept 2014: 0% Masham: Sept 2015:6.7%; March 2015: 6.7%; Sept 2014: 6.7% Pateley Bridge: Sept 2015:10.3%; March 2015: 12.8%; Sept 2014: 10.3%	All three market towns have relatively low shop vacancy rates. Over the last 18 months the rate in Pateley Bridge has remained higher than elsewhere at around 10%- this may be due to the nature of the locations of these four units.	Strategic Development Team, Harrogate Borough Council
Number of hotel bed spaces	<u>Harrogate district in 2014</u> Number of establishments: 150 Number of rooms: 2,972 <u>Rooms by location</u> Harrogate: 1861 (64%) Knaresborough: 78 (3%) Ripon: 135 (5%) Boroughbridge: 35 (1%) Masham: 99 (3%) Pateley Bridge: 42 (1%) Larger villages: 118 (4%) In the countryside: 594 (20%)		<u>Harrogate district in 2011</u> Number of establishments: 163 Number of rooms: 3,135 <u>Rooms by location</u> Harrogate: 1924 (62%) Knaresborough: 79 (2.5%) Ripon: 141 (4.5%) Boroughbridge: 35 (1%) Masham: 47 (1.5%) Pateley Bridge: 22 (0.5%) Larger villages: 117 (4%) In the countryside: 749 (24%)	Since 2011 there has been an overall 8% reduction in establishments and a 5% reduction in rooms. Almost all locations have seen a meaningful reduction in rooms with the exceptions of Knaresborough, where only a single room has been lost, and Masham and Pateley Bridge, where there have been significant increases. The proportion of the district's rooms within Harrogate has increased slightly to 64%. This compares to 17% of total rooms identified as being within towns or large villages, excluding Harrogate and 20% in countryside locations away from towns and large villages.	Harrogate District Local Plan: Visitor Accommodation Study (Harrogate Borough Council, 2015)

Table 3.16 14. Economic Aims

Appendix 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators

4.1 The sustainability issues are expressed as 16 Sustainability Objectives, and associated indicators, and set out social, economic and environmental objectives which address national and local problems. The objectives and policies of the plan are tested against all 16 SA objectives. The aim of testing is to identify the extent to which the Local Plan supports each SA objective and the extent to which any benefits may be maximised. Testing also identifies areas of possible harm, where

Aim	Objective	Indicator
Social aims		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it make housing available to people in need? Will it improve the quality of housing stock? Will it improve energy efficiency / insulation in housing? Will it increase the use of sustainable building practices? Will it reduce homelessness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of housing stock judged unfit to live in. Average energy efficiency of housing. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Housing completions. Affordable housing completions. Households accepted in priority need.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve equitable access to health services? Will it promote positive health and prevent ill health? Will it address health inequalities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population who live in wards within the 25% most deprived in the country. Geographical access to services. Death rate from: heart disease and stroke; all cancers; hospital admission rate for accidents; suicide and undetermined injury. Number of years of expected healthy life. % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics. Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures? Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention. Will it reduce fear of crime? Will it improve road safety? Will it reduce causes of accidents? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of residents surveyed who feel safe outside. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population. Violent crime per 1,000 population. Number of people killed or seriously injured on roads.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process? Where appropriate, will it devolve decision-making to communities? Will it improve and increase community facilities? Will it reduce the potential for social isolation with particular regard to potentially disadvantaged groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of people actively volunteering. % of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Turn out at local and parish council elections. Geographical access to services. Areas of district with low earnings and high dependency.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities /venues? Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries? Will it preserve, promote and enhance culture and heritage in the district? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total tourist visitors to the district. % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics. Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity. Location and condition of features of cultural heritage.
6. Local needs met locally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that everyone has access to essential services (e.g. Employment, education, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs? Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres? Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with poor frequency of public transport. Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport. % of households served by broadband enabled exchanges. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Affordable housing completions. Geographical access to services. Improvements to transport services.

Aim	Objective	Indicator
7. Education and training opportunities that build the skills and capacity of the population.	Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities? Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)? Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialised training for areas in transition? Will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages?	% of 16 year olds attaining 5 GCSEs A* - C. % of adults with NVQ level three qualifications. % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks. % of employers with hard to fill vacancies. % of year 13 school leavers remaining in the district.
Environmental aims		
8. Biodiverse and attractive natural environment.	Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats? Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives? Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species? Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status? Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites? Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?	Reported levels of damage to designated sites. Reported condition of nationally important wildlife sites. Number/Area of nature conservation sites. Population of wild birds. Area of woodland coverage in the district. % of river length of good or fair quality. Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets.
9. Minimal pollution levels	Will it clean up contaminated land? Will it maintain and where possible improve air quality? Will it maintain and where possible improve surface water and groundwater quality? Will it maintain and where possible improve soil quality and minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects? Will it prevent unacceptable levels of noise and light pollution?	% of river length of good or fair quality and the % meeting its long term quality objective. Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high. Number of farms meeting Soil Association organic standards. Area of contaminated land. Development on best and most versatile agricultural land.
10. A transport network that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Will it increase access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. health, education, work and food shopping)? Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network? Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups, particularly those without a car? Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)? Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? Will it provide integrated transport services? Will it increase provision of public transport where needed? Will it improve rail services and facilities? Will it reduce environmental impacts of traffic?	Levels of car ownership. Usage of non-car transport. Freight transport by mode. Availability of cycle networks (km). Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic. Increase in passenger numbers (bus and rail). Provision of park and ride sites. Improvements for pedestrians.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors? Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region? Will it reduce risk from flooding?	Average energy efficiency of housing stock. % of district energy consumption produced from renewable sources. Greenhouse gas emissions. Household energy use (gas and electricity as used per household). Development on floodplains.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use? Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites)? Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste? Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?	Water usage. Amount of waste arising and its processing route. % of household waste recycled. Amount of residential development completed on brownfield land. Amount of employment development completed on brownfield land. Green spaces lost to development.

Aim	Objective	Indicator
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance features and areas of historical and cultural value? Will it promote sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings where appropriate Will it conserve the character of historic settlements and conservation areas? Will it preserve and where appropriate enhance features of archaeological importance?	Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas. Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings. Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings. Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their settings. % of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, which make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities? Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)? Will it prevent inappropriate development in floodplains? Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)? Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport? Will it ensure high design quality which supports local distinctiveness? Will it take account of the geomorphology of land? Will it encourage re-use of existing buildings?	% of residential development completed on brownfield land. % of employment development completed on brownfield land. Area of derelict land. Development on floodplains. Development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
Economic aims		
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	Will it provide employment opportunities for local people? Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities, including disadvantaged groups? Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities? Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work-life/home-life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)? Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport? Will it provide a travel plan?	% of individuals of working age in employment. GDP per head. % of businesses surviving three years. % increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses. Average unemployment rate in district. Shop vacancy rates in market towns. No. of businesses providing a Travel Plan.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	Will it support existing businesses? Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering? Will it maximise local skills? Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)? Will it provide for the needs of business (such as a range of premises, land and infrastructure)? Will it encourage rural diversification?	Indicators for this aim have been linked with those for good quality employment opportunities available to all.

Table 4.1 Sustainability appraisal framework, objectives and indicators

Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites 2015

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
1. Quality housing available to everyone.			
Will it make housing available to people in need?	Light Green	Site size would allow the council to negotiate an element of affordable housing under current policy.	<p>Under the provisions of the Interim Affordable Housing Policy (July 2015) subject to council approval on 15th July, select this option if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H,K,R – site capacity is more than 10 and less than 75 dwellings. • Location outside H,K,R and outside the designated rural areas site capacity is more than 10 and less than 75. • Locations outside H,K,R and within designated rural area site capacity is more than 5 and less than 75. <p>Need to consult the Interim Affordable Housing Guidance which includes the map of the Designated Rural Areas.</p>
	Dark Green	Site size will be capable of delivering a significant amount of affordable housing (30 plus).	To achieve 30 affordable housing (40%), the site needs to accommodate 75+ dwellings in total. Only select this if the overall site capacity is 75+ dwellings.
	Red	Site size would not allow the council to negotiate an element of affordable housing under current policy.	<p>Under the provisions of the Interim Affordable Housing Policy (July 2015) subject to council approval on 15th July, select this option if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H,K,R – site capacity is 10 dwellings or under. • Location outside H, K, R and outside the designated rural areas site capacity is 10 or under. <p>Need to consult the Interim Affordable Housing Guidance which includes the map of the Designated Rural Areas.</p>
Will it improve energy efficiency in housing?	Light Green	To mitigate and adapt to climate change, in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, specific standards of sustainable design and construction will be required for energy and water efficiency to achieve levels above those defined in the Building Regulations for England Document L1A: Conservation of Fuel and Power in New Dwellings (2013 edition).	Green will be selected in all cases as all new houses will be expected to meet water and energy consumption standards.
Will it increase the use of sustainable building practices?			
Will it minimise water and energy consumption in residential development?			
2. Conditions and services to engender good health			
<p>Will it promote positive health and prevent ill health?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it address/reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Can select more than one dark green option.</p>	Light Green	Site is within 1km of a play area or amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility.	<p>All of the different forms of open space and village halls have been mapped. The settlement map will be consulted to check for 'Amenity Green Space', 'Children and Young People' and 'Sports'. For guidance a map square is 1 km.</p> <p>Select this option if there is amenity green space or facilities for children and young people within 1km and/or sports within 3km. In reality, most sites within the urban areas and villages will fall under this option.</p>

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	<p style="text-align: center;">Dark Green</p>	<p>Site is within 1km of a play area or amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility and is large enough to accommodate new/play area.</p>	<p>If the option above is selected and the site answers yes in terms of being within 1km of a play area/amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility then the next step is to assess whether it is large enough to accommodate a new play area on site.</p> <p>Select this option if the site capacity is 170+ dwellings or has a site area of 5ha+.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Dark Green</p>	<p>A shortfall in sports provision has been identified in this settlement and the site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility.</p>	<p>The areas of shortfall are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grewelthorpe • Kirkby Malzeard • Ripon • Sharow • Grantley • Sawley • Pateley Bridge • Glasshouses • Bishop Thornton • Burnt Yates • Birstwith • Hampsthwaite • Summerbridge • Darley • Dacre and Dacre Banks • Knaresborough • Goldsborough • Harrogate • Askwith • Pannal • Kirkby Overblow • Staveley <p>If the site falls within any of the settlement listed above then move on to assess its size. If not, move on and don't select this option.</p> <p>The site needs to be 8.5ha or more to be able to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility.</p> <p>Therefore if the site is within one of the settlements above and is 8.5ha or more than this option should be selected. Don't select this option if only one of the criteria apply.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Orange</p>	<p>Development would affect existing or proposed sporting or recreational facility (including allotments) but replacement facilities can be provided.</p>	<p>Only select this option if there would be a loss of existing or proposed recreation open space, recreational facility or allotment and a replacement facility can be provided. Proposed relates to any site that has planning permission for a recreational use.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Red</p>	<p>Development would affect existing or proposed sporting or recreation facility (including allotments).</p>	<p>Only select this option if there would be a loss of existing or proposed recreation open space, recreational facility or allotment and a replacement facility cannot be</p>

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
			provided. Proposed relates to any site that has planning permission for a recreational use.
	Red	Development would affect existing or proposed sporting or recreational facility (including allotments) in those wards rated as amongst the most deprived or second most deprived 25% of England's population in terms of health inequality.	Only select this option if there would be a loss of existing or proposed recreation open space, recreational facility or allotment and it is located within the wards of Woodfield, Granby and Low Harrogate.
3. Safety and security for people and property			
Will it reduce and prevent crime and disorder through design measures?	?	Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.	Use the ? for all occasions.
Will it reduce fear of crime?			
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making			
Will it reduce the potential for social isolation with particular regard to disadvantaged groups?	Dark Green	Provision of affordable housing will contribute to creating mixed, well balanced communities helping to reduce social isolation.	Select this option if the site will provide affordable housing regardless of the number.
	Dark Green	Large site with potential for mixed uses, incorporating community facility(ies).	For a site to provide community facilities (community hall, school, college, nursery, places of worship, health services, care homes, library and pubs) it would need to be of a significant size. If the site could accommodate 200 +dwellings then it has the potential for mixed use so this criteria should be selected. Community facilities are defined as community halls, schools, colleges, nurseries, places of worship, health services, care homes, libraries and public houses.
	Red	Loss of site for a community facility.	Select this option if development of the site for housing would result in the loss of an existing or proposed community facility (community hall, school, college, nursery, place of worship, health services, care home, library or pub). Proposed relates to any site that has planning permission for a community facility.
	Red	Adverse impact on local schools.	This option should only be selected if NYCC have indicated that the local school does not have the capacity to accommodate the extra children.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.			
Will it increase availability and accessibility of culture/leisure/recreation activities/venues?	Dark Green	<i>(If the site measures 0.5ha+)</i> Opportunity for site to meet the recreational needs of the area, in addition to its own open space requirements.	Select this option if the site measures 0.5ha+.
	O	The site measures less than 0.5ha.	If the site measures less than 0.5ha then this neutral score should be selected.
Will it preserve, promote and enhance culture in the district?	Red	Development will result in loss of all/part of any of the following: park or garden, outdoor sports facility, amenity open space, play area for children/teenagers, an allotment, a village hall or any other building/area of cultural, recreational or amenity value to local people.	Select this option if development of the site for housing will result in the loss of all or any part of a park/garden, outdoor sports facility, amenity open space, play area, allotment, village hall or other buildings/ area of cultural, recreational or amenity value to local people.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	O	The site does not contain any of the following: park or garden, outdoor sports facility, amenity open space, play areas for children/teenagers, an allotment, a village hall or any other building/ area of cultural, recreational or amenity value to local people.	Select this option if the site does not contain any of these facilities.

Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites Objectives 1 - 5

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
6. Local needs met locally			
Will it ensure that everyone has access to essential services and resources within reasonable non-car based travelling distance?			All of the following measurements need to be taken from the centre of the site and be based on a walking distance rather than a 'straight line distance'. Only pick one option from each section. The measurements will be provided from the TRACC software.
		Access to bus services	
	Dark Green	400m or closer to a bus stop with frequent commuter service.	The frequent commuter service and the key bus network map will be used.
	Light Green	400m or closer to a bus stop on the Key Bus Network.	
	Yellow	Over 400m but within 800m of a bus stop with frequent commuter service.	
	Red	Over 400m to a stop on the Key Bus Network or over 800m to a frequent bus service.	
		Access to rail services	
	Dark Green	400m or closer to a rail station or rail halt.	
	Light Green	Over 400m but within 800m of a rail station or rail halt.	
	Orange	Between 800 and 1200m of a rail station or rail halt.	

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Red	Over 1200m to a rail station or rail halt.	Select if the village/town does not have a train station.
		Walking distance to the nearest primary school	
	Dark Green	400m or closer.	Make sure that the measurements are taken using the actual walking distance. This is particularly important for walking to school where the pedestrian entrance to a school is often different than the vehicular one and ginnels and alleyways are often utilised.
	Light Green	Over 400m but within 800m.	
	Orange	Between 800m and 1200m.	
	Red	Further than 1200m.	
		Walking distance to the nearest secondary school	
	Light Green	800m or closer/site served by school bus.	No villages contain state secondary schools but select this option for villages that are served by the NYCC secondary school transport route. The measurements are taken using the actual walking distance. This is particularly important for walking to school where the pedestrian entrance to a school is often different than the vehicular one and ginnels and alleyways are often utilised.
	Yellow	Over 800m but within 1200m	The measurements are taken using the actual walking distance. This is particularly important for walking to school where the pedestrian entrance to a school is often different than the vehicular one and ginnels and alleyways are often utilised.
	Orange	1200m to 1600m	
	Red	Further than 1600m	
		Walking distance to the nearest GP	
	Dark Green	400m or closer	The measurements are taken using the actual walking distance.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Light Green	Over 400m but within 800m	
	Orange	800m to 1200m	
	Red	Further than 1200m	
		Walking distance to local shopping facilities	In Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge Masham this is defined as anywhere where you could realistically do a top up shop (including petrol station with shops e.g. Tesco express/Co-op). In the villages it relates to any village shop that provides basic groceries.
	Dark Green	400m or closer	The measurements are taken using the actual walking distance.
	Yellow	Over 400m but within 800m	
	Red	Further than 800m	
		Walking distance to major area of employment	Major areas of employment are defined as either the Town Centre Inset boundary for Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon and the Shopping Centre Boundary for Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge or those employment sites that are classed as best/good urban sites. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harrogate - Cardale Park, Hornbeam Park, St James Park, Claro Park, Plumpton Park ● Knaresborough - St James Park, Manse Lane Industrial Estate ● Ripon - Melmerby Industrial Estate, Dallamires Lane, Harrogate Road, Boroughbridge Road ● Boroughbridge - Bar Lane ● Masham - Fearby Road ● Pateley Bridge - None ● Other areas - Dunlopillo, Marston Moor Business Park, Tockwith Although employment opportunities exist in villages, they cannot be classed as major so will not be counted.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Light Green	800m or closer	
	Yellow	Over 800m but within 1200m	
	Orange	1200m to 1600m	
	Red	Further than 1600m	Select this option if a site is within a village regardless of whether there may be employment opportunities in the village. The only exception to this would be Melmerby (where the distance to Melmerby Industrial Estate should be measured) and Tockwith (where the distance to Marston Moor Business park should be measured).

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
7. Education and training opportunities that build on the skills and capacity of the population			
Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities?		Current primary school capacity	
Will it improve levels of basic skills?	Red	Likely to be near capacity (<10% spare places) or at capacity and require expansion.	The selection here will depend on the comments received from NYCC.
Will it provide opportunities for training and apprenticeships?	Dark Green	Likely to have spare capacity (>10%) spare places.	The selection here will depend on the comments received from NYCC.
	Light Green	Employment is proposed as part of the allocation and this may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.	Select this option if the site is proposed for employment purposes.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment			
Biodiversity Will it deliver net gains to biodiversity and protect and enhance existing networks of priority habitats and species and provide for long term management of wildlife habitats? Will it offer opportunities to enhance green infrastructure?	Dark Green	No adverse impact, potential for enhancement and net gains to biodiversity.	The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Ecology Officer. Comments by the Landscape Officer will also have to be checked with regards to green infrastructure.
	Yellow	No adverse impact, some effects on designated sites, (Local Site, SSSI, LNR), the wider ecological network and/or priority habitats and species, but relatively easy to mitigate for.	Definition of 'Local Site' needs to be prepared by the Ecology Officer.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Orange	Some adverse effects on designated sites, (Local Site, SSSI, LNR), the wider ecological network and/or priority species, but appropriate siting/scale or substantial mitigation should enable development.	
	Red	Significant adverse effects on designated sites, (Local Site, SSSI, LNR), the wider ecological network and/or priority habitats and species.	
<p>Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover?</p> <p>Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?</p>	Dark Green	Development would not result in the loss of any existing woodland or trees and there is potential for significant woodland creation on site.	<p>The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Ecology Officer.</p>
	Light Green	Development would not result in the loss of any existing woodland or trees.	
	Yellow	Development would potentially result in the loss of some woodland or trees, but any loss is likely to be mitigated.	
	Orange	Development on the land would result in the loss of woodland or trees the impact of which cannot be fully mitigated.	
	Red	Development is likely to result in the loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by a TPO.	
	Dark Green	(Site measures 1.25ha+) The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi-natural greenspace (including woodland) that will increase wildlife interest, biodiversity and woodland cover and add to green infrastructure.	
<p>Will it promote and raise awareness of the enjoyment/benefits of the natural environment/biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?</p>	Light Green	There is a public right of way close to the site.	<p>The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Ecology and Landscape Officers.</p>
	Light Green	The natural interest of, and access to, nearby sites of natural interest will be promoted through this site's development.	
	O	There is no public right of way affecting the site.	
<p>Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status?</p>	Red	Adverse impact (only if indicated by Environment Agency Water Framework Directive).	<p>The selection of this option will be based on the comments received from the Environment Agency.</p>

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Dark Green	No adverse impact has been indicated by the Environment Agency.	Select this criteria if the Environment Agency has indicated that there isn't an adverse impact.
Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?		Sensitivity rating	
	Dark Green	Low - key distinctive characteristics are robust; typically a low density of sensitive features.	The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Landscape Officer.
	Light Green	Medium/Low – key distinctive characteristics are resilient to change; typically occasionally occurring sensitive features.	
	Yellow	Medium – key distinctive characteristics are susceptible to change; typically commonly occurring sensitive features.	
	Orange	High/Medium – key distinctive characteristics are vulnerable to change; typically frequently occurring sensitive features.	
	Red	High – key distinctive characteristics are very vulnerable to change; typically a high density of sensitive features	
		Capacity rating	
	Dark Green	High – thresholds for change are very high and much of the zone has capacity to accommodate development.	The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Landscape Officer.
	Light Green	High/Medium – thresholds for change are high and a significant proportion of the zone has capacity to accommodate development.	
	Yellow	Medium – thresholds for change are intermediate with some capacity to accommodate development in parts of the zone.	
Orange	Medium/Low – thresholds for change are low and development can be accommodated only in limited locations.		
Red	Low – thresholds for change are very low and the zone is only able to accommodate minor development without significant adverse effects.		

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Dark Green	Development of the site within the Conservation Area will improve a poor quality site and contribute to local distinctiveness.	The selection of green here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Conservation Team.
9. Minimal pollution levels			
Will it clean up contaminated land?	Dark Green	Development will result in the clean up of contaminated land.	Only select this option if there is evidence of contamination or suspected contamination. Do not select just if a site is brownfield. The majority of sites will not present any issues but examples of contaminated land includes previously tipped land, underground fuel storage, former gas works, auction mart sites, petrol stations.
	O	The site does not contain any contaminated land.	Select this option if the site does not contain any contaminated land or there is a lack of information about the site.
Will it maintain and where possible improve air quality?	Dark Green	No impact on the achievement of the Air Quality objective values stated in the 2013 Air Quality progress report.	Refer to comments from Environmental Health regarding selection of these options.
	Orange	Adverse effect on the achievement of the Air Quality objective values stated in the 2013 Air Quality progress report but mitigation is possible.	
	Red	Adverse impact on a designated Air Quality Management Area.	Refer to comments from Environmental Health regarding selection of this option however only sites in Knaresborough and Ripon will need to assess this option.
Will it maintain and where possible improve surface water and groundwater quality?	?	Capacity issues to be established. Developer funding would be required for the necessary treatment facilities.	Select this option if there is lack of information about capacity or if Yorkshire Water suggest that improvements may be needed or more capacity work done.
	Dark Green	No major capacity issues at the Waste Water Treatment Works.	Consult comments from Yorkshire Water.
	?	Standard Yorkshire Water comment about surface water discharge.	
	Dark Green	No adverse impact.	The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Land Drainage Officer.
	Yellow	Neutral or slight effects of additional surface water discharge on nearby watercourses.	
	Orange	Some adverse effects of additional surface water discharge on nearby watercourses but appropriate mitigation should enable development.	

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Red	Very adverse effects of additional surface water discharge on nearby watercourse where mitigation would not be possible.	
Will it maintain and where possible improve soil quality and minimise the loss of soils to development?	Dark Green	Land is approximately 75-100% previously developed land.	Use the definition of previously developed land in NPPF which is : "land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time" The amount of brownfield in ha's to be identified enabling a calculation of the % so that the relevant option can be selected.
	Light Green	Land is approximately 50-74% previously developed land.	
	Yellow	Land is approximately 25-49% previously developed land.	
	Orange	Land is approximately 1-24% previously developed land.	
	Red	Land is approximately 100% greenfield.	If this criteria is selected, one of the following regarding agricultural land also needs to be selected.
	Red	50% or more is Grade 1 agricultural land.	The agricultural land classification for a particular site can be found using the interactive map from DEFRA. The use of this map will enable a % to be calculated and the relevant option selected.
	Orange	50% or more is Grade 2 agricultural land.	
	Yellow	50% or more is Grade 3 agricultural land.	
	Light Green	50% or more is Grade 4 agricultural land.	
Dark Green	50% or more is Grade 5 agricultural land.		
Will it prevent unacceptable levels of noise, vibration and light pollution?	Red	A major road/railway line/industry lies close to the site.	The following are classed as major roads: ● B6162 Otley Road

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A661 Wetherby Road • A59 Skipton, Knaresborough & York Rd • A61, Harrogate • A6055 Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough • B6164 Wetherby Road, Knaresborough • A1 • A658 • Clotherholme Road, Ripon • A6108, Palace Rd, Ripon • A61, Ripon Bypass • Kirkby Road, Ripon <p>The presence of industry, workshops, garages etc adjacent to the site that could cause noise pollution for the site will be checked during site visits.</p> <p>Select this option if the site is located adjacent to one of the major roads above, the railway line or any industry etc that could cause unacceptable noise pollution.</p>
	O	A major road/railway/industry does not lie close to the site.	Select this option if a major road/railway/industry does not lie close to the site.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
10. A transport network that maximises access whilst detrimental impacts			
Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?	Dark Green	No transport or accessibility problems evident from information provided at the time of the appraisal.	The selection of these options will be derived from an updated Travel and Accessibility Assessment for Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon.
	Light Green	Some transport and/or accessibility related problems but minor in nature and can be mitigated.	
	Yellow	Some transport/and accessibility related problems, including cumulative impacts although developer funded mitigation measures can address these.	
	Orange	Significant transport/and or accessibility/ cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation measures to address impacts as part of a developer contribution funding mechanism.	
	Red	Significant transport/accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial new infrastructure provision, business case preparation and government funding bids submitted.	
Will it increase provision of public transport where needed?	Dark Green	Adjacent to both Key Bus Network and a station on the Harrogate rail line (or affords good connectivity to the rail station) and extension of the Key Bus Network is possible as part of the development.	Site needs to measure 400m from the key bus network (not just bus stops). Good connectivity to a rail station would be classed as within 800m (as per measurement under Question 6 above) or there must be an excellent bus service where there is a frequent service to the rail station and a short journey time.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
			Consult comments from the bus provider(s) to see whether an extension is possible.
	Light Green	Adjacent only to the Key Bus Network, the extension of which is possible as part of the development.	Site lies within 400m of the key bus network only and development of the site is likely to offer opportunities for the extension of the service. Consult comments from the bus provider to see whether an extension is possible.
	Orange	Location does not offer good connectivity but there may be opportunities for improvement.	Site is located between 400 and 800m from the key bus network and therefore there are more limited opportunities for improvement. Consult comments from the bus provider to see whether an extension is possible.
	Red	Location does not offer good connectivity and there are no opportunities for improvement.	Refer to 'Travel and Accessibility Assessment – May 2013' then select this option if the site does not have good connections and there are no opportunities to improve.
	0	The site lies adjacent to the key bus network but there is no possibility of achieving an extension to the site.	Select this option if the site lies adjacent to the key bus network but there is no possibility of achieving an extension into the site (e.g. village site).
Will it improve existing provision of cycleways and footpaths?	Dark Green	Well served by existing routes.	This option relates to the connectivity to the cycle network in the Harrogate and Knaresborough Cycling Implementation Plan. Need to refer to Travel and accessibility Assessment – May 2013' (and the updated version) to check whether it is a site that has already been This criteria only applies to sites in Harrogate, Knaresborough, Killinghall, Beckwithshaw, Pannal, Follifoot, Spofforth and Ripley as they are the only settlement with cycle routes.
	Dark Green	Ability to create a new cycle route.	Selection of the option will be based on comments received from NYCC Highways or the updated Travel and Accessibility Assessment document.
	Light Green	Ability to connect to existing cycle routes.	
	Orange	Poor connectivity to routes suitable for cycling.	
	Red	Poor connectivity to routes suitable for cycling with no prospect of improvement.	
	Orange	Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation should be possible.	

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
			<p>If the site has not been assessed before or it is outside Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon then select this criteria if on the site visit you notice some issues which may cause pedestrian access or safety concerns such as a lack of pavements, poor road crossings or high traffic speeds on roads adjacent to the site but you do feel there are potential improvements that can be made e.g. new crossing, traffic calming, new pavements, wider pavements.</p> <p>Comments from NYCC may help under this option.</p>
	<p>Dark Green</p>	<p>Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access services and facilities.</p>	<p>If the site is within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon then consult the Transport and Accessibility Assessment document (and the updated document) to check whether it has been assessed already. If it scores an green under 'Attractiveness of walking environment to access services and facilities' in this document then select this option.</p> <p>If the site has not been assessed before or it is outside Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon then select this criteria if on the site visit you notice some issues which may cause pedestrian access or safety concerns such as a lack of pavements, poor road crossings or high traffic speeds on roads adjacent to the site but you do feel there are potential improvements that can be made e.g. new crossing, traffic calming, new pavements, wider pavements.</p> <p>Comments from NYCC may help under this option.</p>
	<p>Red</p>	<p>Lack of pavements/poor road crossings/traffic volume/speed does not encourage pedestrian access to services and facilities.</p>	<p>If the site is within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon then consult the Transport and Accessibility Assessment document (and the updated document) to check whether it has been assessed already. If it scores an red under 'Attractiveness of walking environment to access services and facilities' in this document then select this option.</p> <p>If the site has not been assessed before or it is outside Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon then select this criteria if on the site visit you notice some issues which may cause pedestrian access or safety concerns such as a lack of pavements, poor road crossings or high traffic speeds on roads adjacent to the site but you do feel there are potential improvements that can be made e.g. new crossing, traffic calming, new pavements, wider pavements.</p> <p>Comments from NYCC may help under this option.</p>
<p>Will it make the environment for non-car travel more attractive?</p>	<p>Red</p>	<p>There is a significant barrier to accessibility, such as a main road, leading to severance, making car use more attractive.</p>	<p>If the site is within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon then consult the Transport and Accessibility Assessment document (and the updated document) to check whether it has been assessed before. If the site scored red in this document then select this option.</p> <p>If the site has not been assessed before or it is outside Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon then select red if the site is isolated e.g. where a main road acts as a barrier to accessibility and would encourage people to use the car instead of walk to facilities and services.</p>

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Orange	Severance can be overcome.	If the site is within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon then consult the Transport and Accessibility Assessment document (and the updated document) to check whether it has been assessed before. If the site scored amber in this document then select this option. If the site has not been assessed before or it is outside Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon then select amber if there are some problems but they can be overcome.
	Dark Green	Severance is not a problem.	If the site is within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon then consult the Transport and Accessibility Assessment document (and the updated document) to check whether it has been assessed before. If the site scored green in this document then select this option. If the site has not been assessed before or it is outside Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon then select green if the site is not isolated and there isn't a major road which acts as a significant barrier to accessibility.
Will it improve rail services and facilities?	Light Green	The site offers the opportunity to enhance existing rail facilities (e.g. through improvements to pedestrian access/parking or park and ride/ station improvements).	Only select this option if the site is located within 400m of a railway station using the measurements from Q6.
	Dark Green	The location offers the opportunity to provide a new rail station.	Select this option if the site lies adjacent to the Harrogate Rail Line.
	O	Not located near a railway line.	Select this neutral score if the site is not located near a railway line.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change			
Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore help to tackle climate change?	Dark Green	Site lies within 400m of a bus stop.	This does not have to be a bus stop on the key bus network.
	Red	The site is not within 400m of a bus stop.	
	Orange	The site is not within 400m of a bus stop (50+ dwellings).	Select this option if the site is 50+ dwellings and the site is not located within 400m of a bus stop.
Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed?	N/A	This is already included under Objective 1. Scoring here would result in double counting.	Select N/A in every case.
Will it reduce the risk of flooding?	Dark Green	Site is wholly within flood zone 1.	Environment Agency flood zone maps will be used.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Light Green	50% or more of the site is within flood zone 1.	
	Yellow	Up to 50% of the site is within flood zone 1.	
	Orange	50% or more of the site is in flood zone 2.	
	Red	50% or more of the site is within flood zone 3a.	
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resource with minimal production of waste			
Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?	New development will increase the use of primary resources, with new households resulting in an increase in energy and water consumption.		
	O	Less than 10 dwellings.	Select if site capacity is less than 10 dwellings.
	Yellow	10 - 20	Select if site capacity is less than 10 - 20 dwellings.
	Orange	21 - 50	Select if site capacity is less than 21 - 50 dwellings.
	Red	51+	Select if site capacity is less than 51 dwellings or more.
Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, brownfield in preference to greenfield, protect good agricultural land?)	Dark Green	Would utilise brownfield land as part of the development.	Select this option if there is any brownfield land on site regardless of the actual amount. Use the following definition for brownfield land: “...land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.”

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	Orange	Greenfield land, but not grade 1, 2 and 3a	Select if site is greenfield but does not contain any grade 1, 2 or 3a (use answers from Question 9).
	Red	Loss of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land.	Select the red if the development of the site involves the loss of any grade 1,2 or 3a land (use the answers from Question 9).
Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?	O	Less than 10 dwellings.	Select if site capacity is less than 10 dwellings.
	Yellow	10 - 20	Select if site capacity is less than 10 - 20 dwellings.
	Orange	21 - 50	Select if site capacity is less than 21 - 50 dwellings.
	Red	51+	Select if site capacity is less than 51 dwellings or more.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment			
Will it conserve those elements which contribute towards the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets?	Dark Green	Development is likely to enhance or better reveal elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset.	The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Conservation Team.
	Light Green	Development is likely to enhance or better reveal elements which contribute to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset.	
	Yellow	Development is unlikely to affect any elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset.	
	Orange	Development is likely to harm elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset but the harm is capable of mitigation.	
	Red	Development is likely to result in harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset and the harm is not capable of mitigation.	

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	O	There is no Conservation Area, designated or local heritage asset.	Select if there is no conservation area or designated/local heritage asset that might be affected.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development			
Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?	N/A	Accessibility has already been addressed under Objectives 6 and 10. Scoring here would result in double counting.	Always select N/A.
Will it prevent inappropriate development in floodplains?	N/A	Flood risk has already been assessed under Objective 11 (see above). Scoring here would result in double counting.	Always select N/A.
Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and accessible by public transport?	N/A	Large scale developments would be expected to provide a good level of services and facilities, however it is also important to maximise access to existing facilities – see comments under Objectives 6 and 10.	Always select N/A.
Will it result in the regeneration of derelict or visually unattractive land?	Dark Green	Provides for the regeneration of a derelict or visually unattractive area.	Only select if it is clear that the site is or lies within an area which is derelict or visually unattractive.
	O	Site is not in a derelict or visually unattractive area.	Select this neutral score if the site is not in an area that is derelict or visually unattractive.
Will it encourage the re-use of existing buildings?	Dark Green	The buildings on site are capable of re-use/conversion.	Select if there are buildings on the site and they are capable of reuse/conversion.
	Red	Demolition of buildings/structures would be required.	Select if there are buildings on site and they would not be capable of conversion and would need to be demolished.
	O	There are no buildings on site.	Select if there are no buildings on the site.
Will it ensure high design quality which supports local distinctiveness?	Red	The prominent, open nature of the site means that built development will have a negative impact on local distinctiveness.	The colour selected here will depend on the comments supplied by HBC's Conservation Team.
	Yellow	The prominent, open nature of the site means that built development will have a negative impact on local distinctiveness but there are opportunities for mitigation and improvements.	
	Dark Green	Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.	
Will it promote mixed use development?	Dark Green	Mixed use development can be accommodated on the site.	Select this option if the site has been promoted for mixed use by the landowner/ developer or the site is large enough to accommodate 200 dwellings.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
	O	Mixed Use development could not be accommodated on this site.	Select this neutral score if the site would not be able to accommodate mixed use development.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all			
<p>Will it provide employment opportunities for local people?</p> <p>Will it contribute to improving diversity of employment opportunities?</p>	Light Green	Site suitable for employment use – minimum of 0.25ha/500sq m floorspace/ SHELAA site.	As we are not considering sites under 0.25ha, this option should be selected in all cases if the site is being promoted for employment.
	Dark Green	Mixed use scheme including housing and employment land.	Select if the site is identified as a mixed use site including housing and employment.
	Red	Loss of employment site.	Select if the current use of the site is employment and this use would be displaced.
	N/A	The proposed use for the site is for housing only.	
<p>Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport?</p>	Dark Green	Site lies within 800m of a bus stop where frequency of service enables commuting by bus for work.	Select if the site is proposed for employment and lies within 800m of a bus stop on the key bus network or frequent commuter service (see maps used for measurements under Q6).
	Red	Loss of employment site accessible by public transport.	Select if the site is already in employment use and it is located within 800m from a bus stop on the key bus network.
	N/A	The proposed use for the site is housing only.	Select this option if the site is for housing only.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment			
<p>Will it support existing businesses?</p> <p>Will it maximise local skills?</p> <p>Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)?</p> <p>Will it provide for the needs of business (such as a range of premises, land and infrastructure)?</p>	Light Green	<i>(Where no employment proposed)</i> Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses with the recruitment and retention of staff.	<p>Select this option if the site is for the provision of housing only and no employment is proposed.</p> <p>Don't select this option if the site is within H,K,R and the site capacity is 14 dwellings or under as currently under Policy H5 these sites would not yield affordable housing.</p>
	Red	Existing businesses on site will be displaced.	Select this option if the site is currently in employment use and the proposed use of the site would be solely housing.
	Red	Site provides a useful supply of low grade employment land.	<p>Select this option if the site is in employment use but is not classed as a 'best' or 'good' site as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harrogate: Cardale Park, Hornbeam Park, Claro Park, Plumpton Park. ● Knaresborough: St. James Park, Manse Lane Industrial Estate ● Ripon: Melmerby Industrial Estate, Dallamires Lane, Harrogate Road, Boroughbridge Road.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale	Guidance Notes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Boroughbridge: Bar Lane ● Masham: Fearby Road ● Pateley Bridge: None ● Other Areas: Dunlopillo, Marston Moor Business Park, Tockwith
	Dark Green	Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.	Select this option if the proposed use for the site is employment only.
	Light Green	Provision of employment land as part of a mixed use scheme will encourage investment and support local business expansion.	Select this option if the proposed use for the site is Mixed Use including some form of employment.

Updated 2016 Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites

4.2 The following table lists the 16 sustainability objectives. Against each objective are the possible colour ratings available together with their definitions.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
1. Quality housing available to everyone.		
Will it make housing available to people in need?	Light Green	Site size would allow the council to negotiate an element of affordable housing under current policy.
	Dark Green	Site size will be capable of delivering a significant amount of affordable housing (30 plus).
	Red	Site size would not allow the council to negotiate an element of affordable housing under current policy.
	N/A	Site is being proposed for employment use only.
Will it improve energy efficiency in housing?	Light Green	To mitigate and adapt to climate change, in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, specific standards of sustainable design and construction will be required for energy and water efficiency to achieve levels above those defined in the Building Regulations for England Document L1A: Conservation of Fuel and Power in New Dwellings (2013 edition).
Will it increase the use of sustainable building practices?		
Will it minimise water and energy consumption in residential development?		
	N/A	Site is being proposed for employment use only.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health		
Will it promote positive health and prevent ill health? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? Will it address/reduce health inequalities? Can select more than one dark green option.	Light Green	Site is within 1km of a play area or amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility.
	Dark Green	Site is within 1km of a play area or amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility and is large enough to accommodate new/play area.
	Dark Green	A shortfall in sports provision has been identified in this settlement and the site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility.
	Orange	Development would affect existing or proposed sporting or recreational facility (including allotments) but replacement facilities can be provided.
	Red	Development would affect existing or proposed sporting or recreation facility (including allotments).

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Red	Development would affect existing or proposed sporting or recreational facility (including allotments) in those wards rated as amongst the most deprived or second most deprived 25% of England's population in terms of health inequality.
	N/A	Site is being proposed for employment use only.
3. Safety and security for people and property		
Will it reduce and prevent crime and disorder through design measures?	?	Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
Will it reduce fear of crime?		
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making		
Will it reduce the potential for social isolation with particular regard to disadvantaged groups?	Dark Green	Provision of affordable housing will contribute to creating mixed, well balanced communities helping to reduce social isolation.
	Dark Green	Large site with potential for mixed uses, incorporating community facility(ies).
	Red	Loss of site for a community facility.
	Red	Adverse impact on local schools.
	N/A	Site is being proposed for employment use only.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.		
Will it increase availability and accessibility of culture/leisure/recreation activities/venues?	Dark Green	<i>(If the site measures 0.5ha+)</i> Opportunity for site to meet the recreational needs of the area, in addition to its own open space requirements.
	O	The site measures less than 0.5ha.
	N/A	Site is being proposed for employment use only.
Will it preserve, promote and enhance culture in the district?	Red	Development will result in loss of all/part of any of the following: park or garden, outdoor sports facility, amenity open space, play area for children/teenagers, an allotment, a village hall or any other building/area of cultural, recreational or amenity value to local people.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	O	The site does not contain any of the following: park or garden, outdoor sports facility, amenity open space, play areas for children/teenagers, an allotment, a village hall or any other building/ area of cultural, recreational or amenity value to local people.

Table 4.2 Updated 2016 Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
6. Local needs met locally		
Will it ensure that everyone has access to essential services and resources within reasonable non-car based travelling distance?		
		Access to bus services
	Dark Green	400m or closer to a bus route offering a good quality bus service.
	Light Green	400m or closer to a bus route offering basic peak time access to the centre of a main settlement.
	Yellow	Over 400m but within 800m of a bus route offering a good quality bus service.
	Red	Over 400m to a bus route offering basic peak time access to a main settlement and over 800m from a good quality bus service.
		Access to rail services
	Dark Green	400m or closer to a rail station or rail halt.
	Light Green	Over 400m but within 800m of a rail station or rail halt.
	Orange	Between 800 and 1200m of a rail station or rail halt.
Red	Over 1200m to a rail station or rail halt.	

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
		Walking distance to the nearest primary school
	Dark Green	400m or closer.
	Light Green	Over 400m but within 800m.
	Orange	Between 800m and 1200m.
	Red	Further than 1200m.
		Walking distance to the nearest secondary school
	Light Green	800m or closer/site served by school bus.
	Yellow	Over 800m but within 1200m
	Orange	1200m to 1600m
	Red	Further than 1600m
		Walking distance to the nearest GP
	Dark Green	400m or closer
	Light Green	Over 400m but within 800m

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Orange	800m to 1200m
	Red	Further than 1200m
	Walking distance to local shopping facilities	
	Dark Green	400m or closer
	Yellow	Over 400m but within 800m
	Red	Further than 800m
	Walking distance to major area of employment	
	Light Green	800m or closer
	Yellow	Over 800m but within 1200m
	Orange	1200m to 1600m
	Red	Further than 1600m

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
7. Education and training opportunities that build on the skills and capacity of the population		
Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities? Will it improve levels of basic skills? Will it provide opportunities for training and apprenticeships?		Current primary school capacity
	Red	Likely to be near capacity (<10% spare places) or at capacity and require expansion.
	Dark Green	Likely to have spare capacity (>10%) spare places.
	Light Green	Employment is proposed as part of the allocation and this may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
	?	Information on primary school places is not available.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment		
Biodiversity Will it deliver net gains to biodiversity and protect and enhance existing networks of priority habitats and species and provide for long term management of wildlife habitats? Will it offer opportunities to enhance green infrastructure?	Dark Green	No adverse impact, potential for enhancement and net gains to biodiversity.
	Yellow	No adverse impact, some effects on designated sites, (Local Site, SSSI, LNR), the wider ecological network and/or priority habitats and species, but relatively easy to mitigate for.
	Orange	Some adverse effects on designated sites, (Local Site, SSSI, LNR), the wider ecological network and/or priority species, but appropriate siting/scale or substantial mitigation should enable development.
	Red	Significant adverse effects on designated sites, (Local Site, SSSI, LNR), the wider ecological network and/or priority habitats and species.
	O	Site has been screened out.
Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover? Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?	Dark Green	Development would not result in the loss of any existing woodland or trees and there is potential for significant woodland creation on site.
	Light Green	Development would not result in the loss of any existing woodland or trees.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Yellow	Development would potentially result in the loss of some woodland or trees, but any loss is likely to be mitigated.
	Orange	Development on the land would result in the loss of woodland or trees the impact of which cannot be fully mitigated.
	Red	Development is likely to result in the loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by a TPO.
	Dark Green	(Site measures 1.25ha+) The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi-natural greenspace (including woodland) that will increase wildlife interest, biodiversity and woodland cover and add to green infrastructure.
	O	Site has been screened out.
Will it promote and raise awareness of the enjoyment/benefits of the natural environment/biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?	Light Green	There is a public right of way close to the site.
	Light Green	The natural interest of, and access to, nearby sites of natural interest will be promoted through this site's development.
	O	There is no public right of way affecting the site.
Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status?	Red	Adverse impact (only if indicated by Environment Agency Water Framework Directive).
	?	The Environment Agency are unable to indicate at this preliminary stage of site assessments whether the sites' development is likely to protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status. Any impacts, and subsequent mitigation, will be specific to the nature of each proposal and cannot be predicted at this stage. Once further information is available, the Environment Agency will be in a position to provide further guidance.
Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?		Sensitivity rating
	Dark Green	Low - key distinctive characteristics are robust; typically a low valued landscape where landscape condition may be poor with few notable components that contribute to the character of the area. There may be existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed resulting in a lower susceptibility to change.
	Light Green	Medium/Low – key distinctive characteristics are resilient to change, typically a medium/low valued landscape where landscape condition may be fair with some existing reference to context to the type of development being proposed.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Yellow	Medium – key distinctive characteristics are susceptible to change, typically a medium valued landscape where; landscape condition may be fair with some existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed. Landscapes may have components that are not easily replicated/replaced and will have medium susceptibility to change.
	Orange	High/Medium – key distinctive characteristics are vulnerable to change; typically a high to medium valued landscape where landscape conditions is good where detracting features or major infrastructure is not present or where present has limited influence on the landscape.
	Red	High – key distinctive characteristics are very vulnerable to change; typically a high valued landscape where landscape conditions is very good and where detracting features or major infrastructure is not present or where present has limited influence on the landscape resulting in a higher susceptibility to change.
	O	Site has been screened out.
		Capacity rating
	Dark Green	High – the area is able to accommodate the type and scale of development proposed without detriment to landscape character and visual amenity taking into account the opportunities for appropriate mitigation and enhancement.
	Light Green	High/Medium – the area is able to accommodate the type and scale of development proposed with some minor detriment to landscape character and visual amenity that could be reduced with appropriate mitigation and enhancement.
	Yellow	Medium – the area is able to accommodate some development of the type and scale proposed with some adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity that may only be mitigated in part. Opportunities for enhancement are limited.
	Orange	Medium/Low – the area is not able to accommodate development of the scale and type proposed without detriment to landscape character and visual amenity and the opportunities for appropriate mitigation are limited.
	Red	Low – the area has very limited or no capacity to accommodate the type and scale of the development proposed and there are few if any opportunities for appropriate mitigation.
	O	Site has been screened out.
	Dark Green	Development of the site within the Conservation Area will improve a poor quality site and contribute to local distinctiveness.
9. Minimal pollution levels		
Will it clean up contaminated land?	Dark Green	Development will result in the clean up of contaminated land.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	O	The site does not contain any contaminated land.
Will it maintain and where possible improve air quality?	Dark Green	No impact on the achievement of the Air Quality objective values stated in the 2013 Air Quality progress report.
	Orange	Adverse effect on the achievement of the Air Quality objective values stated in the 2013 Air Quality progress report but mitigation is possible.
	Red	Adverse impact on a designated Air Quality Management Area.
	?	Impact unknown at present stage; further assessment required.
Will it maintain and where possible improve surface water and groundwater quality?	?	Capacity issues to be established. Developer funding would be required for the necessary treatment facilities.
	Dark Green	No major capacity issues at the Waste Water Treatment Works.
	?	Yorkshire Water comment – ‘impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage’
	Dark Green	No adverse impact.
	Yellow	Neutral or slight effects of additional surface water discharge on nearby watercourses.
	Orange	Some adverse effects of additional surface water discharge on nearby watercourses but appropriate mitigation should enable development.
	Red	Very adverse effects of additional surface water discharge on nearby watercourse where mitigation would be unlikely.
Will it maintain and where possible improve soil quality and minimise the loss of soils to development?	Dark Green	Land is approximately 75-100% previously developed land.
	Light Green	Land is approximately 50-74% previously developed land.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Yellow	Land is approximately 25-49% previously developed land.
	Orange	Land is approximately 1-24% previously developed land.
	Red	Land is approximately 100% greenfield.
	Red	50% or more is Grade 1 agricultural land.
	Orange	50% or more is Grade 2 agricultural land.
	Yellow	50% or more is Grade 3 agricultural land.
	Light Green	50% or more is Grade 4 agricultural land.
	Dark Green	50% or more is Grade 5 agricultural land.
	N/A	Greater proportion of the site does not fall within any agricultural land classification.
	?	Insufficient evidence relating to soil quality on the site.
Will it prevent unacceptable levels of noise, vibration and light pollution?	Red	A major road/railway line/industry lies close to the site.
	O	A major road/railway/industry does not lie close to the site.

Table 4.3

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
10. A transport network that maximises access whilst detrimental impacts		

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?	Dark Green	No transport or accessibility problems evident from information provided at the time of the appraisal.
	Updated Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites Objectives 10 - 16	
	Light Green	Some transport and/or accessibility related problems but minor in nature and can be mitigated.
	Yellow	Some transport/and accessibility related problems, including cumulative impacts although developer funded mitigation measures can address these.
	Orange	Significant transport/and or accessibility/ cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation measures to address impacts as part of a developer contribution funding mechanism.
Red	Significant transport/accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial new infrastructure provision, business case preparation and government funding bids submitted.	
Will it increase provision of public transport where needed?	Dark Green	Adjacent to both Key Bus Network and a station on the Harrogate rail line (or affords good connectivity to the rail station) and extension of the Key Bus Network is possible as part of the development.
	Light Green	Adjacent only to the Key Bus Network, the extension of which is possible as part of the development.
	Orange	Location does not offer good connectivity but there may be opportunities for improvement.
	Red	Location does not offer good connectivity and there are no opportunities for improvement.
	O	The site lies adjacent to the key bus network but there is no possibility of achieving an extension to the site.
	?	Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage.
Will it improve existing provision of cycleways and footpaths?	Dark Green	Well served by existing routes.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Dark Green	Ability to create a new cycle route.
	Light Green	Ability to connect to existing cycle routes.
	Orange	Poor connectivity to routes suitable for cycling.
	Red	Poor connectivity to routes suitable for cycling with no prospect of improvement.
	Orange	Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation should be possible.
	Dark Green	Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access services and facilities.
	Red	Lack of pavements/poor road crossings/traffic volume/speed does not encourage pedestrian access to services and facilities.
	?	Existence of routes yet to be established.
Will it make the environment for non-car travel more attractive?	Red	There is a significant barrier to accessibility, such as a main road, leading to severance, making car use more attractive.
	Orange	Severance can be overcome.
	Dark Green	Severance is not a problem.
Will it improve rail services and facilities?	Light Green	The site offers the opportunity to enhance existing rail facilities (e.g. through improvements to pedestrian access/parking or park and ride/ station improvements).

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Dark Green	The location offers the opportunity to provide a new rail station.
	O	Not located near a railway line or located near railway station but no opportunities for enhancement.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change		
Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore help to tackle climate change?	Dark Green	Site lies within 400m of a bus stop.
	Red	The site is not within 400m of a bus stop.
	Orange	The site is not within 400m of a bus stop (50+ dwellings).
Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed?	N/A	This is already included under Objective 1. Scoring here would result in double counting.
Will it reduce the risk of flooding?	Dark Green	Site is wholly within flood zone 1.
	Light Green	50% or more of the site is within flood zone 1.
	Yellow	Up to 50% of the site is within flood zone 1.
	Orange	50% or more of the site is in flood zone 2.
	Red	50% or more of the site is within flood zone 3a.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resource with minimal production of waste		
Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?	Red	New development will increase the use of primary resources, with new households resulting in an increase in energy and water consumption.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, brownfield in preference to greenfield, protect good agricultural land?)	Dark Green	Would utilise brownfield land as part of the development.
	Orange	Greenfield land, but not grade 1, 2 and 3a
	Red	Loss of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land.
Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?	Red	New development will result in an increase in waste during the construction phase with new households increasing the amount of waste produced.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment		
Will it conserve those elements which contribute towards the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets?	Dark Green	Development is likely to enhance or better reveal elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset.
	Light Green	Development is likely to enhance or better reveal elements which contribute to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset.
	Yellow	Development is unlikely to affect any elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset.
	Orange	Development is likely to harm elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset but the harm is capable of mitigation.
	Red	Development is likely to result in harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset and the harm is not capable of mitigation.
	O	There is no Conservation Area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development		
Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?	N/A	Accessibility has already been addressed under Objectives 6 and 10. Scoring here would result in double counting.
Will it prevent inappropriate development in floodplains?	N/A	Flood risk has already been assessed under Objective 11 (see above). Scoring here would result in double counting.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and accessible by public transport?	N/A	Large scale developments would be expected to provide a good level of services and facilities, however it is also important to maximise access to existing facilities – see comments under Objectives 6 and 10.
Will it result in the regeneration of derelict or visually unattractive land?	Dark Green	Provides for the regeneration of a derelict or visually unattractive area.
	O	Site is not in a derelict or visually unattractive area.
Will it encourage the re-use of existing buildings?	Dark Green	The buildings on site are capable of re-use/conversion.
	Red	Demolition of buildings/structures would be required.
	O	There are no buildings on site.
Will it ensure high design quality which supports local distinctiveness?	Red	The prominent, open nature of the site means that built development will have a negative impact on local distinctiveness.
	Orange	The prominent, open nature of the site means that built development will have a negative impact on local distinctiveness but there are opportunities for mitigation and improvements.
	Dark Green	Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
Will it promote mixed use development?	Dark Green	Mixed use development can be accommodated on the site.
	O	Mixed Use development could not be accommodated on this site.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all		
Will it provide employment opportunities for local people? Will it contribute to improving diversity of employment opportunities?	Light Green	Site suitable for employment use – minimum of 0.25ha/500sq.m. floorspace / SHELAA site.
	Dark Green	Mixed use scheme including housing and employment land.

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
	Red	Loss of employment site.
	N/A	The proposed use for the site is for housing only.
Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport?	Dark Green	Site lies within 800m of a bus stop where frequency of service enables commuting by bus for work.
	Red	Loss of employment site accessible by public transport.
	N/A	The proposed use for the site is housing only.
	?	Proposed for employment/mixed use and public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment		
Will it support existing businesses? Will it maximise local skills? Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)? Will it provide for the needs of business (such as a range of premises, land and infrastructure)?	Light Green	<i>(Where no employment proposed)</i> Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses with the recruitment and retention of staff.
	Red	Existing businesses on site will be displaced.
	Red	Site provides a useful supply of low grade employment land.
	Dark Green	Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
	Light Green	Provision of employment land as part of a mixed use scheme will encourage investment and support local business expansion.

Table 4.3

Appendix 5 Summary of Consultation Responses

5.1 Summary of responses to Harrogate District Draft Local Plan 2016 consultation together with Officer responses.

Preparing the new Local Plan

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Gladman Developments Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A non-technical summary which meets the requirements of the legislation has not been included in the report (SEA Directive item J of Annex I); The SA Report does not describe the contents or the purpose of the Plan; The SA Report does not explain why some options considered at Issues and Options stage have not been appraised, e.g. scenarios for employment land, the number of dwellings to be provided for in the Local Plan and options for drawing development limits; An appraisal of growth strategy option 1 has not been included in the SA Report; The SA Report contains no discussion of areas likely to be significantly affected; Interrelationships between effects do not appear to have been considered; The recommendations for monitoring do not enable the identification of unforeseen adverse effects eg. Air quality, flooding, subsidence, energy consumption, greenfield land, rural employment. Para. 3.5- 3.14: The SA objectives are not tested for internal consistency Para. 1.8: A proposal for the structure and level of detail for the SA report is not included, nor is this included in list of issues the Scoping Report invited comments on Report would benefit from a description of each difficulty (ie. Quantifying site specific effects) to demonstrate compliance with legislation 	<p>Comments noted. A non-technical summary is included in the latest iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal produced to accompany the Publication Draft Local Plan. The preparation of the SA has been informed through consultation with the three statutory consultation bodies: Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency. See response to Natural England's comments below.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal 2018 links each draft site allocation assessment to generic and site specific development requirements now included in section 10.0 of the Publication Draft Local Plan. These requirements address adverse effects identified through the SA process. The cumulative impacts of site allocations and the draft plan as a whole is also assessed.</p>
Duchy of Lancaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Built and Natural Environment Site Assessments Report (Volume 1: Harrogate, October 2016) offers a very limited assessment of certain topics and is not objective. It ignores key issues such as transport and overall sustainability of sites in terms of distances to facilities and the town centre and sensible urban form. There does not appear to be any clear methodology setting out how the draft allocation sites have been identified as being more appropriate than other sites. HBC has undertaken the SA which raises concerns that it may not be as objective as it should be. An independent review of the SA and in particular site assessments should be undertaken to ensure that the assessment is objective and is sound. It is not clear why the site allocations have not been assessed against each other. The assessments within the SHELAA are inconsistent with those in the SA and Built and Natural Environment Assessments. The assessment for the H19 Cornwall Road is factually incorrect for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development would not lead to a loss of recreational facilities - it would enhance facilities, a bus route could easily be re-routed closer to the site, 	<p>Comments noted. The Sustainability Appraisal provides a consistent basis for describing, analysing and comparing the sustainability effects of all sites. This forms an important element of the site selection process which is set out in the Housing Background Paper.</p> <p>The three consultation bodies have not raised any issues with the Council undertaking this process and many other authorities have undertaken this work.</p> <p>The SHELAA is a technical document comprising an assessment of sites that might have some potential for housing or employment at some stage in the future. Sites are only assessed in terms of their suitability for development, availability for development and whether development can be achieved. It is the local plan which allocates sites.</p>

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are shops within walking distance to the site • the town centre is within cycling distance • EA have not objected to the application (the SA states EA cannot predict impacts) • Yorkshire Water have not objected to the application (the SA states YW cannot predict impacts) • The majority of the site is classified as Grade 3b agricultural land and is grazed (the SA states development would result in the loss of Grade 3a agricultural land) 	

Table 5.1 Preparing the plan

Report Structure

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Natural England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England welcomes this comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the detailed assessments of the allocations contained within. • Recommend review links between different sections of SA, for instance where a key issue is identified this should be reflected in sustainability framework. • Recommend cumulative impacts of policies and allocations are assessed. 	Comments noted. The Sustainability Appraisal 2018 links each draft site allocation assessment to generic and site specific development requirements now included in section 10.0 of the Publication Draft Local Plan. These requirements seek to address adverse effects identified through the SA process. The cumulative impacts of site allocations is also now assessed through the SA. Linkages have been made between sections of the report to improve clarity.

Table 5.2 Report structure

Establishing a baseline and providing a context

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
Natural England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details regarding summary environmental baseline information are contained under 'Local distinctiveness' (point 2.29). However, in the rest of document these issues are contained under 'Environmental' subheading, this is confusing to the reader. • Table 2.1 'Sustainability Issues' does not make specific reference to the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land, we consider that it is included as an issue. 	<p>Comments noted. Table 2 has been amended to include the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Also see response to further comments from NE below in relation to appendix 3.</p> <p>Agricultural Land Classification is also included in Appendix 2: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes. The requirement for an Agricultural Land Classification Survey is now included in the site requirements where appropriate.</p>

Table 5.3 Establishing a baseline and providing a context

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
Mr Geoffrey Runcom	Comment relates to H1, H19, H32, H34, H45, H46, H49, H50, and H51. Any development of the above sites requires a radical re-appraisal of the capacity of Otley Road.	The traffic modelling work undertaken has assessed the additional traffic impacts on the strategic and local road networks and concluded that this can be accommodated subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented. The council continues to work with the County Council on mitigation measures.

Table 5.4 SA framework

Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
North Stainley Estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No methodology for detailed assessments, for example when site visits were undertaken and what secondary sources were used. No recognition of the authors in respect to experience or qualifications. Traffic light rating system lacks clarity. It is not consistently applied and it is not always clear what is a positive outcome or otherwise. It is not clear what overall colour coding is required for a site to be considered favourably. It appears to be a subjective assessment which does not offer consistency. 	<p>A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Information from a variety of sources has fed into the assessment of each site and includes map based evidence in relation to issues such as flooding and detailed site assessment from technical experts including in relation to highways, heritage assets, landscape and ecology.</p> <p>The use of a traffic light scoring system is considered to enable a clear comparison to be made between sites providing an easily understood approach which assists those commenting on the plan and consistency between assessments.</p>

Table 5.5 Developing a draft assessment rationale

Next Steps and Monitoring

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
Mr Alex Minett	Please add an indicator which measures the provision of cycle paths. Please ensure that protected (eg. Segregated) and unprotected (eg. On-road) paths are differentiated.	The assessment rationale includes, under objective 10, an assessment of the connectivity of each site to cycle routes. Generic site requirements and site specific requirements included in section 10 of the Publication Draft Plan address mitigation measures.

Table 5.6 Next steps and monitoring

Appendix 3 Summary of Baseline Position

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
Natural England	12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste: To assist in understanding agricultural land quality strategic ALC maps are available free of charge from NE. Where no reliable information is available, it would be reasonable to expect that developers should commission a new ALC survey, for any sites they wished to put forward for consideration in the Local Plan.	Following further discussion with NE those sites where there is a requirement for an Agricultural Land Classification Survey to be undertaken have been identified. A specific site requirement is included in the Publication Draft, section 10.0 under Policy DM1: Housing allocations, DM2: Employment Allocations and DM3: Mixed use allocations.

Table 5.7 Appendix 3 comments

Appendix 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
Natural England	There is no mention of maintaining and enhancing the special qualities and setting of Nidderdale AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. There is no mention of Green Infrastructure. The protection of soils is currently contained under section 9 Minimal pollution levels whereas in appendix 3 soils are contained under section 12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	Chapter 2: Establishing a baseline and providing a context in paras 2.28 and 2.29 refers to the high quality of the district's built, natural and historic environments, including the Nidderdale AONB. In para 2.38 and the associated table, the key sustainability issues are identified together with implications for the local plan. This includes the importance of good design, master planning and site requirements in order to accommodate future growth. The need to protect green infrastructure corridors is also identified.

Table 5.8 Appendix 4 comments

Appendix 7 Assessment of Site Options

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
It is a significant missed opportunity for the Council not to have considered all the North Stainley proposals as a whole and the subsequent combined and augmented benefits. The SA assessment focuses on physical context and does not consider vitality and community benefit.	SA108 - All North Stainley sites	The settlement hierarchy set out in the Local Plan identifies North Stainley as a secondary service village. The scale of the development proposals put forward for consideration in this location is significantly larger than that considered appropriate under this classification.
The Conservation and Design Site Assessments set out site specific measures to reduce harm but these measures are not tied into the plan in any way. Owing to the sensitive nature of some of these sites the non-site specific policies cannot be relied upon. Consequently the SA should recommend an additional section setting out mitigation should be added to each of the allocations.	SA20 (Historic England)	Comments noted. The Sustainability Appraisal 2018 is now linked to the site requirements included for each site in the Publication draft plan. The assessment for conservation and design, as well as landscape, ecology, highways and drainage have informed these requirements.
Conditions and services to engender good health		
The assessment is inaccurate as there are no public amenity spaces in the immediate vicinity	SA16 - BL1	The site assessment score is based on the site being within 1km of a play area or amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility.
The site is big enough to support new facilities for play and recreation so accessibility to existing facilities is immaterial	SA91 - DF7	SA objective 5a identifies the opportunity for the site to meet the recreation needs of the area, in addition to its own open space requirements. This gives the site a rating of dark green in relation to this objective.
Disagree with score for vibrant communities that participate in decision making		
Disagree with red score for local school being near capacity as this can be mitigated through commuted sums.	SA68 - H8 SA101 - H12 SA90 - H33 SA77 - R7 SA53 - B3 SA100 - HM4 SA82 - KL14	Mitigation in the form of commuted sums does not help distinguish sites from each other and does not inform how facilities and services will be provided. Consequently, commuted sums are not taken into account as part of this assessment.
Disagree with red score for local school being near capacity as the site is large enough to accommodate a new school	SA91 - DF7	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the education authority.
Disagree with red score as local school is only near capacity and there are bus services to other schools	SA63 - ML1	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the education authority.
Disagree with score for culture leisure and recreation activities available to all		
The assessment is inaccurate as the site does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.	SA77 - R7	Draft Ripon City Plan 2016 identifies this site as protected open space.
Unclear what N rating in the second box refers to.	SA91 - DF7	The site does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
Disagree with scoring for local needs met locally:		
The assessment is inaccurate as the site is close to services	SA68 - H8 SA101 - H12	The assessment of accessibility to essential services and resources is based upon a reasonable non-car based travelling distance. The updated 2016 Local Plan Assessment Rationale for sites included in Appendix 1 sets out these distances.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
	SA105 - R3 (bus) SA96 - B12 SA94 - KD4 SA63 - ML1	
The assessment does not take the number and range of services into account	SA68 - H8	The plan's settlement hierarchy takes this into account and also forms part of the decision making process.
The assessment does not take into account services which will come forward as part of nearby schemes with planning permission	SA98 - H34 SA94 - KD4	The assessment looks at existing facilities.
The assessment does not take account of the fact that the site is adjacent to a settlement which is described within the growth strategy as a sustainable location	SA105 - R3 SA77 - R7 SA97 - R17 SA75 - BL8 SA62 - DB4 SA76 - GO2 SA100 - HM4 SA82 - KL14	The scoring for the assessment has been designed so that it can apply equally to all sites across the district. Consideration of the sites against the growth strategy is a separate stage of the site assessment process.
The assessment is inaccurate as public transport is inadequate to serve the village and expensive	SA16 - BL1	The site gets a red score as it is over 400m to a bus route offering basic peak time access to a main settlement and over 800m from a good quality bus service. The cost of public transport is not included in the assessment.
The assessment is not modified for proposals for employment use	SA110 - NS4	The assessment has been modified to enable assessment for employment use.
Disagree with scoring for education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population		
Unnecessary duplication of red score for school capacity	SA68 - H8 SA77 - R7 SA82 - KL14 SA94 - KD4	Noted. However, all sites have been scored in this manner so no sites have been disadvantaged.
Disagree with scoring for biodiversity and importance of natural environment:		

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Question the robustness of the landscape assessment/ disagree with the comments made within the landscape assessment	SA54 - H1 SA68 - H8 SA96 - B12 SA75 - BL8 SA62 - DB4 SA58 - FF2 SA59 - FF3 SA60 - FF4 SA61 - FF5 SA76 - GO2 SA82 - KL14 SA94 - KD4 SA114 - NS2 SA108 - NS2 SA116 - NS4 SA117 - NS5	The scoring for landscape has been undertaken by a Landscape Architect and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with score for landscape capacity when it already contains significant built development	SA110 - NS4	The scoring for landscape has been undertaken by a Landscape Architect and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with comments made by ecologist	SA90 - H33 SA108 - NS2	The scoring for Ecology has been undertaken by an Ecologist and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with red score for the loss of trees	SA77 - R7	The scoring for loss of trees is a professional judgement.
Assessment of impact on natural environment does not take into account submitted master plan	SA68 - H8 SA90 - H33 SA98 - H34 SA97 - R17 SA62 - DB4	The scoring for the assessment has been designed so that it can apply equally to all sites across the district. Master plans have not been taken into account.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
	SA100 - HM4	
No mention of close proximity to SSSI	SA16 - BL1	The SA rating in relation to ecology has been informed by the ecological assessment which refers to the SSSI.
Minimal pollution levels		
Disagree with drainage score	SA68 - H8 SA62 - DB4 SA114 - NS2 SA116 - NS4 SA117 - NS5	The scoring for Drainage has been undertaken by a Drainage Engineer and a professional judgement has been made.
Disagree that a red score should be used for loss of green field sites as this is inevitable requirement to meet housing need	SA68 - H8 SA90 - H33 SA105 - R3 SA105 - R3 SA77 - R7 SA75 - BL8 SA62 - DB4 SA76 - GO2 SA82 - KL14 SA63 - ML1	A mandatory requirement of the SA is to identify the likely significant effects of strategies and policies and therefore scores the impact of the Local Plan as compared to the alternative of no development taking place.
The assessment is inaccurate as there is no loss of agricultural land	SA77 - R7 SA91 - DF7 SA82 - KL14 SA63 - ML1	Although sites may not be in agricultural use they may nevertheless have an agricultural land classification.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Score for loss of green field sites does not distinguish between how sensitive the site is ie. green belt or AONB	SA68 - H8 SA105 - R3 SA77 - R7 SA75 - BL8 SA76 - GO2 SA82 - KL14 SA63 - ML1	One score here reflects the preference for avoiding the loss of green field land and is applied to all green field sites. A further score is given to reflect the quality of the land lost in regards to soil quality for agricultural purposes. The importance of a site for its landscape qualities is reflected in the scoring within SA Objective 8: Biodiversity and importance of natural environment.
Disagree with score for air pollution and drainage	SA16 - BL1	The scoring for air quality and drainage has been undertaken by officers with expertise in these areas and a professional judgement has been taken.
Sequentially, the redevelopment of brown field land should take place prior to green field land	SA62 - DB4	Comment noted. However the district does not contain a significant amount of brownfield land.
Disagree with scoring for a transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts:		
Contrary to the council's conclusions, existing pedestrian links do exist	SA54 - site H1	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority.
Accessibility problems can be overcome	SA54 - site H1 SA105 - R3 SA91 - DF7 SA63 - ML1	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with score for 'Will it make the environment for non-car travel more attractive?'	SA97 - R17	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority and a professional judgement has been taken.
Assessment of impact on pedestrian links does not take into account submitted master plan	SA105 - R3	The scoring for the assessment has been designed so that it can apply equally to all sites across the district. Master plans have not been taken into account
Disagree with score for being within close proximity to bus stop as the timetable for the service does not provide access to Harrogate and Knaresborough for work.	SA16 - BL1	The scoring for pedestrian access has been undertaken by a Transport Engineer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with red score as within a semi-rural location the lack of footpaths is a not barrier as roads are extremely quiet	SA63 - ML1	The scoring for pedestrian access has been undertaken by a Transport Engineer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Protect and enhance the historic environment		
Disagree with the score for the historic environment	SA68 - H8 SA53 - B3 SA62 - DB4	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and a professional judgement has been taken.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
	SA76 - GO2 SA94 - KD4 SA114 - NS2 SA108 - NS2 SA116 - NS4 SA117 - NS5	
Disagree with comments in regards to non-designated heritage assets	SA90 - H33 (Cow Dyke Farm)	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and a professional judgement has been taken.
SA score does not reflect score attributed within Natural and Built Heritage Assessments	SA97 - R17	The scoring has been amended. Historic Environment changes from red to orange and Local Distinctiveness from orange to red.
The reduced site area does not appear to have been assessed	SA97 - R17	The site assessed is the SHELAA site submitted to the Council.
Assessment of impact on the historic environment does not take into account submitted master plan	SA53 - B3 SA62 - DB4	The scoring for the assessment has been designed so that it can apply equally to all sites across the district. Master plans have not been taken into account
Quality built environment and efficient land use patterns		
Disagree that demolition of buildings should be given a red score	SA68 - H8 SA105 - R3	Noted. However, all sites have been scored in this manner so no sites have been disadvantaged.
Assessment is inaccurate as there are no buildings on the site	SA16 - BL1	The SHELAA site submitted to the Council includes Flatts House and ancillary buildings.
Disagree with comments regarding local distinctiveness	SA90 - H33 SA68 - H8 SA62 - DB4 SA76 - GO2 SA63 - ML1	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Flood risk assessment is inaccurate	SA53 - B3	The scoring for Drainage has been undertaken by a Drainage Engineer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment		

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Disagree with score as the only significant employer Hymas Haulage is shortly relocating and the next nearest is the industrial estate at Copgrave which has vacant units	SA16 - BL1	The scoring is based on the position when the assessment was undertaken.
Disagree with negative score for loss of employment site	SA62 - DB4	Noted. However, all sites have been scored in this manner so no sites have been disadvantaged.
Other:		
Represents a logical extension to the town	SA54 - site H1	Noted.
HM4 and HM5 should be considered as a single site and re-assessed accordingly.	SA100 - HM4/5	These are SHELAA sites which have not been identified as draft allocations in the Local Plan.
Dispute scores which do not take into account mitigation (noise, air)	SA68 - H8	Noted. However, all sites have been scored in this manner so no sites have been disadvantaged.
Have submitted additional reports to evidence requested changes to scoring	SA114 - NS2 SA116 - NS4 SA117 - NS5	It is not considered that the comments made have raised any new matters that would indicate the sites should be taken forward into the Publication Local Plan as proposed allocations.
Unclear how decision to allocate sites has been determined as sites with similar scores have been allocated	SA68 - H8 SA98 - H34 SA105 - R3 SA75 - BL8 SA62 - DB4 SA76 - GO2 SA82 - KL14 SA63 - ML1	The Housing Background Paper 2016 sets out in Appendix 3 the 5 stage Site Selection Process adopted. The 5 stages are: 1. Data gathering 2. Initial sift of sites to exclude unsuitable sites eg flooding/no access. 3. Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment 4. Additional factors affecting deliverability 5. Assessment of site delivery.
Request amended boundary which reduces the site is assessed before next consultation	SA101 - H12 SA76 - GO2	These are both SHELAA sites and have not been included as draft allocations.
Key factors of the site are not reflected in the SA (existing employment land, previously developed land, site was considered suitable in SHELAA), whilst some irrelevant criteria have been applied	SA110 - NS4	The SHELAA is a technical document comprising an assessment of sites that might have some potential for housing or employment at some stage in the future.
Disagree with decision to allocate BW1 due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Difficult and unsafe access ● School is at capacity and causes parking issues ● There is already a high volume of traffic through the village 	SA10 - BW1	It is not considered that the comments made have raised any new matters that would indicate the site should not be taken forward into the Publication Local Plan as a proposed allocation.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctors surgery is at capacity • The site has been used for the village shows for over 100 years • Noise and dust pollution from Kerry Mill • Poor public transport • Site is within AONB • Site floods 		
<p>Comment regarding FX2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is too big compared with Flaxby • Public transport is insufficient • Schools are over capacity • Roads are already congested and will not accommodate any more traffic • Lack of services and facilities will slim likelihood of the developer providing them 	SA4 - FX2	It is not considered that the comments made have raised any new matters that would indicate the site should not be taken forward into the Publication Local Plan as a proposed allocation.
<p>Of the three options in Sharow SH2 is the best. It provides safe access to the main village facilities being the School, Church, Village Hall and Playing Fields and new Playground without crossing the busy and dangerous Dishforth Road and without the highways issues associated with SH3. New housing would undoubtedly attract young families so the location of houses close to the school accessible via Berrygate Lane would be close enough for children to walk to and access the planned play park all without crossing the very fast Dishforth Road. SH3 is also capable of having two access points, one towards Berrygate Lane and one onto the Dishforth Road. SH3 is contained within the existing built form of the village would also reduce the unnecessary sprawl of the village (and of the Ripon area) maintaining its current boundaries. SH3 therefore represents the most sustainable option providing the safest and easiest access to the village facilities.</p>	SA19 - SH2	It is not considered that the comments made indicate these sites should be taken forward into the Publication Local Plan as proposed allocations instead of the draft allocation SH1 - Land at New Road.
<p>Of the three site options in Sharow SH2 is the most logical - it could provide the village with a much needed central focus taking as an example the village feel created around the cricket pitch at North Stainley. New housing would undoubtedly attract young families so the location of houses close to the school accessible via Berrygate Lane would be close enough for children to walk to and access the planned play park all without crossing the very fast Dishforth Road. The only apparent reasons for the council opting for SH1 over SH2 using the traffic light system appears to be the impact on Sharow Cross (the old B & B) which is already surrounded with mature trees and planting so with further screening would not be unduly affected. The increased volumes in traffic could be dispersed more evenly with the creation of two access roads one towards Berrygate Lane and then onto the A61 and one onto Dishforth Road. This would also reduce the sprawl of the village (and of the Ripon area) maintaining its current boundaries.</p> <p>Finally, process of finding where to comment on this has hardly been easy or transparent - the portal is hard to navigate and disadvantages many of the elderly residents who may struggle with on line access. I am currently struggling where to find how to comment on SH1?</p>	SA8 - SH2	It is not considered that the comments made indicate these sites should be taken forward into the Publication Local Plan as proposed allocations instead of the draft allocation SH1 - Land at New Road.
<p>Amended SA assessment based on masterplan has been submitted</p>	SA57 - OC5	The council has prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified.
<p>SA assessment has not considered promotional material submitted in response to the Call for Sites</p>	SA57 - OC5	The council has prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified .

Table 5.9 Appendix 7 comments

Appendix 8 Assessment of Draft Allocations

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Support the general summary of the assessment and recommendation for allocation	SA74 - H51 SA73 - H51 SA119 - K25 SA55 - BM2 SA56 - BM4 SA65 - DR1 SA102 - GB2 SA71 - GH4 SA6 - HM7 SA66 - KL13 SA72 - SP4 SA70 - SV1	Comments noted.
Site should be removed from draft local plan	SA104 - R8 SA18 - R8 SA69 - PN14 and PN16 SA15 - SH1 SA14 - SH1	It is not considered that the comments made have raised any new matters that would indicate that R8 and SH1 should not be taken forward into the Publication Local Plan as a proposed allocation. Revised proposals for PN14 and PN16 were considered as part of the Additional Sites Consultation July 2017.
Object to the potential yield figure	SA67 - P1 SA70 - SV1	A standard approach has been adopted to calculate yield.
The previous planning application was supported by a range of technical appraisals for: Highways Flood risks and drainage Ecology	SA64 - H3 SA67 - P1	Noted.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Landscape Land Contamination Noise Archaeology and Cultural Heritage The technical appraisals that have been carried out on behalf of our Client clearly demonstrate that the site is sustainable and suitable, achievable and available and would therefore represent a 'deliverable' residential development.		
Disagree that PN14 should be assessed as a single site as it comprises two distinct parcels of land with differing characteristics	SA69 - PN14 SA9 - PN14	Noted.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health		
Disagree with red score for loss of sporting facility as it is for military personnel only.	SA92 - R24	Sport England does not distinguish between public and private sporting facilities. A standard approach has been applied across all sites where there is loss of a sporting facility.
4. Vibrant communities that participates in decision making		
Disagree with red score for local school being near capacity as this can be mitigated through commuted sums.	SA52 - H48 SA74 - H51 SA92 - R24 SA93 - R25 SA99 - B4 SA103 - TW2 SA102 - GB2 SA6 - HM7	Mitigation in the form of commuted sums does not help distinguish sites from each other and does not inform how facilities and services will be provided. Consequently, commuted sums are not taken into account at this stage.
Disagree with red score for local school being near capacity as the allocation (or adjacent draft allocation) includes the provision of a primary school	SA119 -K25 SA103 - TW2	Noted. However, all sites have been scored in this manner so no sites have been disadvantaged.
Negative score has been given for local school however, Infrastructure capacity study states that "No education provision required (existing capacity for one additional class)." Therefore question why the SA gives the site a negative rating.	SA99 - B4	The score is based on comments from NYCC as the education authority.
5. Culture leisure and recreation activities available to all		
A master plan can identify features of recreation or amenity value and protected/ replace as appropriate.	SA93 - R25	Noted. This site is proposed for master planning together with R24 and R27.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
6. Local needs met locally		
The assessment does not take account of the fact that the site is adjacent to a settlement which is described within the growth strategy as a sustainable location	SA52 - H48 SA119- K25 SA99 - B4 SA103 - TW2 SA102 - GB2 SA6 - HM7 SA120 - SP6	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
The assessment does not take account of neighbouring site with planning permission which will provide services	SA119 -K25	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
The assessment does not take account of the fact that new services would be provided as part of the development	SA92 - R24 SA93 - R25 SA109 - NS3	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
PN14 should not be assessed as a single site as it comprises two distinct parcels of land with different levels of accessibility	SA69 - PN14	
The assessment does not take the number and range of services into account	SA69 - PN14	The accessibility to a range of services is assessed under Objective 6: Local Needs met locally. This assesses the site in relation to the walking distance to a range of services.
Under section 10 the site is given a red score for significant barrier to accessibility. This should be reflected in the scores for section 6 local needs met locally.	SA69 - PN14	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority and a professional judgement has been taken.
8. Biodiversity and importance of natural environment		
Impact on biodiversity can be mitigated through appropriate design, landscaping and other measures.	SA52 - H48	The scoring for Ecology has been undertaken by an Ecologist and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with scoring for biodiversity	SA115 - NS5	The scoring for Ecology has been undertaken by an Ecologist and a professional judgement has been taken.
Scores for individual sites acknowledge potential for some impacts however, overall strategy and cumulative impacts could lead to significant adverse impacts	SA78 (NE)- K21 SA79 (NE)- K22 SA80 (NE)- K25	Comment noted. The SA now includes sections on cumulative impacts. The SA assessment is now linked to site requirements included in the Publication Local Plan.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Disagree with the comments made within the landscape assessment and/or landscape scoring.	SA104 - R8 SA55 - BM2 SA56 - BM4 SA81 (NE) - DB5 SA84 (NE) - DR14 SA115 - NS5 SA70 - SV1	The scoring for landscape has been undertaken by a Landscape Architect and a professional judgement has been taken.
Objective 8 does not appear to address the question, specifically repeated in the 2016 Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites, 'Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?'	SA9 - PN14	This is addressed in the last two colour ratings of objective 8.
9. Minimal pollution levels		
Flood risk assessment will be produced to ensure there are no adverse impacts on existing water courses.	SA52 - H48	Noted.
Disagree with scoring for drainage	SA118 - R8 SA104 - R8 SA115 - NS5	The scoring for Drainage has been undertaken by a Drainage Engineer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Reference to agricultural land quality is quite irrelevant	SA104 - R8	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
Site scores poorly for impact on AQMA whereas sites R16 -R18 would not have this issue,	SA104 - R8	Comment noted.
10. Transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts		
The assessment does not take account of neighbouring site with planning permission which will improve accessibility to services including bus routes and cycle routes.	SA119 - K25	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
Connectivity to existing cycle routes can be addressed by S106 contributions	SA119 - K25	Noted.
Experience shows that the purchasers of private houses will invariably use car transport to access local services regardless of estate location, and the aspirations for walking and cycling are largely wishful thinking.	SA104 - R8	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with scoring for transport/ accessibility as site is close to a main road close and close to the town centre.	SA92 - R24 SA93 - R25	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority and a professional judgement has been taken.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
Disagree with scoring for transport/ accessibility	SA99 - B4 SA103 - TW2 SA14 - SH1	This score has been provided by North Yorkshire County Council as the highway authority and a professional judgement has been taken.
12. Quality built environment and efficient land use patterns		
None of the site is agricultural land	SA92 - R24	Although sites may not be in agricultural use they may nevertheless have an agricultural land classification.
Disagree with score for loss of green field land	SA72 - SP4	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
Disagree with negative score for demolition of buildings	SA103 - TW2	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment		
In view of the acknowledgement within the Conservation and Design Assessment that is not possible to mitigate this harm this site should be deleted as an allocation.	SA21 (Historic England) - H28 SA25 - SP6	The SA assessment now identifies key areas for mitigation and provides a link to site requirements prepared for each site and included in chapter 10 of the Publication Draft. These include a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application on the site.
In view of the acknowledgement of harm within the Conservation and Design Assessment, this site should be substantially reduced in size to that commensurate with the protection of the setting of the nearby designated heritage assets	SA24 - PN14 SA26 - SB1	The SA assessment now identifies key areas for mitigation and provides a link to site requirements prepared for each site and included in chapter 10 of the Publication Draft. These include a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application on the site.
Disagree that an adequate assessment has been made to show that the harm to the historic environment is capable of mitigation to an extent which is commensurate with conserving their significance.	Historic England: SA22 - R8 SA23 - R23 SA27 - FX4 SA18 (National Trust) - R8	The SA assessment now identifies key areas for mitigation and provides a link to site requirements prepared for each site and included in chapter 10 of the Publication Draft. These include a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application on the site. In the case of R8 this should include an assessment of impacts on the World Heritage site and its buffer zone.
Score for this section should be amended to 'uncertain'. Before allocating this site there is a need for a further evaluation/ assessment.	Historic England: SA22 - R8 SA23 - R23	The SA assessment now identifies key areas for mitigation and provides a link to site requirements prepared for each site and included in chapter 10 of the Publication Draft. These include a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application on the site.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
	SA27 - FX4	
Score for this section should be amended to red.	SA13 (National Trust) - R8	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Reference to harm does not specify to which heritage asset this refers, ie to Ripon Cathedral, the WHS or to both.	SA13 (National Trust) - R8	The SA does not make reference to the specific heritage asset. The SA is informed by assessments included in the Built and Natural Environment Assessments Report. These assessments in relation to the built, natural and historic environments have been carried out by the Council's consultancy team.
The November /December 2016 trial trenching works confirm there is no indication of any archaeological features on this site	SA99 -B4	Comment noted.
Disagree with wording within the heritage assessment and/or scoring	SA115 - NS5 SA120 - SP6	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and a professional judgement has been taken.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns		
Disagree with score for local distinctiveness	SA52 - H48 SA119 - K25 SA103 - TW2 SA120 - SP6	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and a professional judgement has been taken.
Disagree with red score for loss of employment land	SA103 - TW2	TW2 is a SHELAA site and not a draft allocation.
No score awarded for mixed used scheme	SA109 - NS3	The site has a dark green score for potential mixed use under objective 4.
Other		
As stated, the site R8 is a substantial walking distance from the bus stops, the nearest of which outbound is opposite Moorside Avenue and would require pedestrians to cross Harrogate Road without the benefit of a central refuge. By contrast, for sites R16-R18: If the developer was required to provide a footbridge suitable for both walkers and cyclists to cross the A61 bypass close to its southern end there could be a simple footpath link into the eastern footpath of Harrogate Road where the outbound bus stop is within a few yards. There is a pedestrian refuge immediately south of the by-pass roundabout where pedestrians can cross safely to reach the inbound bus stop. There is no need for access to the bus stops south of the roundabout.	SA104 - R8	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal. A standard approach is therefore taken when considering accessibility to a bus stop.
The greater part of R16-R18 do not fall within the gypsum area.	SA104 - R8	Comment noted.

Comment	Comment Ref and Site	HBC Response
The development of a criteria based policy is required.	SA81 (NE) - DB5 SA83 (NE) - DR1	Comment noted.
In summary, the site has been given the benefit of consideration of constraints on site being overcome, and has been recommended as a draft allocation despite concerns over biodiversity and quality of the built environment. The site should be reassessed	SA107 - NS6	Mitigation measures are identified in the site requirements produced for local plan site allocations and are included in the Publication Draft Local Plan.
Maintain that site H8 and PN14 and PN16 have not been assessed on a comparable basis.		
Development in Pannal should be centred around the new and existing roundabout to the south	SA9 - PN14	The location referred to is in the Green Belt where there is strict control over new housing development. Allocation of sites in this location would require a Green Belt review which requires robust justification. This is not proposed.
Built and Natural Environment site Assessments		
Comments under 'visual sensitivity' refers to the River Ure when it is actually the River Skell. Comments under 'slope and aspect' make no reference to rising ground adjacent to the site. Disagree with comments under 'water/wetland' as there is evidence of land saturation and marsh conditions.	SA118 - R8	Comments noted.
Landscape comments do not consider other factors (such as noise, dust and vibration, and our understanding of the historic relationship between places) which influence our experience of an asset.	SA18 - R8	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal
Infrastructure Capacity Study		
A new primary school within site K31 will accommodate children generated from the development of 600 dwellings at K31 and circa 400 dwellings at K25. We therefore request further justification of the need for 3 additional classrooms at Meadowside CP School.	SA119 - K25	The provision of education facilities is a matter addressed in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Table 5.10 Appendix 8 comments

Appendix 8 Assessment of Potential options for New Settlement

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
Green Hammerton		
Disagree with 'pros' for infrastructure		
The railway line is a limited route and nearly everyone in Green Hammerton drives to work or York or Harrogate for shopping.	SA11	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton as a broad location for growth within which a new

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
	SA17	settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis. The location of two existing stations provides the opportunity to use public transport.
Disagree with 'pros' for site development		
The existing communities will be on the periphery of the new settlement and will not therefore be able to aid the new settlement	SA11	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Flaxby is also separate to Knaresborough	SA11	Noted.
Agree with 'cons' for infrastructure		
Comments re-iterate cons identified	SA11	Noted.
Disagree with 'cons' for infrastructure		
Re-alignment of A59 will only bring benefits	SA30	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Agree with 'cons' for site development		
Comments re-iterate cons identified	SA30	Noted.
Disagree with 'cons' for site development		
Employment land can be provided if required	SA30	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Flaxby		
Disagree with 'cons' for site development		
SA underplays the significance of cons associated with that option	SA51	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Disagree with 'cons' for infrastructure		
Limited scope for non-car travel: number of options to serve Flaxby by rail and commitment to improved public transport. Synergistic benefits in providing employment at adjacent site FX4	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Significant infrastructure requirement: typical of development of this scale- ICS2 report confirms that Flaxby performs demonstrably better than Green Hammerton. The Diocese of Leeds has provided confirmation to our client if their willingness	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
to develop primary schools. North Yorkshire County Council has confirmed that the extension of Boroughbridge Secondary School would cater for Flaxby.		settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Impact on J47: This is rejected. Fore have developed a scheme to mitigate the impact of the new settlement traffic on J47 in dialogue with the County Council and Highways England. This mitigation scheme can be delivered on land owned or controlled by our client and adopted highways land	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Encourage commuting on A1(M): This is rejected. As set out above, public transport improvements proposed (bus and rail) will connect the new settlement to the surrounding area.	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Disagree with 'cons' for site development		
Red score for ecology: This is strongly rejected. Brooks Ecological has undertaken a considerable amount of site-specific survey work and given the level of evidence now available and the more advanced stage of plans for the site, Brooks Ecological are of the firm view that the 'red' score is wholly unjustified.	SA50	The scoring for Ecology has been undertaken by an Ecologist and a professional judgement has been taken.
Close proximity to Knaresborough with associated risks of not identifying its own identity and function: This is rejected. Measures to secure a sense of place, distinctiveness and design quality will be secured by a binding Design Code which is being prepared.	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as the location for a new settlement. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Loss of Grade 2 agricultural land: The vast majority of Flaxby New Settlement is occupied by a former golf course and is therefore not in productive agricultural use.	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3: A small area of Flood Zone 2 and 3 occupies the southern boundary of the site. The masterplan confirms that no built development is proposed in this area. There is therefore no constraint to delivery	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Noise from the A1 – residential amenity issue: This is rejected. A preliminary noise assessment has been undertaken by Wardell Armstrong which confirms that with appropriate boundary treatment noise is not a constraint to development.	SA50	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
May come under pressure for creation of Green Belt between Flaxby and Knaresborough: This is strongly rejected. There are no proposals for Green Belt review as part of the Local Plan and the "exceptional circumstances" for extension of the Green Belt do not exist.	SA50	Comment noted. The council is not undertaking a review of the Green Belt.
Other		
Disagree with points raised to compare Green Hammerton with Flaxby - the comparisons drawn here to inform a decision between the two are inadequate, flawed and lack depth.	SA7 - Pros and Cons Table	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of enormous proportion far in excess the local community should have to endure. ● This is agricultural land, changed into a golf course with the sole reason that one day it would be ripe for development. ● It will change the whole dynamics of the area with catastrophic consequences. ● The road system cannot cope now. 	SA1 - FX3	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The infrastructure will not cope and the village of Flaxby will be decimated. This area has had to deal with the imposition of AWRP and now this! it is neither right nor fair. I think a decision has already been made as the developer wouldn't have bought the site without some sort of approval. 		
SA Assessment		
Objective 2		
Disagree with the 'Dark Green' categorisation, as the Flaxby site is not considered to be accessible to existing play areas or outdoor sports facilities. These facilities are located in Goldsborough rather than at the site itself.	SA43 - FX3	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Objective 4		
Query the claim that the local school is likely to have some spare capacity as the school is located in Goldsborough and elsewhere in the assessment is considered to be at or near capacity.	SA48 - FX3	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Assessment does not take into account provision of primary schools as part of development.	SA31 - GH11	<p>A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.</p>
Objective 6		
Assessment does not take into account services which will be provided as part of the proposal	SA32- GH11	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal. The Council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Objective 7		
Disagree with the 'Light Green' categorisation and the analysis that the primary school is likely to have spare capacity. This conflicts with the assessment for SA Objective 5 which states that the local school is likely to be at or near capacity. Furthermore, the local school is in Goldsborough, not Flaxby site itself	SA44 - FX3	Comment noted. The light green rating has been amended to Red.
Disagree with the 'Red' categorisation. The development will provide substantial on and off site education improvements.	SA33 - GH11	Comment noted. The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Objective 8		

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
The analysis does not include an assessment of the landscape capacity of the site. The analysis is therefore incomplete.	SA45 - FX3	The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
<p>Disagree with red score; scoring is overly negative and inaccurate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not subject to landscape designation ● Human influence and commercial expansion is evident throughout the site ● Green Hammerton village shows past expansion to the south where a 'finger' of 20th century development extends along Johnsons Lane into the open countryside ● The site is positioned between two major infrastructure routes, the A59 York Road to the north and the Leeds to York railway line to the south ● Large evergreen screen planting associated with the plant nursery is detrimental to the natural environment and offers little in terms of wildlife and amenity value; ● A landscape led development on this site should be considered as an opportunity to improve the current ecological and landscape amenity value in this area where large fields of singular crop production is more common place and of low ecological value due to the mono-culture of crop production; ● With sensitive integration of native planting, wetland habitat, public open spaces and considered views, development would not only benefit local wildlife but also the new community and the existing neighbouring communities with good accessibility for all 	SA30 - GH11 SA40 - GH11 SA34 - GH11	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal. The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
<p>Disagree with scoring for landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flaxby site has several landscape features: the TPO woodland block, views from the Knaresborough Round National Foot Path Trail, views from Allerton Park RPG and Temple of Victory. It is considered that these features warrant the site being categorised as 'Red'. ● Our assessment above confirms that the Flaxby development will have a significant detrimental impact on archaeological assets, likely to be of Regional value and will detrimentally affect the setting of the RPG at Allerton Park. Therefore the score for Flaxby for historical assets should be red. 	SA49 - FX3	The scoring for historic environment and local distinctiveness and landscape has been undertaken by a Conservation and Design Officer and Landscape Architect and a professional judgement has been taken.
Objective 9		
Disagree with the 'Red' categorisation which is simply the result of the site being close to a road. While this inevitably means that pollution could be an issue, this must be seen within the context of the proper planning of a development of this scale. With appropriate planning and mitigation the use of the car can be minimised and air quality standards can be achieved.	SA35 - GH11	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal. The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified.. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Objective 12		
Disagree with scoring for objective 12 - increase in energy and resources	SA36 - GH11	Comment noted. A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
		the Sustainability Appraisal. All sites are scored the same for increase in energy and resources.
Objective 13		
<p>It is not clear why the Flaxby site is categorised 'Orange' whereas the Hammerton site is categorised 'Red'.</p> <p>The Flaxby site is immediately adjacent to a Registered Park and Garden (RPG), indeed the Site Assessment notes that the Flaxby site is highly visible from Allerton Park RPG. As noted in the technical assessment above, the Flaxby development could have an adverse effect on the RPG.</p> <p>We challenge the categorisation of the Hammerton site as 'Red' in our 'Hammerton' representations letter.</p>	SA46-FX3	There are heritage impacts for both sites. In Flaxby the impacts relate to heritage assets with greater significance but in Green Hammerton there is impact on a greater number of heritage assets. The SA scoring has not been amended but this is a matter considered further in the New Settlement Report.
<p>We do not concur that it has been adequately demonstrated that the harm to the historic environment is capable of mitigation to an extent which commensurate with conserving their significance.</p> <p>Therefore, at this stage, the assessment against SA Objective 13 should be recorded as "uncertain".</p> <p>Before allocating this site there is a need for a number of further assessments.</p>	SA28(Historic England) - FX3 SA29(Historic England) - GH11	This is a matter considered further in the New Settlement Report. In addition SA assessments are now linked to detailed site requirements in the local plan. These requirements also specify additional technical reports required when a planning application is submitted, including a Heritage Assessment.
<p>Disagree with red score; scoring is overallly negative and inaccurate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The setting of Providence House will be improved by the re-alignment of the A59 ● The setting of the Kirk Hammerton signal box can easily be protected ● Mitigation can reduce impact on Green Hammerton Conservation Area ● Submitted Heritage Assessment identifies local heritage assets and confirms that impacts are, at worst, less than substantial and capable of being mitigated 	SA30 - GH11 SA41 - GH11 SA37 - GH11	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal. The Council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
The test imposed by the SA is not in conformity with the tests within the NPPF in respect of heritage assets	SA37 - GH11	Appendix 4:Sustainability Appraisal Framework assesses the SA objectives against the NPPF for compatability.
Objective 14		
It is not clear why the Flaxby site is categorised 'Orange' with impacts on distinctiveness capable of being mitigated, while the Hammerton site is categorised as 'Red' with impacts not capable of being mitigated. This lack of consistency should be addressed.	SA47 - FX3	There are heritage impacts for both sites. In Flaxby the impacts relate to heritage assets with greater significance but in Green Hammerton there is impact on a greater number of heritage assets. The SA scoring has not been amended but this is a matter considered further in the New Settlement Report.
At this stage it is not known whether buildings would need to be demolished in order to facilitate the development but in any event, if required, the scale of any demolition is likely to be very small. We therefore strongly disagree with the 'Red' categorisation. In respect of distinctiveness, the site should be categorised as 'Orange' and not 'Red', as the development proposals would include opportunities for mitigation and improvements and high quality architecture	SA38 - GH11	A standard methodology for the assessment of sites has been developed for the sustainability appraisal and is included in section 5.0 Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale. Consultation on the assessment has been undertaken in earlier iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal. The council has now prepared a separate New Settlement Report that sets out the reasons for its choice of the Hammerton area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be identified. This builds upon the assessment work undertaken providing greater detail and analysis.
Summary		

Comment	Comment ref and site ref	HBC Response
Disagree with site summary	SA39 - GH11	Comment noted.

Table 5.11 Appendix 8 comments

5.2 Summary of responses to Harrogate District Local Plan Issues and Options 2015 consultations together with Officer responses.

Policies, Plans or Programmes

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 2.1: <i>Heritage Protection for the 21 Century</i> is now several years old and has largely been overtaken by subsequent national policy guidance. Consequently, it could be deleted from this list. 	This document has been deleted from the list in Appendix 2, Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes.

Table 5.12 Policies, plans or programmes

Baseline Information

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 13, Indicator, Number of assets: <p><u>Quantified data</u> : In order to provide a baseline against which to monitor the effect of the plan, this should include the numbers of all designated heritage assets in the district. The most recent Heritage Counts (October 2014) shows that Harrogate has: 2267 Listed Buildings of which: 49 are Grade I, 113 are Grade II*, 2105 are Grade II 52 Conservation Areas 12 Historic Parks and Gardens of which: 2 are Grade I, 3 are Grade II*, 7 are Grade II 169 Scheduled Monuments</p> <p>3 Registered Battlefields</p> <p><u>Trend</u> : It is not clear where your figure for Scheduled Monuments in 2004 has come from. It seems unlikely that figure was anywhere near as low as is recorded here.</p> <p><u>Issues</u> : It would be more accurate to state that the number of designated heritage assets has remained relatively constant.</p>	The data included in Appendix 3 Summary of baseline position base line has been updated.

Table 5.13 Baseline information

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Environment Agency	We are pleased to see that our previous comments have been taken into consideration and we have no further comments to make.	Noted
Stockeld Park/Hallam Land Management	<p>The assessment rationale for sites sets out the proposed traffic light scoring system that it is proposed to use for assessing sites. The assessment rationale cover a wide range of topics but it is maintained the performance scoring / assessment rationale for each objective does not always fully consider all potential scenarios and could result in a site performing poorly despite being able to meet the sustainability objective.</p> <p>It is considered the site assessment rationale needs to ensure that all potential options are scored and that the resultant score reflects the final outcome, taking into account mitigation measures that can be secured through a site's allocation and subsequent planning applications</p>	<p>Individual site assessments have been prepared for draft allocations (appendix 8) and for other sites submitted as part of the 'call for sites' (appendix 7).</p> <p>As part of these assessments the positive and negative effects in relation to each site have been summarised. This process has been informed through consultation with the three statutory consultation bodies: Natural England , Historic England and the Environment Agency.</p>
Baker Tiley Restructuring & Recovery LLP	<p>The assessment rationale for sites sets out the proposed traffic light scoring system that it is proposed to use for assessing sites. The assessment rationale cover a wide range of topics but it is maintained the performance scoring / assessment rationale for each objective does not always fully consider all potential scenarios and could result in a site performing poorly despite being able to meet the sustainability objective.</p> <p>It is considered the site assessment rationale needs to ensure that all potential options are scored and that the resultant score reflects the final outcome, taking into account mitigation measures that can be secured through a site's allocation and subsequent planning applications.</p>	<p>Individual site assessments have been prepared for draft allocations(appendix 8) and for other sites submitted for consultation (appendix 7).</p> <p>As part of these assessments the positive and negative effects in relation to each site have been summarised. This process has been informed through consultation with the three statutory consultation bodies: Natural England , Historic England and the Environment Agency.</p>
Natural England	<p>The framework that is set out, if completed will comply with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.</p> <p>Natural England welcomes the commitment to an assessment of environmental constraints, this should inform the SA and enable HBC to avoid those allocations that are likely to significantly affect the environment. When assessing allocations, Natural England encourage that all reasonable alternatives are thoroughly examined to ensure that sites of lesser environmental value are selected.</p>	Noted.

Table 5.14 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Assessment of Growth Strategies

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objective 13 (historic environment): The following should also be noted: Knaresborough - The need to safeguard the setting of the town's Conservation Area and that around Scriven could limit the growth of the town in a westerly and northerly direction. Harrogate - The need to safeguard the setting of the town's Conservation Area could limit growth to the west of the town and the Grade II Historic Park and Garden at Rudding Park significant growth in a southerly direction. 	Individual site assessments included in appendices 7 and 8 evaluate impact upon heritage assets. These assessments have been informed by the council's 'in house' conservation expertise and have considered issues relating to safeguarding the setting of conservation areas and impact on the district's heritage assets.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclusions (page 188 and all subsequent pages where there is a Conclusion): In terms of the historic environment, it is clear from the evaluation that for most of the Options, the actual impact is likely to be uncertain. This is largely because there has been no meaningful evaluation of what effect the likely scale of growth proposed might have. Therefore, one of the conclusions should be that there would need to be more detailed evaluation to assess the impacts upon the district's heritage assets. 	Individual site assessments included in appendices 7 and 8 evaluate impact upon the heritage assets. This assessment has been informed by the council's in house conservation expertise.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary (page 190 and all subsequent pages where this approach has been used): It is unclear why the summary only considers the impact upon Conservation Areas. In order to provide any meaningful evaluation of the likely impact upon the historic environment, it needs to consider the effects upon all designated heritage assets. This is well illustrated by the evaluation of Option 2 (focusing growth in the largest settlements) which identifies the potential harm which the continued growth of Ripon might have on the World Heritage Site. If the summary evaluated the impact upon all heritage assets then this may warrant a change of score for some of the options. However, by only considering the effect upon conservation areas, the effect is considered to be 'generally positive', and thus could end up with a development strategy which threatens the Outstanding Universal value of the District's most important heritage asset. The summary should be based upon the 16 SA objectives. In terms of the historic environment, it is clear from the evaluation that for most of the Options, the actual impact is likely to be uncertain. 	<p>The assessment of growth strategies identified the key high level pros and cons of each option in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal's (SA) 16 draft objectives. These were then used to identify the main benefits, risks, disadvantages and potential mitigation measures associated with each option. At this high level assessment conservation areas were considered to provide a good high level indicator.</p> <p>The council's data base includes environmental constraints including listed buildings and the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone. This data was used to inform the detailed site assessments included in appendices 7 and 8.</p>
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objective 13 (historic environment) (page 187, Strategy 3): The following should also be noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boroughbridge - The need to safeguard the setting of the Devil's Arrows on the western side of the town, the Registered Battlefield on the northern side, and the Roman town of Aldborough on the east could present a challenge to the significant growth of this settlement. 	These constraints have been taken into account in the detailed assessment of sites.
Stockeld Park/Hallam Land Management	We support the concentration of growth along transport corridors. It is evident that this option provides a highly sustainable solution and should be supported by the Council.	This has been taken into account in the choice of a preferred growth option.

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
	<p>It is acknowledged that the largest settlements will be able to accommodate some level of growth based on land available supply and existing infrastructure capacity. This growth will be limited and this strategy cannot be the sole focus of the Council's growth strategy despite how this option is scored.</p> <p>To meet the housing needs throughout the plan period and to be able to respond in a flexible manner should deliverability continue to be a problem, the Council will need to duly consider supporting other options.</p>	
Baker Tiley Restructuring & Recovery LLP	<p>Strategy 5 refers to a new settlement close to the A1M and the appraisal identifies a number of 'pros' to this approach. However, one of the 'cons' is that the delivery of housing at a new settlement could be very long term. In the case of Flaxby Golf Club</p> <p>this is not the case as the site is in single ownership and a new roundabout on the A59 is already in place. With a phased approach to other necessary infrastructure, it is considered that works could start on site in the short term in the event that planning permission was granted.</p> <p>There are some 'generally negative' ratings for Flaxby in the summary table for which other ratings should be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • due to the existing highway infrastructure it is considered this should have a green rating • concerning 'local needs met locally' the site will have a central hub that will provide a range of services that will serve the emerging community and existing residents • development would protect agricultural land as the site has been developed and operated as a golf club and therefore is a less site sensitive than some other sites considered for a new settlement so should not be considered generally negative 	This site was submitted as part of the 'call for sites' and has been assessed as part of the SA process. See Appendix 8a.

Table 5.15 Assessment of Growth Strategies

Other Issues

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Mr Geoffrey Webber	There should be no reduction in "on street" parking in Harrogate town centre; indeed more on and off street spaces should be provided. Park and ride will not work for Harrogate - we do not have the USB such as York etc. To make P & R work there would have to carrot and stick - the stick being to make town centre more difficult by reducing provision and increasing prices. This will impact severely on tourists and shoppers.	As part of the evidence base for the local plan a new Traffic Model has been built for the district and this has been used to test a number of growth options and the sites to deliver them. This work will inform the nature of mitigation measures required to support the draft allocations.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 13 (historic environment, page 210 Strategy 5): The following should also be noted: • Considerable number of designated heritage assets of the highest significance in this area including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buffer Zone for the World Heritage Site • Numerous Scheduled Monuments including henges, barrows, the Roman town of Aldborough • Registered Battlefields of Boroughbridge, Myton and Marston Moor • Grade II* Historic Park and Garden at Newby Hall 	The presence of designated and non-designated heritage assets has been addressed as part of the site assessment/SA work.

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also any other designated heritage assets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Historic Parks and Gardens Norton Conyers, Allerton Park, Ribston Hall • A large number of Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings • Given the fact that this area follows the line of Dere Street/The Great North Road (also broadly analogous to the Southern Magnesian Limestone ridge in the Borough) there is a high potential for significant archaeological remains in this area. 	
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <p>SA Objective 13 (historic environment, page 217 Strategy 6 and 7): The following should also be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact upon the setting of a number of Historic Parks and Gardens. 	The presence of designated and non-designated heritage assets has been addressed as part of the site assessment/SA work.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <p>SA Objective 13 (historic environment, page 225 Strategy 8): The following should also be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact upon the setting of a number of Historic Parks and Gardens. 	This has been addressed as part of the site assessment/SA work.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <p>SA Objective 13 (historic environment, page 231 Strategy 9): The following should also be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The edge of Tockwith airfield lies only 500 metres from the boundary of the Registered Battlefield of Marston Moor and close to the boundary of the Tockwith Conservation Area. The redevelopment of this site could impact upon the significance of both these assets. 	This has been addressed as part of the site assessment/SA work.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <p>SA Objective 13 (historic environment, page 225 Strategy 10): The following should also be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact upon the setting of a number of Historic Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments. 	This has been addressed as part of the site assessment/SA work.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 2.26, line 1: The NPPF, in its definition of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, makes a distinction between built, natural and historic environment. For consistency it would be preferable if this sentence was framed in similar language and amended to read: <i>"The quality of the built, natural and historic environments"</i> 	This text has been amended.
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p>	This text has been amended.

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 2.26, line 3: There have been only four extra Listed Buildings designated since 2010 - hardly a particularly notable increase. It might be preferable, therefore, to give some indication of the extent of the resource and the threat that it is under. Therefore, it is suggested that the second sentence onwards is deleted and replaced with the following: <i>"Harrogate has an exceptionally rich and diverse historic environment including a World Heritage Site, more Registered Battlefields than any other English authority, the second-greatest area of Historic Parks and Gardens and the fourth highest total of Listed Buildings in Yorkshire. However, a number of these assets have been identified as being at risk including a quarter of its Historic Parks and Gardens."</i> 	
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 2.35, Key Sustainability Issues, Environmental: The potential difficulties of reconciling the growth necessary to meet the assessed development needs of the district with the conservation of its many heritage assets is likely to be a real challenge for the plan and should certainly be identified as a Key Sustainability Issue. 	<p>A further Key Sustainability Issue has been added at the end of section 2.0 to reflect the need to reconcile the growth required to meet the objectively assessed housing need with the retention of the quality of the built, natural and historic environments.</p>
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 3.4, SA Objective 13 (historic environment): The first sentence of the accompanying text have little to do with the historic environment and would be more appropriately relocated in the previous SA Objective (SA 12). It would be more appropriate (and reflect the approach used for other Objectives) if this was replaced by reference to the Government's Core Planning Objectives for the historic environment: <i>"The Core planning principles set out in Paragraph 17 of the NPPF include the need to 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance'".</i> 	<p>The text has been amended to include the reference to para 17 of NPPF.</p>
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 3.6: Given the assumptions which have been used to evaluate the draft Objectives of the Local Plan, there should be a clear statement along the lines that it will be necessary, therefore, for the Plan to ensure that it includes an appropriate policy framework in order to ensure that the environmental assets of the district are appropriately protected. 	<p>The text has been amended to reflect this.</p>
Historic England	<p>There are a few areas of the document where we consider that some amendments are necessary. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 3, SA Objective 13, Indicator, Loss or damage to the character or setting of the World Heritage Site. <u>Quantified data</u> : The two elements which are set out are not data but appear more akin to indicators. Notwithstanding that, the only elements that are being recorded are the effects of climate change upon the World Heritage Site. However, there are numerous other pressures 	<p>This has been amended to reflect the WHS Management Plan. The number of planning applications within the WHS or buffer zone permitted despite objection from The National Trust and/or Historic England is now shown as an indicator.</p>

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
	<p>on this landscape not least of which is the impact of development in the area around this area. The World Heritage Site Management Plan includes quantified data and a number of indicators which would provide a more appropriate picture of the state of Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal and these should be used instead.</p>	
<p>Mr Ashley Homburg</p>	<p>After reading your Sustainability Appraisal, there are a number of points I would like to make about option 4 (covering Weeton specifically), some of which have not been sufficiently / accurately reflected in the appraisal.</p> <p>Firstly, Weeton is currently a quiet, rural location, with limited amenities and a genuine village feel, supported by the annual village Weeton show. This is why we (along with the majority of our neighbours) live here. We all see option 4 as the most significant threat to our village in a long time, as if progressed, it will destroy the look, feel and spirit of the village forever.</p> <p>Sustainability requirement 6 & 10: Travel. The proposal highlights the Weeton in Huby station as a significant reason for selection of the site for development. If you have ever travelled on the train you will know it is only usable if you want to work in the centre of Leeds or Harrogate. There has been no significant investment in the line for years, and as a result the rolling stock is ancient, the peak time trains are overloaded and there is insufficient parking at the station. As this is a franchised service, the Council will have little or no ability to insist on investment to improve this service (I assume if you had the remit, you would have done this long ago). There are no buses through the village, meaning either significant investment by the Council in new public transport routes, or that the residents need to use their cars.</p> <p>For car users there are two primary exits from the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To the A658 to Harrogate. There are two small tunnels under the railway line allowing exit to the A658, followed by a right hand turn that can take 5+ minutes at peak time. These are bottlenecks even with the current traffic volumes. ● To the A61 to Leeds. Traffic would have to follow the Weeton Lane to the A61, followed by a right hand turn that takes 5+ minutes at peak times. Weeton Lane is a 1.5 mile single track road with passing places and established high hedge rows. This road has already seen a number of accidents, and cannot cope with any additional traffic. The only solution would be to fully re-build this road, with a significant impact on biodiversity, farming and the local community. <p>Sustainability requirement 8. Biodiversity. The Wharfe Valley holds some of the most fertile farming land in Yorkshire, as well as beautiful, long distance views up to Harewood and across to Otley Chevin. There are also a number of woods that support wildlife, and on more than one occasion I've seen wild deer, bats and owls on Weeton Lane. This biodiversity will be lost if the green belt is reclassified and the demarcation between Leeds and Harrogate is eroded.</p> <p>Sustainability requirement 12. Prudent use of natural resources 12. This planning principle encourages the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings. Weeton is a genuine farming village. There are very few existing building to convert – construction would therefore need to be on pure green-field sites. Furthermore, the supporting infrastructure would have to be completely redeveloped. There is no way the current resources put in place to support 200 houses (and around 20 working farms), can be 'improved' to support the scale of building envisaged. It would require new, whole-sale construction of fresh water supply, sewerage,</p>	<p>The assessment undertaken of growth options for the Interim Report was a high level assessment. Further detailed work has now been undertaken to assess sites and develop a growth strategy. Individual site assessments address amongst other things biodiversity, the prudent use of natural resources and school capacity.</p> <p>Development within the Leeds- Harrogate-York Rail corridor supports the business case for securing funding to improve rail services and infrastructure.</p>

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
	electricity, mains gas, telephone, bus transport, schools, etc. etc. Furthermore, as there are no places of work near Weeton (and will be less if the farm land is used for construction!), all residents will have to commute, increasing the carbon footprint.	

Table 5.16 Other Issues

Harrogate District Local Plan: Draft Development Management Policies Consultation Sustainability Appraisal, November - December 2015

Sustainability Appraisal Assessment

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Historic England	<p>We would broadly agree with the assessment of the likely significant effects which the Draft Development Management Policies might have upon the historic environment.</p> <p>We would strongly advise that the council's Conservation Section and the archaeological staff at North Yorkshire County Council are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SA. They are best placed to advise on local historic environment issues and priorities and how the policy proposals can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts.</p>	The council's consultancy team which includes specialist officers dealing with conservation, landscape and ecology matters has been an integral part of the site assessment process. North Yorkshire County Council is a statutory consultee.
Natural England	<p>Policy SD2 - the NPPF has the avoid, mitigate, compensate hierarchy at its heart as noted above. It is important to recognise the exceptions/restrictions identified in the NPPF.</p> <p>It would be useful for the SA to consider how this policy should contribute to the SA objective 12 '<i>prudent use of energy and resources</i>'. As noted above soils are a key finite resource that need to be protected by the development management policies.</p>	A new policy covering the protection of Agricultural Land is included in the draft plan.
Tockwith and Wilstrop Parish Council	General feeling that the Borough Council are under pressure to supply new housing and have written a policy that in one size fits all which is not the case.	The Council must meet its objectively assessed need for housing and employment.

Table 5.17 Sustainability Appraisal Assessment

Economic Policies

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Natural England	Policy EC5 - the SA needs to consider whether this will lead to increases in traffic, testing it against the appropriate SA objectives.	The revised policy and its SA assessment identify that increased traffic may lead to negative effects on air quality. This issue is also addressed in the Habitats Regulation Assessment.

Table 5.18 Economic Policies

Natural Environment Policies

Consultee	Comment	HBC Response
Mr M Lowsley	I disagree with the assessment that <i>"The scope of this draft policy suggests landscape character would be protected. This will have a significant positive effect on the objective of maintaining an attractive environment, one of the district's key attractions..."</i> and that the short/medium/long term effects would be <i>"very positive short, medium and long term effects"</i> .	The draft plan now includes a policy on the protection of landscape character.
Natural England	Policy NE1 - as noted above there can be air quality impacts on habitats and species. This needs to be addressed in the SA. Policy NE3 - we would refer you to our comments on the draft policy and recommend that these are addressed within the SA.	The revised policy and its SA assessment identify that increased traffic may lead to negative effects on air quality. This issue is also addressed in the Habitats Regulation Assessment.

Table 5.19 Natural Environment Policies

Summary of responses to the consultation on the Harrogate District Local Plan Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2014 together with officer responses and changes which have been incorporated into this latest version of the SA.

Historic England (formerly English Heritage)

Summary of comments	Officer's response
Identifies additional plans and programmes to review	The following additional plans and programmes have been reviewed and added to appendix 2 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe • The European Landscape Convention • The Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009- 2014
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century is dated and overtaken by subsequent national policy guidance. It could be deleted	The Scoping Report reviews The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 which implemented some of the changes recommended by this white paper has been reviewed. Review of the White Paper has been deleted.
Amend terminology from "protect" heritage assets/ historic environment to "conserve" heritage assets/ historic environment.	The report has been reviewed in light of the NPPF definition of conservation including the review of plans, policies and programmes and SA objective 13.
Amend Local Plan objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 21 and 22 to show that the impacts of these objectives are uncertain rather than compatible with the objective to protect historic assets (objective 13).	The testing of the Local Plan objectives against the SA objectives was based on the assumption that any development would have regard to the historic environment. However, there is the possibility for any of the objectives if implemented poorly to impact negatively on the historic environment.
Local Plan objective 25 would impact positively on historic environment objective 13.	The matrix included in section 3.0 has been amended to show the compatibility of these two objectives.
Monitoring and baseline information should utilise all information within and be consistent with the 'Heritage at Risks Register'.	Baseline information has been amended to include all information recorded on 'Heritage at Risk Register' and to make clear that grade II listed buildings are not recorded.
It is not clear what the Indicator recording demolition of conservation area is intending to measure.	Reference to this indicator has been deleted.
Appendix 4 – Sustainability Framework Aim 13 - NPPF uses a holistic view of the historic environment and it may be simpler to combine the first, third and fourth objectives to read 'Will it conserve those elements which contribute towards the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets'.	Amendments made to Appendix 4 to reflect these comments.
Appendix 4 – objective 13 assessment rationale – Amend assessment rationales to cover any element which contributes to a heritage asset. Dark green and light green rationales should be amended to relate to designated and non-designated assets respectively. Wording of yellow, orange and red rationales should be amended to more closely reflect the NPPF.	Amendments made to Appendix 4 to reflect these comments.
Work closely with conservation section and archaeological staff at NYCC.	The policy team works closely with the council's consultancy team which includes specialist officers dealing with conservation and design, landscape, ecology and land drainage. NYCC is consulted on the preparation of the Local Plan.

Table 5.20 Historic England (formerly English Heritage) comments

Environment Agency

Summary of comments	Officer's response
Identifies additional plans and programmes to review.	The following additional programmes, policies and plans have been reviewed and included in appendix 2 of this report:

Summary of comments	Officer's response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humber River Basin Management Plan • Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Swale etc. • Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Wharfe and Lower Ouse • Northwest Level 1 Strategic Flood Assessment
Baseline summary should consider potable water supply for current and future demands. This and sewage capacity should be discussed with Yorkshire Water.	The council will be working with Yorkshire Water during development of the local plan. In particular, as part of the evidence base for the plan the council has appointed consultants to prepare an Infrastructure Capacity Study and Delivery Plan which will enable better understanding of planned investment and any supply/ demand gap. Detailed consultation will take place with YW as draft site options are developed.
EA agree that high water consumption and waste production are issues and that plan should encourage efficient use of natural resources but would like to see further detail. In particular, there is nothing explicit to manage or reduce water consumption.	Reduction of water consumption has been added to environmental implications for the local plan on page 14. SA objective 12 relates to efficient use of energy and natural resources. However, new development will inevitably increase the use of primary resources, with new households resulting in an increase in energy and water consumption.
EA supports avoidance of inappropriate development in areas of flood risk but would like to see sequential approach adopted.	New flood risk assessment work will be undertaken to support the draft allocations in the local plan and will inform assessment rationale 11 in appendix 4.
Baseline should include indicators on quality of groundwater bodies.	This has been added to Appendix 3 section 9.
Baseline should include indicators for percentage and type of development on source protection zones. Source Protection Zones are being updated and development within these areas should be regulated.	Work is being undertaken to update these zones which are in any case subject to change. Further discussion on this matter will take place as part of work for the Infrastructure Capacity Study and Delivery Plan
If the council is considering land for allocation that has previously been resisted on environmental grounds then the EA strongly urge the council to include the EA in discussions on new site requirements.	Detailed consultation will take place with the EA throughout the local plan preparation process.

Table 5.21 Environment Agency comments

Natural England

Summary of comments	Officer's response
Comparing SA objectives with NPPF – the paragraph on Objective 8 only refers to biodiversity. Paragraphs 109 and 115 of the NPPF refer to protection of landscapes and protection of AONBs. Natural England also provides links to further information on the National Character Areas within our district.	Add reference to paragraphs 109 and 115 to this section of the report. A review of the National Character Area profiles is included in appendix 2.
SA objective 10 (transport network) – footpaths and cycle paths are ideal opportunities to incorporate Green Infrastructure. GI can perform functions such as improved flood risk management, provision of accessible green space, climate change mitigation and biodiversity enhancement.	Green Infrastructure is not directly referred to within the sustainability framework however the functions which GI can provide are included within the SA objectives. Protection of GI is also a Local Plan objective. Amendments have been made to the commentary on objective 10 and Appendix 4 has been amended to include under SA objective 8 biodiversity – Will it offer opportunities to enhance green infrastructure?
Local Plan Objective 2 – if this objective is to be re-worded it should ensure that the impacts to designated sites, priority habitats and Best and Most Versatile land are avoided with mitigation only considered when this is not possible.	Further discussions with Natural England will inform re-wording of Local Plan Objective 2 if required. However, draft Local Plan objectives 23/24 and 25 should also be taken into account. Reference is made to Natural England's comments in the commentary to the assessment under objective 2.
Implication of EU Habitats Directive (Appendix 2) – name of SSSIs incorrect.	Names of SSSIs have been amended.

Summary of comments	Officer's response
Assessment Rationale for SA objective 8: biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment. The key issues for this objective are whether the site will protect and enhance the habitats and species, but the highest achievable rating does not refer to enhancement. The lesser three ratings do not refer to international sites.	Further discussion has taken place with Natural England and assessment rationale agreed.

Table 5.22 Natural England comments

North Yorkshire County Council

Summary of comments	Officer's response
Identifies additional plans and programmes to review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is being prepared but at the moment is only at draft stage. The scoping report reviewed the Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan. As the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy progresses it will need to be reviewed to inform the SA on local level action required. Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan for York, North Yorkshire and the North York Moors was referred to within the scoping report. A number of sites from the Harrogate district have been put forward for mineral extraction and safeguarding sites and this will have to be borne in mind as the Local Plan progresses. National Adaptation Programme has been reviewed and added to appendix 2.
Trends in relation to climate change should be included. For example, data can be found from the UK Climate Projections website, excess winter mortality data from ons.gov.uk	Appendix 4: Sustainability appraisal framework, includes indicators in relation to climate change including: greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and flood risk which are considered to be the key planning related likely effects. The ONS web site indicates that in 2013-2014 the excess winter deaths which occurred in England and Wales was the lowest since records began in 1950/51.
Objective 11 (minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change) should be broader to include increase in resilience to climate changes/ weather extremes.	The Assessment rationale for SA objective 1 have been revised.
There is no objective for geo-diversity.	The terminology used in the assessment rationale for SA objective 8: biodiversity, has been amended to include the term local sites which also includes geo-diversity.
Objective 1 (quality housing available to all) includes reference to sustainable building practices. This should be furthered by supplemental objectives such as reducing materials or waste generated by development. A useful indicator could be the use of BREEAM.	Objective 12 aims for prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste. The use of indicators for BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes was considered but proved difficult to monitor. The assessment rationale for objective 1 has now been amended to reflect recent government changes, with reference being made to the Building Regulations for England document L1A: Conservation of Fuel and Power in new dwellings (2013).
It is not clear how the SA will link with the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	The introduction to the SA has been updated to include a section on Habitat Regulations Assessment and a table comparing the role of the Local Plan, SA/SEA and Habitat Regulations Assessment as the local plan progresses to the draft plan stage. A further flood risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the preparation of the plan and will inform the SA process.

Table 5.23 North Yorkshire County Council comments

Knaresborough Town Council

Summary comments	Officer's response
Neighbourhood Development Plans should be reviewed within appendix 2.	Currently there are no adopted Neighbourhood Plans to review but the council is aware of Neighbourhood Plans being produced and will review these as they are published in future iterations of the SA.

Summary comments	Officer's response
Data within appendix 3 should be compiled at town level or even smaller. Population growth should be broken down to individual town and major rural area.	Although there would be some benefit of compiling data at sub-district level it has not been practical to do so. Much of the data collected is from secondary sources and limited by the way this information has originally been collected and presented. The population projections are taken from Office for National Statistics and local authority districts are the smallest denominator.
There is little reference to working with the voluntary sector. This group should be included as key contributors to the plan development, consultation and review process.	The Sustainability Framework does not prescribe how consultation should be integrated with the development of the Local Plan. The Statement of Community Involvement sets out how the council will undertake consultation on the plan and this does not exclude the voluntary sector.
No reference to consultation on New Town development.	At the Scoping report stage the council was seeking views on the framework of the Sustainability Appraisal as a device for assessing the Local Plan. Consultations on the content of the Local Plan, including potential growth options are included in this Interim Report in Appendix 6.
Sustainability Framework references the need to protect historic buildings but does not take a holistic approach to protecting historic urban areas, such as Knaresborough town centre. In addition, there needs to be stronger protection of conservation areas.	SA Objective 13 seeks to conserve and enhance the historic environment and this includes conserving the character of historic settlements and conservation areas. In regards to this objective the assessment rationale rates the impact on a historic asset and this could include a conservation area or historic settlement.
Assessment rationale for Objective 6 – Local needs met locally makes reference to walking distance to GP surgery but does not specify walking to other services.	Guidance notes are included in the updated assessment rationale included as Appendix 4 in this document. Walking distances to other services are included.
Not enough detail on how the SA will differentiate the different needs faced by rural areas, market towns and small villages.	The objectives within the Sustainability Framework seek to make beneficial changes that are relevant to all areas of the district, for example, reducing pollution, protecting biodiversity. The objectives are non-place specific so that they are able to be applied to various locations across the district. Issues faced by the rural areas will be differentiated as part of the process – for example in relation to less access to jobs shops and services.
Difficult to identify when Harrogate refers to the district or the town.	The word district can be used in addition to or to replace Harrogate.
Assessment of traffic flows and projected increases in traffic volumes up to 2035 are required.	The council is working with NYCC as the local highway authority, and their consultants Jacobs, to build a new traffic model to test the traffic impacts of future development options and any necessary mitigation measures. This which will form part of the evidence base to support the new Local Plan which covers the period up to 2035.

Table 5.24 Knaresborough Town Council comments