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INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

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

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change

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

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

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

The Ramsar Convention

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

The Bern Convention

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

EU Air Quality Directive

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

EU Birds Directive

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

EU Habitats Directive

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

EU Waste Framework Directive

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

EU Water Framework Directive

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

EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

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

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

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

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

European Spatial Development Perspective

European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>To work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the EU and to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	-	<p>The Local Plan should identify and work towards achieving a more sustainable spatial vision.</p>

European Sustainable Development Strategy

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

EU Biodiversity Strategy

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

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

EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

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

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage

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

NATIONAL CONTEXT

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy

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

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

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

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

The Plan for Growth

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

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

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England

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

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

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods

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

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper

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

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

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

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

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

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)		
<p>Context/background (where necessary): Sets out how EU and other international commitments will be implemented in England. Continues to be the focus for delivering biodiversity commitments in England post publication of the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</p>		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems. • Establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. 	<p>-</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>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

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

The Air Quality Standards Regulations

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

Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England

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

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

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

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

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

The Government's Water Strategy for England

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework

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

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

PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

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

Waste Management Plan for England

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

Updated National Waste Planning Policy: Consultation Draft

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

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

REGIONAL, SUB REGIONAL AND COUNTY LEVEL CONTEXT

Realising the Potential: The Leeds City Region LEP Plan

Realising The Potential: The Leeds City Region (LCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Plan (LCR Partnership, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): A strategic 5 year plan identifying an ambition, and outlining priorities, delivery mechanisms and outcomes.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>LCR aims to create a world-leading dynamic and sustainable low carbon economy that balances economic growth with a high quality of life for everyone. To achieve this ambition the plan focusses on four strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unlocking the growth potential of business and enterprise 2. Enabling a skilled and flexible workforce 3. Facilitating a low carbon, sustainable economy 4. Creating the environment for growth (infrastructure) 	<p>The plan identifies several actions to help achieve each priority. The actions most relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of key growth clusters • Develop the city region offer- become more attractive to indigenous and inward investment 2. Skills and workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve skills, boost employment in key sectors • Increase investment in skills 3. Low carbon economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate unavoidable impacts of climate change (adaptation) to provide a resilient environment 4. Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve infrastructure to connect business and workforce to opportunities, including local, regional, national and international connectivity • Facilitate provision of digital infrastructure required by competitive businesses • Facilitate investment that supports business (right mix of housing) and improves attractiveness (effective use of cultural and environmental offer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate sufficient land for employment in appropriate locations, and to support the development of clusters • Policy to protect and promote enhancement of the district's environment • Policy to support the expansion of education providers, particularly those providing vocational training. • Policies to promote climate change adaptation measures including the use of Green Infrastructure. • Identify a development strategy that can help unlock funding to deliver transport and digital infrastructure improvements, including improvements to public transport, and routes for cycling and walking. • Allocate sufficient land to meet housing needs, and policy to ensure an appropriate mix of size and tenure, including affordable housing. • Policy to protect, enhance and promote rural settlements and the countryside.

Realising The Potential: The Leeds City Region (LCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Plan (LCR Partnership, 2011)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of complementary roles for towns/cities, build on rural assets. 	

Leeds City Region LEP Strategic Economic Plan: Draft for consultation

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

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

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

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP): draft version (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding LEP, 2013)		
customers and markets): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast reliable journeys between key centres • Transport that underpins growth • Access to UK and international markets 		

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 (North Yorkshire County Council)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services (local economies) • Reducing the impact of transport on the natural and built environment and tackling climate change (environment and climate change) • Improving transport safety and security and promoting healthier travel (safety and healthier travel) • Promoting greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people’s access to all necessary services (access to services) • Ensuring transport helps improve quality of life for all (quality of life) 		The Local Plan development strategy and policies need to support Local Transport Plan objectives. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A development strategy and policies that reduces the need to travel (particularly by car), maximises existing public transport, exploits opportunities to extend public transport provision, provides opportunities to travel by means that can improve health and wellbeing (e.g. walking and cycling).

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

People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007-2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2007)		
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.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the present and likely future needs of the public. • Provide for exercise and other forms of open air recreation and enjoyment. • Meet the accessibility needs of people with mobility problems. • Contribute to the shared transport priorities of: reducing congestion, improving air quality, enhancing accessibility, and improving safety. 		<p>The improvement plan's strategic aims should be reflected in the Local Plan objectives and policies.</p>

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)		
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 December 2014.		
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 		<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

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)		
acceptable standards of mineral operation and processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. A number of more specific objectives are outlined as delivery mechanisms for each aim.		secondary and recycled materials

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 December 2014.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
The overall aims of the plan are: <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. A number of more specific objectives are outlined as delivery mechanisms for each aim.	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).

Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project

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

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Sits alongside the other core city region initiatives such as Housing & Regeneration, Employment & Skills, Transport and Economic Drivers and Innovation, to drive sustainable economic growth.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Identifies four strategic objectives for GI planning in the City Region: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable growth and economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing attractiveness of new/existing housing & employment land to encourage investment Improving the quality of local environments 	Outlines four types of strategic initiative for maximising the impact of GI in the City Region: <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 	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure and maximise their wide ranging ecosystems services, with particular regard

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the appearance of public transport hubs and services to promote wider use. • Realising opportunities for new businesses, skills and jobs <p>2. To adapt to and mitigate climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing resilience to flooding and higher urban temperatures • Reducing the City Region’s carbon footprint <p>3. To encourage health and wellbeing:</p> <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 <p>4. To improve biodiversity:</p> <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>for life</p> <p>2. Strategic projects- promoting exemplar projects with a city region impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh Aire; Central Ure Landscape Project (see below); Live more learn moor <p>3. GI growth areas- securing GI investment through the City Region Housing Investment Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New growth points; Urban eco-settlements; Rural economic renaissance areas <p>4. Supporting projects- exploiting the success of GI spending by capturing economic benefits:</p> <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>to critical functions, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change mitigation and adaptation; Biodiversity and habitat improvements etc. <p>2. Realise maximum wider social and economic benefits, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive built environments; environments for investment; rights of way/modal shift; health and wellbeing etc. <p>Consider policy to support increased multifunctional use of GI assets, including increased public access, where this does not conflict with ecosystems services.</p> <p>Ensure that the Local Plan supports delivery of the CUre project</p>

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy (North Yorkshire and York LNP, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Covers York and the county of North Yorkshire, excluding the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Most of Harrogate district is covered by this partnership; Nidderdale AONB is covered by the Northern Upland Chain LNP.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Vision: To see the natural environment of North Yorkshire and York conserved, enhanced and connected for the benefit of wildlife, people and the economy.</p> <p>Identifies a series of objectives under four themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitats and species: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conserve, enhance, and create natural sites (e.g. wetland, woodland, grassland etc.) b. Strengthen natural corridors for species movement (e.g. river corridors, hedgerows, field margins etc.) 2. Economy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enhance connections between nature and the local economy (e.g. wildlife friendly farming, local produce, tourism etc.) b. Improve the quality and use of the area's Green Infrastructure (GI) to attract inward investment 3. People and communities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase access to nature to improve health (e.g. footpaths/multi-user trails, accessible/natural greenspace areas) b. Increase engagement with local communities on nature projects 4. Climate change: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen climate change mitigation through natural solutions (e.g. carbon storage through habitats, increased walking and cycling) b. Strengthen climate change adaption through natural solutions (e.g. floodwater management, temperature regulation, habitat corridors) 	<p>Each objective is linked to one (or more) targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitats and species: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support delivery of priority habitat restoration/creation (potential target of 5700ha) b. 75% coverage of GI corridors in priority areas in positive management for biodiversity 2. Economy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support increased uptake of stewardship options that benefit insects such as pollinators and pest predators (potential target of 3000ha) a. Increase (%) in visitors visiting the area for nature interest. Increase (£) in tourism economy generated from nature tourism b. Increase the number of developments that enhance local GI or incorporate GI into them 3. People and communities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase volunteering for nature conservation. Increase footfall on 7 promoted routes b. 1,500 new people actively involved in conservation activities 4. Climate change: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support restoration of degraded peat lands to reduce carbon emissions and store water (potential target 650ha). Support tree planting to store carbon, reduce flood risk b. Support delivery of flood alleviation schemes incorporating high biodiversity wetlands (potential target 1,300ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that strategies and policies support and enhance the widest range of GI typologies and functional elements to secure the widest range of social benefits (including health), economic benefits (including attracting inward investment), and environmental benefits (including ecosystems services), e.g. improve connectedness and multifunctionality • Identify where development can be used to enhance existing GI assets • Ensure developments incorporate GI initiative, appropriate to their scale and location. • Identify where opportunities exist to use development to support sustainable flood risk management • Develop strategies and policies to increase low carbon transport, particularly walking and cycling • Ensure policies support local food production, wildlife friendly farming and sustainable tourism- in particular nature tourism

The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan

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

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project

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

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone Landscapes • Upland fringe and valley landscapes • Coastal landscapes • Chalk landscapes • Farmed lowland and valley landscapes • Gritstone landscapes • Siltstone and sandstone landscapes 	<p>base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where available, more detailed landscape character assessments (produced by district authorities) should be used to inform local level decision making 	<p>individual site options need to identify impacts on landscape quality and avoid significant adverse impacts.</p>

North Yorkshire Community Plan

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

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2018 (Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Identifies the main health and wellbeing challenges across the county:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rurality 2. An Ageing Population 3. Deprivation and wider determinates of health 4. Financial pressures 5. Killer diseases 6. Emotional and mental wellbeing. 	<p>Sets out priorities to address each challenge. A number of the priorities seek to address multiple challenges. The following priorities have potential to be supported in part by the planning system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and sustainable communities including emotional health (1,2,3) • Social isolation and impact on health (1,2,3) • Opportunities for people to contribute to safer/supportive communities (1,2,3,5) • Improving the availability of affordable housing (1,2,3) • Maximising opportunities for local economic/job development, including a more sustainable transport system (1,3) • Utilise natural assets to enhance health and wellbeing (1) • Ill health prevention, encourage positive lifestyle behaviour changes (3,5) • Innovate approaches to reducing loneliness and isolation (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to pursue development options that support existing sustainable communities or can help to make communities more sustainable. • Develop policies that support community facilities and services that provide opportunities for interaction and venues for community events • Support communities choosing to use Neighbourhood Planning tools • Plan positively in response to affordable housing need. • Protect existing, and allocate new, employment land in accessible locations or locations that can be made more accessible. • Protect and enhance the full range of Green Infrastructure typologies and functional elements for their contribution to health and wellbeing.

Police Crime Plan

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

LOCAL CONTEXT

Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan

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

A Strong Local Economy: Strategic Action Plan

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

Harrogate District Partnership Plan

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

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

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan

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

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

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy

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

Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment

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

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan

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

Nidderdale AONB Management Plan

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

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

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

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

Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy

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

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

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