

2 Introduction

Harrogate District Local Plan

2.1 The Harrogate District Local Plan sets out a vision for a district that is a progressive and vibrant place; which has a sustainable and resilient economy and continued high quality built and natural environment. This vision is underpinned by a number of strategic objectives:

1. Contribute to sustainable patterns of development
2. Support business, enterprise, and job creation in order to build a strong and sustainable economy throughout the district that provides a range of employment and training opportunities, including a higher proportion of high-value jobs.
3. Increase the supply of new housing to address housing needs for all
4. Facilitate the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support a strong local economy, reduce the impacts of transport on the environment and communities, and enable reliable journeys between key centres regionally, nationally and internationally.
5. Manage the use of natural resources and respond positively to address climate change
6. Create successful places that provide quality environments and enable communities and individuals to enjoy an excellent quality of life.
7. Safeguard the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

2.2 Covering the period 2014-2035, the Local Plan provides a spatial strategy for the District setting out how much and where land should be provided to accommodate the new homes and jobs that are needed in the district. It also looks to facilitate new infrastructure provision to ensure that new development is sustainable. Alongside this, it includes policies to support and enhance health and wellbeing; protect and enhance our high quality natural and built environment as well as addressing the impacts of climate change.

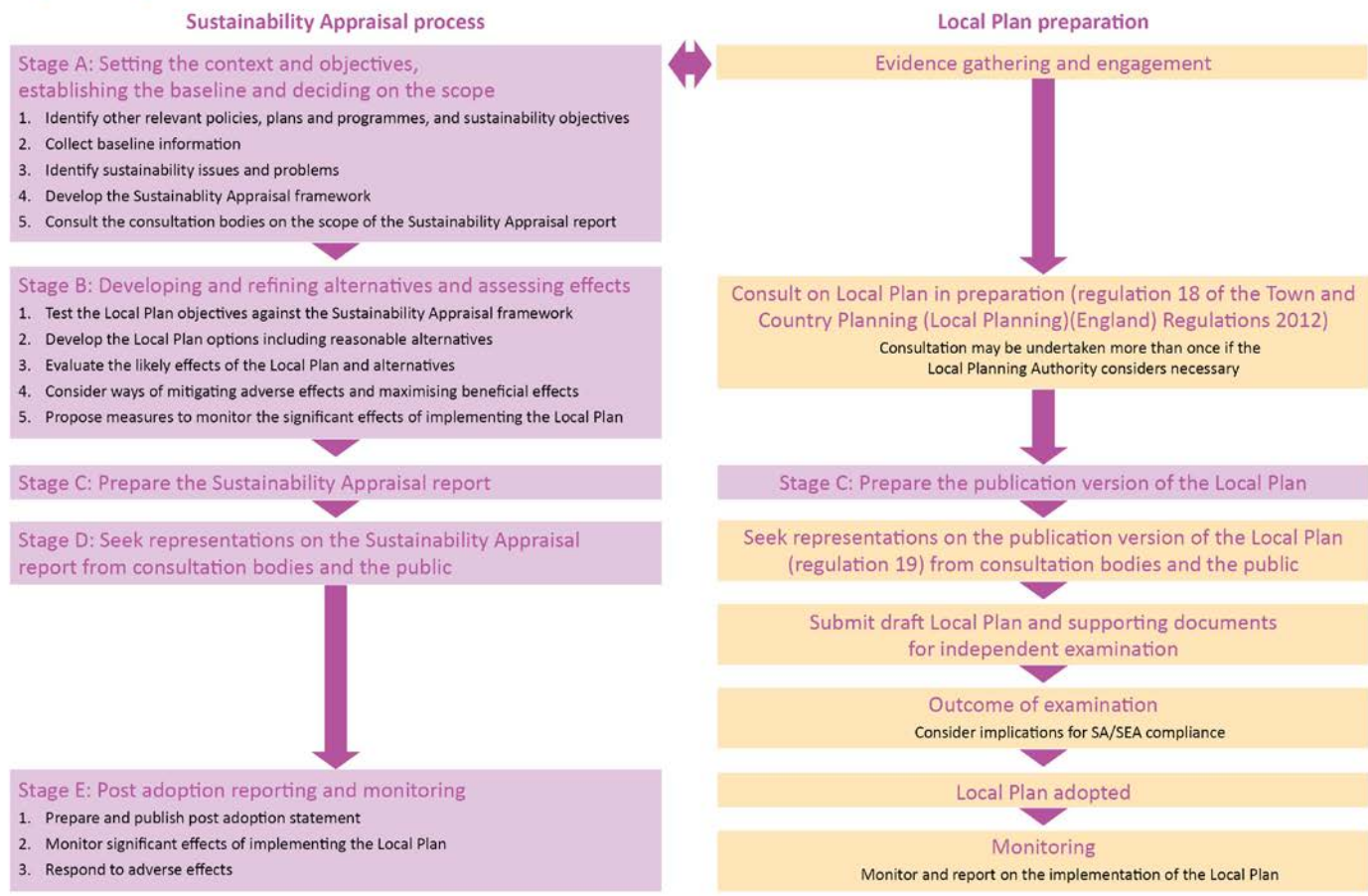
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.3 There is a mandatory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans. Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic and iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of strategies and policies to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

2.4 The sustainability appraisal seeks to promote sustainable development through the better integration of economic, social and environmental objectives and inform the process of local plan preparation. However, the sustainability appraisal can only show how sustainable the effect of a policy or site allocation is likely to be and identify where there are harmful effects which require mitigation. A balance between environmental, social and economic impacts also needs to be achieved, for example negative environmental impacts may be outweighed by positive social and economic effects.

2.5 Alongside this is a requirement to comply with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC. This requires that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) be undertaken for plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The requirements of the SEA Directive have been fully incorporated into this Sustainability Appraisal. Sustainability Appraisal is an essential part of the plan making process, and has been undertaken alongside plan preparation in order to help inform decisions made on what policies and allocations to include within the Local Plan. The diagram below shows the stages in the Sustainability Appraisal and how this relates to the preparation of the Local Plan.

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



source: planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk, 2014

Picture 2.1 Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal process compared to the Local Plan process

Habitat Regulations Assessment

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

2.7 The appraisal of the local plan under the Habitat Regulations is an iterative process, like the SA/SEA, and also needs to be carried out at each stage in the preparation of the local plan. A further report in relation to Habitat Regulations also accompanies the Publication draft local plan. Integration between the preparation of the Local Plan, the Sustainability Appraisal, SEA and the Habitat Regulations Assessment is particularly important. The following table identifies the purpose and role of each document at key stages of consultation on the Local Plan.

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

Local Plan Preparation Regulation 18 and 19 Consultations	SA process	SEA process	Habitats Regulation
Draft Local Plan consultation October 2016 (Reg 18)			
Select growth strategy and produce supporting draft policies and draft site allocations.	Assess selected growth strategy and draft sites and policies to deliver the strategy against sustainability objectives and criteria.	Assess selected growth strategy and draft sites and policies against environmental objectives and criteria. (incorporated within SA)	Assess whether any aspect of the draft plan would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
Additional Sites Consultation July/August 2017	Assess new sites put forward during consultation and reassess sites previously not identified as draft allocations.	Assess additional sites against environmental objectives and criteria (incorporated in SA)	Assess whether additional sites would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
Formal Publication consultation January 2018 (Reg 19)			
	Adjust Sustainability Appraisal/SEA in light of consultation responses.	Adjust Sustainability Appraisal/SEA in light of consultation responses.	
Adjust Plan in light of consultation responses	Assess proposed changes against sustainability objectives and criteria.	Assess proposed changes against sustainability objectives and criteria.	Assess whether the proposed changes would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

Table 2.1 Relationship between key stages in the preparation of the Local Plan, and the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal, the Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Report Structure

2.8 This report sets out the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan. The remainder of this report includes:

- The approach to sustainability appraisal (remainder of this chapter)
- Chapter 3 provides a characterisation of the area drawn from the baseline information and a review of other plans and programmes. It has also helped to highlight a number of sustainability issues.
- Chapter 4 documents the approach to developing the sustainability appraisal framework, including how the assessment rationale was developed. This also includes an assessment of the local plan objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
- Chapter 5 provides an assessment of the Local Plan growth Strategy when looked at against alternatives. It considers the level of housing and employment growth as well as the spatial distribution
- Chapter 6 sets out how the site options were identified and provides an assessment of the effects of the draft allocations alongside proposed mitigation measures
- Chapter 7: sets out how the options for a new settlement were identified and provides an assessment of the effects of the preferred option when considered against alternatives
- Chapter 8 provides an assessment of the policies of the plan
- Chapter 9 looks at the cumulative impacts of the Local Plan against the SA objectives.
- Chapter 10 sets out the approach to monitoring

Approach to Sustainability Appraisal

Setting the context, Objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope (Scoping)

2.9 A scoping report was consulted on in September 2014 ⁽⁴⁾ This provided a characterisation of the area drawn from the baseline information and a review of other plans and programmes; identified key sustainability issues. It also outlined the approach taken to the development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. An initial assessment of the Local Plan objectives was undertaken which helped to refine the objectives that were then subject to further assessment at subsequent stages.

Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects.

2.10 The sustainability appraisal has assessed the likely significant effects associated with the draft local plan as well as a range of reasonable alternatives. In the context of the evolution of the plan these relate to alternatives on the overall growth strategy (quantum of housing and employment growth as well as distribution) and site allocations from a range of site options. Alongside this was an assessment of the likely significant effects of the policies of the plan.

2.11 Associated with this stage there were a number of iterations of the sustainability appraisal in order that it could inform and assess the impacts of the local plan as it was developed. These are summarised below:

2.12 Informed by comments on the Scoping report a Draft Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report (July 2015) was prepared to accompany the Issues and Options consultation for the Local Plan, held in July and August 2015, which focused on strategic issues and the scope of policies. Assessment of the growth strategies is set out at Chapter 5 and Appendix 6 of this report.

2.13 A further targeted consultation on the Draft Development Management Policies to be included in the plan was held in November and December 2015, and further sustainability appraisal work published as an addendum to the Interim Report ⁽⁵⁾ This provided an initial assessment of the likely effects of the proposed policies.

2.14 In October 2016 the council consulted on a Draft Harrogate District Local Plan which was accompanied by a further iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal ⁽⁶⁾ This updated the Interim Report; providing further assessment to inform the plan's growth strategy, a detailed appraisal of draft allocations alongside alternative sites, together with a further assessment of the likely effects of the proposed policies.

2.15 Following the October 2016 consultation the council reviewed both its housing and employment land requirements in early 2017 to take account of the latest demographic and economic forecasts. This resulted in the need to identify additional draft allocations for housing and employment. An Additional Sites Consultation was undertaken in July/August 2017 ⁽⁷⁾ and was accompanied by Addendum One to the Draft Sustainability Appraisal 2017. The appraisal included an assessment of additional allocations, including the new settlement and new sites submitted to the Council.

2.16 The Council published a further iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal alongside the Publication Draft plan (January 2018) ⁽⁸⁾. This updated the Sustainability Appraisal October 2016 and its Addendum and charts changes in the appraisal process and how this has helped to inform the development of the plan. In particular, this included:

4 www.harrogate.gov.uk/sa

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8 www.harrogate.gov.uk/sa

- Testing updated objectives for the plan against the 16 sustainability objectives
- addressing the cumulative impacts of the plan as required by the SEA Directive.
- linking individual site assessments/sustainability appraisals to the site requirements produced for site allocations included in the local plan. Together with the policies in the plan these address site mitigation requirements.
- Further assessment of options for a new/expanded settlement.
- updated sustainability appraisal of amended draft Development Management policies.

Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

2.17 The Sustainability Appraisal Report documents the appraisal process and is a key output. As noted above, this was consulted on alongside the Publication Draft Plan. No significant changes were proposed to the Local Plan as a result of that consultation, therefore no additional appraisal work has been undertaken. However, in response to comments made about the sustainability appraisal report, a number of changes have been made to provide clarity on the following elements of the Sustainability Appraisal:

- The process for identifying and selecting the reasonable alternatives for housing and employment growth/distribution
- Providing additional detail in relation to the identification of significant effects, including cumulative effects of the plan
- Providing more clarity on why sites/locations have been selected over others

Monitoring

2.18 Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan will be undertaken following its adoption. Monitoring will provide for the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and enable appropriate remediation action to be investigated. Further details on monitoring proposals are set out at Chapter 10.

Consultation

2.19 Consultation has formed an integral part of the sustainability appraisal process and has helped to ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal is comprehensive, robust and adequate to support the Local Plan during the examination.

2.20 Throughout, the three consultation bodies have been consulted and provided feedback on the process:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Environment Agency

2.21 In addition to wider comments being sought as part of the various consultations the following organisations have been specifically consulted:

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

2.22 A summary of the responses received together with the Council's response are included at Appendix 5.

Influence of the Sustainability Appraisal on the Local Plan

2.23 The Sustainability Appraisal has identified the likely effects of a range of growth options; the results of which has influenced the development of the preferred spatial strategy of the Local Plan. Testing of the options highlighted that focussing growth in the largest settlements and concentrating growth in the public transport corridors had the most significant positive effects when compared against the sustainability appraisal framework. The principle of a new settlement was also found to have positive effects against a number of the sustainability appraisal objectives, acknowledging that the exact location would impact on the assessment. The core element of the Council's preferred growth strategy, is to locate new homes and jobs

as far as possible in settlements well related to the key public transport corridor. This brings in the main settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon) due to their location within the corridor and other sustainable settlements as defined within the settlement hierarchy. The strategy also identifies the Green Hammerton/Cattal area, within the public transport corridor as a broad location for within which a new settlement will be located

- 2.24** It has also highlighted, in broad terms, which sites have performed better against the sustainability objectives than others. This has been important in influencing the choice of draft allocations. Other important factors and information have also influenced these choices. This includes:

The planning policy context e.g the amount of housing and employment land required in the District

- 2.25** The Council's evidence base in the form of the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) provides information on the amount of new homes and jobs that are needed in the District. Information contained in the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) demonstrates that there is sufficient land available in the District to meet this requirement. The Sustainability Appraisal has demonstrated that there is sufficient land available in sustainable locations to meet the development needs of the District.

Impact on the form and character of the settlement

- 2.26** In selecting which sites to allocate consideration has been given whether development would be harmful to the local landscape, character of the settlement, conservation area and its setting or a listed building and its setting and the extent to which any harm can be mitigated. In some instances sites have been chosen where, for example, there is acknowledged harm and this has been balanced against the benefits of meeting the need for new homes and the extent that mitigation can be provided.

Development constraints (physical or policy)

- 2.27** In some cases development constraints can be a barrier to sites being allocated; examples include where the current use is considered to be the most appropriate, for example where a site is in employment or recreational use; there may be instances where it is not possible to secure a satisfactory access to the site.
- 2.28** As the site options were refined, or new site options identified through consultation further appraisal work has been carried out. Where adverse effects are identified, proposals for mitigation have also been considered. The approach to site selection is set out in more detail in Appendix 2: Site Selection Process of the Housing Background Paper.
- 2.29** The Sustainability Appraisal was used to examine how the development management policies have performed against the appraisal framework.

3 Establishing the Baseline and Providing a Context

Links to Other Strategies, Plans and Programmes

- 3.1** A review has been carried out of the other relevant plans, programmes and objectives set out in policies and legislation which may influence the development of the Local Plan. The review is included at Appendix 2 'Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes'.

The following strategies and plans have been reviewed:

International and European Context

- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (UNDESA, 2002)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992); and the Copenhagen Accord (2009)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 1948)
- Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)
- The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention) (1979)
- The Council of Europe European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention) (2000)
- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (The Valletta (Malta) Convention) (revised) (1992)
- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) (1985)
- EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
- EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
- EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC)
- EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
- European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC)
- EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)
- EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)
- European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy: Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital (2011)

National Context

- Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005)
- The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013
- The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)
- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)
- The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (DECC, 2011)
- The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010, as amended 2012)
- The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)
- Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
- Agricultural Land Classification - Protecting the best and most versatile 2nd edition (Natural England, 2012)
- Planning Practice Guidance: Housing- Optional Technical Standards (DCLG, 2015)
- Technical housing standards- nationally described space standard (DCLG, 2015)
- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)
- National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)
- National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)
- Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015)
- National Adaption Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (DEFRA, 2013)

Regional, Sub Regional and County

- Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (LCR Enterprise Partnership, 2014)
- York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership, 2014)
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2045 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2016)
- People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007-2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2007)
- North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)
- North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)

- Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project (Natural England)
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)
- North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy (North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership, 2014)
- Humber River Basin District: River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2015)
- The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010)
- North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategy Flood Risk Assessment Update (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)
- Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Aug 2014
- Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)
- Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales (Natural England, 2015)
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe (Natural England, 2015)
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York (Natural England, 2014)
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone (Natural England, 2013)
- North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)
- North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-17 (Local Government North Yorkshire and York; Chief Executives Group North Yorkshire and York, 2014)
- North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020 (Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire, 2015)
- Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 (Police and Crime Commissioner North Yorkshire, 2013)

Local

- Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan 2014-2017 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2014)
- A Strong Local Economy: Action Plan 2015- 2020 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2015)
- Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan (Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board, 2015)
- Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)
- Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)

- Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment SPG (Harrogate Borough Council, 2004)
- Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)
- Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)
- The Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015-2021
- Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1 Standards Assessment (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)
- Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2013)
- Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group: Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017 (Harrogate and Rural District CCG, 2013)

3.2

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

1. Set out a development strategy that promotes sustainable development in the district.
2. Positively seek to allocate sufficient deliverable sites to ensure that development needs are met.
3. Deliver well-designed homes providing a range of sizes and tenures and the appropriate level of affordable housing.
4. Positively seek to allocate sufficient employment land in appropriate locations, and promote a varied and sustainable economy, including supporting key economic sectors.
5. Set out a development strategy that supports attempts to balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes including those that contribute to wider sustainability and health objectives, such as cycling and walking, whilst recognising that opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions may be more limited in some rural parts of the district
6. Seek to use development to deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and electronic infrastructure, such as Next Generation Access (superfast) broadband.
7. Seek to protect, enhance and, where necessary, increase outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces.
8. Set out a positive strategy for conservation and enhancement of the historic environment that seeks to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance heritage assets and sites of potential archaeological interest in ways appropriate to their significance. Within this strategy, specific acknowledgement of the international significance of the World Heritage Site at Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey is required.

9. Develop effective community engagement techniques to deliver a plan that responds to the views of wider communities and facilitates effective neighbourhood planning.
10. Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving to a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate support for renewable and low carbon energy generation.
11. Set out a strategy that has no negative impacts on Air Quality Management Areas and seeks to improve air quality generally.
12. Create no negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites, fully assess and appropriately mitigate negative impacts on locally designated sites.
13. Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management etc.
14. Seek ways to maximise Green Infrastructure coverage and connectedness across a wide range of scales and increase ecosystems services including biodiversity. Seek ways to maximise the wider social and economic benefits of Green Infrastructure.
15. Use land efficiently and consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites. Investigate ways to improve soil management during construction.
16. Promote and support sustainable agriculture including wildlife friendly farming and local food production.
17. Recognise the different landscape character areas within the district and their capacities to accommodate change. Promote development that minimises landscape impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance.
18. Fully recognise and seek to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Baseline Information

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

Administrative context

- 3.4** Harrogate district lies within the county of North Yorkshire and is one of the largest districts in England, extending over some 1,308 sq km. It lies to the north of the Leeds/Bradford conurbation and immediately east of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The district is predominantly rural in character but contains a number of important urban areas. The major settlements of Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough account for 65% of the district's residents. The smaller market towns of Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge also provide local services and employment opportunities to surrounding populations. Around 25% of the district's population is spread across over 125 rural villages and hamlets or at scattered farmsteads and individual dwellings.

- 3.5** The A1(M) London-Edinburgh route passes through the district with connections to the M1 and the trans-pennine M62. Other important routes are the A61 Ripon-Harrogate-Leeds road and the A59 provides a link via Skipton into Lancashire and to the east of York and beyond. The Leeds-Harrogate-York railway line runs through the district and provides important connections to wider regional and inter-city networks at Leeds and York.

Population

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

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

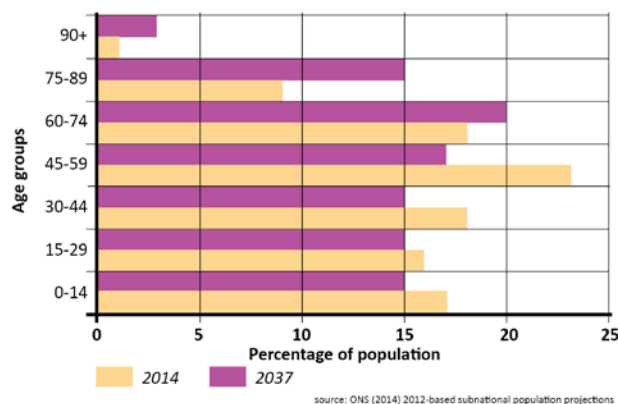


Figure 3.1 Population projections for 2014 and 2037 by age group.

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

Housing

3.8 The council updated the SHMA through the commission of a Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) in 2017. The HEDNA deals specifically with development needs and does not seek to redefine the housing market area due to the relatively recent SHMA update in 2017. The HEDNA concludes that the objectively assessed housing need in the district is 669 dwellings per year, which over the plan period equates to 14,049 new homes. In coming to this conclusion the HEDNA considers a range of factors which influence housing need, and in so doing captures the impact of past under delivery of housing through adjustments made to the starting point of the demographic projections.

3.9 There is evidence that the current housing stock no longer meets the requirements of current and future needs. Residents often require two bedroomed dwellings rather than larger three and four bedroom dwellings which the district largely comprises. Approximately a third of households with support needs feel these are not met in their current home.⁽⁹⁾ These include those with age related illnesses, an issue which is set to grow as the proportion of older people increases. There will be an increasing need for homes to be adapted or new dwellings built to meet these support needs.

Economy

3.10 Although in general the economy is healthy and in a favourable position in regards to employment rates, there is a divide between the residents of the district and those who work within the district. The local economy is diverse however the majority of job opportunities have been within the health and social care, accommodation, and food services industries.⁽¹⁰⁾ In contrast, the industries that employ Harrogate district residents include human health and social work activities and professional, scientific and technical services.⁽¹¹⁾

3.11 The council has published the [Harrogate Economic Growth Strategy 2017–2035](#) which covers the whole district.⁽¹²⁾ This strategy identifies its pro-active, prioritised approach to securing high-value growth and a sustainable local economy. Through a corporate commitment and partnership working the council is seeking to develop economic strengths and address economic weaknesses, by growing and attracting priority sector companies and generating new jobs that will result in an increase in average workplace wages.

9 GVA (2011) North Yorkshire SHMA Appendix 3: Harrogate Specific Analysis
 10 Labour Insight (Burning Glass, 2015)
 11 2011 Census
 12 For further information please visit www.harrogate.gov.uk/business-investment/economic-growth-strategy

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

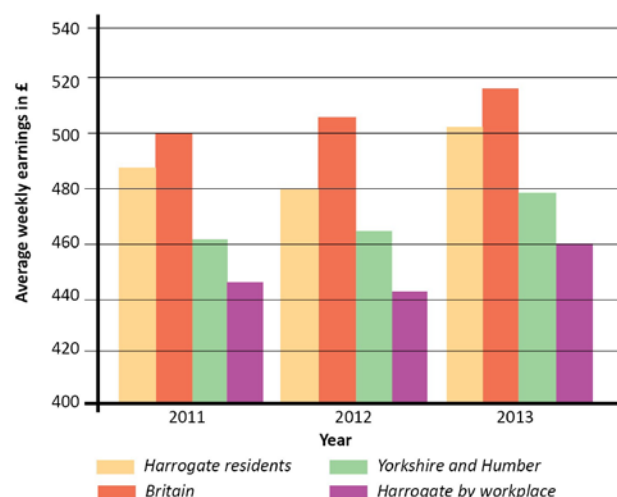


Figure 3.2 Average weekly earnings comparing people who live in Harrogate and those who work in Harrogate

- 3.12** The district enjoys high levels of entrepreneurship. The district has a higher proportion of self-employed people, 14% in 2015 compared with 9% for Yorkshire and Humber and 10% for England. It is also reflected by a higher percentage of small business units compared to national and regional averages.⁽¹³⁾ At the same time, the district has continued to see new business registrations well above the Leeds City Region average, and although registrations have reduced from a peak in 2009/10 this is considered to reflect an improving economy with more job opportunities rather than a decline in entrepreneurship.

Transport

- 3.13** Levels of car ownership have continued to rise with only around 16% of households without access to a car or van compared to around a quarter within the region and nationally. However the percentage of commuters who choose to commute by car has not seen a similar increase and has instead decreased slightly between 2001 and 2011, nevertheless, commuting by car is still the most common method of travel to work by a considerable margin. The commuting origins of people who work in the district cover a large area, although the majority of these drivers also live in the district with large numbers living in the main settlements of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. The commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents is more focused

on the urban centres of Leeds, Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon and Wetherby. There is also a link to the Nidd Valley ward, potentially due to the impact of employment at Menwith Hill.

- 3.14** High levels of car ownership and use suggests that key parts of the transport network will require investment in order to accommodate housing and employment growth up to 2035 identified in the Local Plan. The council will need to work closely with North Yorkshire County Council, Highways England and the Local Enterprise Partnerships to develop an appropriate evidence base to assess the impact of future development proposals, unlock development sites and assess where transport investment will be required to accommodate future housing and employment growth.
- 3.15** The use of the bus for commuting has remained largely the same at less than 5% despite the fact that the bus services between Harrogate and Knaresborough, and to Ripon and Wetherby provide a realistic alternative for many people. There are low levels of bus use across the rest of the district. The low proportion of commuters using the bus is particularly concerning as the figures for distances travelled to work indicate that a significant proportion of residents (53%) work at home or travel less than 5km to get to work. Commuting by train has sharply increased, with around 60% more people travelling in this way. Leeds city centre is the most popular train commuting destination for the district's residents although York and Harrogate are also popular destinations. Of the people who work in the district and commute by train the most common origins are Harrogate, suburbs in northern Leeds, Pannal and other villages south of Harrogate, south-eastern parts of the district (including Green Hammerton and Kirk Hammerton), and York.
- 3.16** There has been little change in the number of people commuting by bicycle, which remains below regional and national averages. The proportion of residents who cycle for any duration for utility purposes is increasing but remains well below the national and county averages. As a recreational activity cycling is very popular so there is potential to improve this situation and promote cycling as a form of commuting. The percentage of people who work mainly at or from home has increased, and this reflects the general increase of home working across the country.
- 3.17** The high car usage will impact on a number of sustainability objectives, including road safety. Harrogate experiences a higher number of accidents compared to neighbouring districts and only in the last couple of years has the number of deaths and serious injuries decreased. Harrogate Community Safety Partnership has identified that the majority of the accidents occur on 'A' roads and that speeding is often a common cause.

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

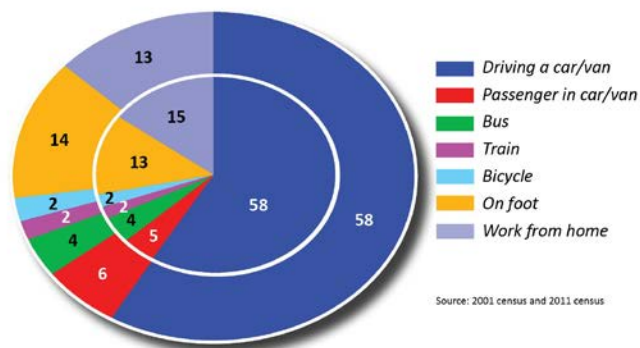


Figure 3.3 pie chart comparing method of travel in 2001 (outer circle) to 2011 (inner circle)

Social Inclusion

3.18 The district is host to a range of cultural events and festivals including Harrogate and Ripon International Festivals, the Harrogate Crime Writing Festival, Knaresborough Feva and the Northern Aldborough Festival as well as a number of vibrant rural events, the largest of which being the Great Yorkshire Show. Regular events and groups are held across the district at village halls and public libraries. Participation in activities is above average. In addition, neighbourhood plans are being produced by residents of Ripon, Knaresborough, Rocliffe and Westwick, and Otley (a small part of Otley Neighbourhood Area is in Harrogate district).

3.19 There are various characteristics which could lead people to have a higher risk of social exclusion. The proportion of over 60 year olds within Harrogate district is projected to increase to over a third by 2037. An ageing population could have physical disadvantages limiting access to social activities. People on low incomes, minority groups such as non-English speakers and Travellers, as well as the decreasing population of young people may become marginalised and have limited access to social activities. Any policies will need to consider the impact on groups such as these.

3.20 Owing to the predominantly rural nature of the district, accessibility to services is considerably lower than more densely populated areas. The majority of the district is ranked within the worse 10% of England for geographical distance to services.⁽¹⁴⁾

The percentage of people living within hamlets and isolated dwellings is also above the national and county percentages with the Nidd Valley in particular having a large number of individual houses and hamlets.

3.21 Access to broadband is increasingly important for modern living and is often viewed as a fourth utility after gas, electricity and water. It is becoming an essential part of many people's lives, providing access to banking services, online educational resources, social interaction and entertainment. Across the district the Superfast North Yorkshire programme has already made considerable progress in extending the availability of superfast broadband (with speeds of 30+Mbps), and by June 2017 these services will be available to around 93% of the district's premises. In terms of settlements the investment currently being made will mean that the vast majority of the district's villages will have superfast broadband available by June 2017, and of those villages where superfast will not be available only a handful will not have available speeds that meet the Government's proposed minimum of 10+ Mbps.⁽¹⁵⁾

Health

3.22 In general, the district enjoys a good standard of healthy living, with longer life expectancy and healthier lifestyles for residents. The percentage of physically active adults is above national and regional averages, and the mortality rate from preventable causes is below both averages. The percentage of residents affected by a long-term illness or disability is lower than the regional and national averages. In particular, the percentage of people limited a lot by their illness is significantly lower. Although the percentage of people who provide unpaid care is similar to national trends, Harrogate district differs in the amount of hours provided, with fewer people providing over 20 hours care a week- this may reflect better general health. The district is relatively affluent, although small pockets of deprivation do exist. Within the town of Harrogate there is one area within the Woodfield Ward that is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England.⁽¹⁶⁾

3.23 The percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs) across the district is broadly in line or slightly lower than other North Yorkshire districts, but significantly lower than the UK average. However, this figure does not tell the whole story; in 14 out of the district's 35 wards the proportion is higher than 15%, and in one ward the proportion is almost double the district average and is higher than the average for the UK. A major factor contributing to these figures is the high cost of housing in the district.

Crime and Disorder

3.24 Harrogate has experienced a slight rise in the number of violent crimes year on year for several years. Although the number of incidents remains lower than the county average this is an unfavourable trend with the district having the third highest of the

14 2010 English Indices of Deprivation (DCLG, 2010)

15 Provided on request by Harrogate Borough Council's Strategic Development Team using information provided by broadband operators, Superfast North Yorkshire, and on-line speed checkers.

16 2015 English Indices of Deprivation (DCLG, 2015)

six North Yorkshire districts after Scarborough and Selby. Burglaries and vehicle crimes have remained low. The number of incidents of anti-social behaviour is lower than the county average but higher than many other North Yorkshire districts. In recent years the rate has fluctuated, however the most recent figures (2015/16) show an improvement.⁽¹⁷⁾

Education

3.25 In addition to state-funded schools, Harrogate district is home to several independent schools that provide education for pupils from both inside and outside the district. For state-funded schools across North Yorkshire there is a mixed picture of rural schools struggling to fill places and urban schools already being at or over capacity. Figures for the county's primary schools in 2014/15 show that the number of schools at or above capacity has increased since 2011/12, while the number of primaries with one or more unfilled places has fallen over the same period. The projected figures for primary school pupils show a yearly increase in numbers that will create greater pressure on the schools at or above capacity and others nearing capacity. A more immediate issue, however, will be new development within the urban areas which will impact on primary school pupil numbers. While in 2011/12 there were two secondary schools in the district operating at or above capacity, in 2014/15 this has reduced to only one- St John Fisher Catholic High School in Harrogate.

3.26 The district has high levels of academic success at Key Stage 4 (GCSE and equivalent), above both national and regional averages. For those who study at Key Stage 5 (17/18 year olds), the vast majority continue in education and head to universities outside of the district; a small number of pupils go directly into work, some with further work-based learning; however, a significant number (between 9-20% depending on the school attended) are not captured within the data. The population projections suggest that, of the pupils who leave the district to access higher education, only a small proportion of return to the district after graduating.

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

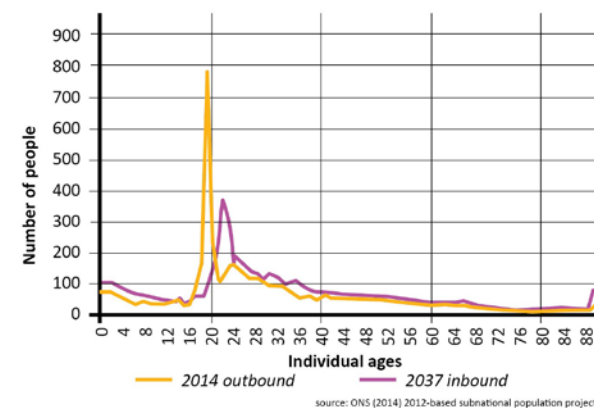


Figure 3.4 migration projections for 2014 show 18/19 year olds leaving the district and far less returning in their early 20s

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

Local Distinctiveness

3.28 The high quality of the built, natural and historic environments are key to the character of the district, and this is reflected in the fact that the district has an exceptionally rich and diverse historic environment. Harrogate district is home to a world heritage site at Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal, more registered battlefields than any other English authority, the second-greatest area of historic parks and gardens, and the fourth highest total of listed buildings in Yorkshire. A number of these assets, however, are identified as being at risk including a quarter of the district's Historic Parks and Gardens, although the total number of assets within the district identified as at risk has been reducing over recent years.

3.29 The district's high quality and diverse landscapes are important assets for attracting visitors, supporting agricultural productivity, biodiversity and contributing to the wellbeing of residents. Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation and the North

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

- 3.30** The Water Framework Directive has introduced much tighter standards in respect of the quality of water bodies and the use of water resources. As a result, the quality of the district's rivers is now perceived to be less favourable than in previous reports. The River Nidd from Birstwith to Crimple Beck and from Crimple Beck to the River Ouse both have unfavourably high levels of phosphate due to continuous treated sewage discharges. Oak Beck also fails the assessment for phosphate and diatoms due to combined (foul drainage and surface water) sewer overflows. Intermittent incidents from agriculture and sewerage assets contributed to the Crimple Beck failing the assessment for fish. Cundall Beck fails for invertebrate life; this is linked to enrichment due to the high proportion of treated sewerage making up the flow in drier months, runoff from agricultural land in wetter months and modifications made for land drainage. All these areas highlight the importance of understanding the impact of additional flows on the sewer network and infrastructure assets. Substantial investment from the water company would be required to reduce the phosphate levels and the Local Plan must consider the available capacity of the infrastructure and at the treatment works.⁽¹⁸⁾

Pollution and Use of Resources

- 3.31** Air pollution is an issue with concentrations of pollutants in general increasing across the district. Air Quality Management Areas have been designated in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. An Air Quality Action Plan covering these areas is being updated.
- 3.32** The average energy efficiency of housing within the district is lower than regional and national averages and much lower than local authority owned dwellings. This will impact on the affordability of housing and may be a reflection of the high percentage

of older dwellings in the district's housing stock. If this issue were addressed it may help to ensure that the consumption of gas and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions continues to reduce.

- 3.33** Within the district domestic consumption of gas has been falling for almost ten years and continues to fall. This may be due to increasing numbers of existing dwellings becoming better insulated. However, after falling between 2007 and 2009, domestic consumption of electricity continues to rise. This is possibly due to increasing numbers of electrical powered technologies, including those designed to reduce the use of fossil fuels.
- 3.34** The percentage of residential development on previously developed land dipped significantly during the recession to around two thirds of new homes, although the position has been improving again since 2011/12 with around three quarters of new homes built on previously developed sites in 2014/15. Given the limited supply of brownfield land in the Harrogate district together with a need to substantially increase housebuilding rates, it is expected that this proportion will reduce as the Local Plan is implemented. Nevertheless the plan maintains strong support for the redevelopment of brownfield land, where it is not of high environmental value, and significant amounts of housing is expected to be delivered on such sites.
- 3.35** In 2012/13 a substantial percentage of dwellings were developed at a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (dph), however this was as a result of the characteristics of eight sites that necessitated a lower density. Looking at permissions granted in 2014/15, around 80% of these dwellings will be constructed at densities of 30dph or above.

Limitations to Baseline Data

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

Predicted Future Trends

- 3.37** Predicting future trends with any certainty is always difficult, however, it is anticipated that without suitable intervention the following trends are likely to continue.

Social

- The recent recovery of the housing market has seen housing affordability deteriorate to levels worse than the previous peak in 2008, and while large

18 Provided on request by Environment Agency information ©Environment Agency database right.

numbers of new dwellings have been permitted in recent years, poor housing completion rates are exacerbating this issue. It is anticipated that house prices will remain high.

- The district has relatively low levels of children in poverty when measured against household income, however, this figure worsens significantly when the high housing costs in the district are taken into account with 40% of council wards having more than 15% of children in poverty.
- After several years where the number of homeless people within the district has decreased, there has been a very sharp increase recently. This is a worrying trend that underlines the need to increase the supply of affordable housing.
- Access to services is likely to remain a significant issue for many parts of the district.
- Continued high level of educational achievement.
- The district's population is forecast to increase over the period to 2037.
- The percentage of 60 year olds within Harrogate district is projected to increase by over a third by 2037. This will have implications for future housing requirements as well as health and social provision to avoid social isolation.
- Sport and active recreation contribute to quality of life and broader social objectives such as health improvement and crime reduction.

Environmental

- Continued increase in car ownership levels and sustained high levels of commuting to work by car.
- The amount of refuse generated is not decreasing but the proportion being recycled or composted continues to rise.
- The district's high quality and diverse landscapes are subject to increasing development pressure.
- Continued high levels of gas and electricity consumption.
- Continued development pressure that if unchecked could harm heritage assets
- Potential for inappropriate development to take place in areas used as floodplain.

Economic

- Low levels of unemployment
- Continued high levels of commuting to work in locations outside the district
- Reliance on limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality, particularly relevant in the more rural parts of the district.

Main Sustainability Issues

- 3.38** Sustainability issues include "existing environmental problems ... in particular those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance ..." as required by the SEA Directive (Annex I (c)). These have been identified from analysis of the baseline information as part of the characterisation of the area, exploring the relationship with

other plans and programmes, existing information held by Harrogate Borough Council in connection with annual monitoring and other survey work and issues identified through previous SA work undertaken for the Core Strategy, Sites and Policies DPD and in the process of this local plan. These are set out below together with a commentary as to the implications for the Local Plan. The identification of sustainability issues has been fed into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Sustainability Issues

Key Issues	Implications for the Local Plan
Social	
Higher than average elderly population with outward migration of younger people. There may be increased cases of age related illness and social isolation.	There is a need to plan for and provide different forms of accommodation to reflect the make-up of the various sections of the community, particularly in respect of affordable housing (see below) and the needs of the elderly.
The rate of house building has been decreasing since 2007 and is now significantly below projected needs. House prices have continued to exceed regional and national figures but earnings continue to be lower than the national average. This means that many cannot afford to continue living in the district and may be related to a spike in homelessness numbers	Affordability of housing continues to be a major issue throughout the district and brings with it implications for public service delivery, childhood poverty and the wider district economy. The plan will need to seek to maximise the stock of affordable housing and ensure that the mix of new dwellings sizes closely reflects identified needs.
Crime levels within the district are relatively low; rates of burglary and vehicle crime are static but rates of violence have been slowly increasing. Rates of anti-social behaviour have reduced recently while increasing in some other parts of the county	Low and static rates of property crime support existing approaches to designing out crime, while rising violent crime needs to be considered when developing policies for town centres and the night-time economy
Studies indicate that there is a shortfall of sports provision across the district.	The plan will need to seek to make allocations of land and/or include policies to support the development of land for sports provision. Swimming and cycling are the most popular sports within the district.
Environmental	
Development pressures, changing agricultural practices and inappropriate development have the potential for negative impacts on landscape character and heritage assets	Good planning and design (in terms of both function and impact) informed by a good understanding of landscape character and the significance of heritage assets are important elements of sustainable development and this needs to be adequately reflected within the strategy and policies of the plan.
The need to carefully manage change in order to reconcile the growth required to meet the objectively assessed housing need with conservation of the built, natural and historic environments and the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	Site requirements for site allocations, master planning, and the identification of mitigation measures will be important in the accommodation of future growth and the retention of a quality environment.
Concerns about biodiversity at national and international levels are reflected locally with a decline recorded in certain common species.	The main threats to biodiversity are associated with human activities which cause damage to or loss of habitats. Opportunities for enhancing biodiversity should be taken into account within the plan.
Access to the countryside from towns or links to the countryside via Green Infrastructure corridors.	The Local Plan should provide policy protection to Green Infrastructure.
Certain areas of the district experience flooding problems from fluvial and drainage sources.	The Local Plan should seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk and on floodplains.
Gypsum related subsidence is an issue in the Ripon area.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that land allocations do not place development in unstable locations without appropriate precautions.
The district has high levels of gas and electricity consumption and high levels of waste production, all of which contribute to climate change.	The plan should encourage well designed developments that make efficient use of natural resources, including water, and encourage energy efficiency.
Car ownership levels within the district are high and increasing, a reflection in part on reliance on the car in rural areas where public transport provision is limited. These characteristics are likely to continue.	Seeking development in areas where sustainable modes of transport can be utilised or developed will be a key challenge for the plan. Securing improvements to public transport to create more attractive alternatives to the private car will be an issue to address- provision for walking and especially cycling should be considered and, where appropriate, promoted to reduce car usage in more urban parts of the district.
Economic	
Reliance in rural areas on limited employment sectors resulting in a limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality.	The plan will need to seek to promote alternative economic activity in rural areas to enable the rural economy to diversify whilst not damaging the essential nature and environment of the area, particularly within the Nidderdale AONB

Key Issues	Implications for the Local Plan
Market towns in the district have been the subject of various regeneration initiatives to improve their economic position.	Consider the plan's continued role in this respect. Currently it is supporting Neighbourhood Plan preparation in the following market towns: Ripon and Knaresborough and a number of smaller villages.

Table 3.1 Sustainability Issues

4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 4.1** Sustainable development can be defined as ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. Achieving sustainable development requires that the following four objectives are met simultaneously:
- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - Effective protection of the environment;
 - Prudent use of natural resources;
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
- 4.2** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in para 6 states that: ‘The purpose of the Planning System is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.’ and in para 7 goes on to define the economic, social and environmental roles for the planning system. Local plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development(para 151) and this is expanded upon in para 152:
- ‘Local Planning authorities should seek opportunities to achieve each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and net gains across all three. Significant adverse impacts on any of these dimensions should be avoided and, where possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable, measures to mitigate the impact should be considered. Where adequate mitigation measures are not possible, compensatory measures may be appropriate.’*
- 4.3** Central to the Sustainability Appraisal process is the Sustainability Framework; this provides a format for describing, analysing and comparing sustainability effects. The SA Framework developed for inclusion in this interim report is based on that previously used for the council’s Core Strategy adopted in 2009, work undertaken for the Draft Sites and Policies DPD, which reached the Examination stage in May 2014, modified to reflect any changing local concerns and priorities, the introduction of the NPPF and the nature of the Local Plan now being developed together with amendments made at the Scoping report and Interim report stages in the preparation of the the Local Plan. The Sustainability Framework, objectives and indicators are set out at Appendix 4 ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators’.

Comparing the SA Objectives Against NPPF

- 4.4** The SA framework is based on the aims and objectives developed in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) prepared by the former Regional Assembly. From the four objectives set out in ‘A Better Quality of Life: a strategy for sustainable development in the UK 1999’ the RSDF set out 15 aims, to which a further

aim was added by the council to reflect the importance of the historic environment within the district. These are listed below, together with extracts from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which support their continued use:

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

1. Quality housing available to everyone

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

2. Conditions and services to engender good health

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

3. Safety and security for people and property

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

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

4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making

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

5. Culture, recreation and leisure activities for all

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

6. Local needs met locally

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

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

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

Effective protection of the environment

8. Biodiverse and attractive natural environment

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

9. Minimal pollution levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prudent use of natural resources

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

The core planning principles set out in para 17 of the NPPF include the need to 'encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources ...' and paras. 95 and 97 support the move to a low carbon future. Para 111 states that 'In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this framework.' Para 112 emphasises the need to 'take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.'

13. Conserve and enhance historic heritage assets

The NPPF in para 17 includes the need to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. In addition, para 111 states that 'Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.' Para 126 states that 'Local Planning authorities should set out in their local plan, a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.'

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

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

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all

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

16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

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

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

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

Developing the Assessment Rationale

4.5 A standardised decision making rationale has been developed for appraising sites for housing and employment over a number of years of plan preparation. Over this time the procedure has been refined to make the process more robust allowing sites to be compared against the SA Framework and against each other on an equal basis.

4.6 As part of the initial work undertaken for the preparation of the Local Plan, and for the Interim Report, further refinement of the process was undertaken to enable a more detailed assessment of site analysis factors within the SA, and to also develop a system of assessment which provides a greater number of scoring possibilities using a traffic light scoring system. This enables a clear comparison of sites to be made. This approach has arisen out of discussion with the key consultation bodies and is considered to be a more easily understood approach which will assist those commenting on the draft plan.

4.7 The assessment rationale for sites is set out alongside the SA Framework at Appendix 4. Summaries of individual site appraisals undertaken for draft allocations are included in chapter 7. Alternative sites considered but not identified as draft allocations is set out in appendix 7. Maps of all sites can be found in the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA).⁽¹⁹⁾

4.8 An initial assessment of each Draft Local Plan policy against the SA objectives has also been undertaken and was the subject of consultation in November/December 2015.⁽²⁰⁾ This has been refined further as part of the Interim SA Report and updated following the Draft Plan Consultation in 2016. For each draft policy a table has been created and is included in chapter 8. The draft wording of the policy is included for reference and followed by three sections addressing the following:

- **Policy background:** a number of the policies originated from the withdrawn Sites and Policies DPD, but through consultation have been amended. Some policies also take forward elements of Core Strategy or Harrogate District Local Plan policies and others are completely new policies.
- **SA assessment:** an initial narrative assessment, made as part of the Issues and Options Consultation in November/December 2015, identified whether draft policies had any significant effects on the SA objectives and this has been refined further as part of this report.
- **Short/medium/long term effects:** consideration is then also given to whether these effects are short, medium or long term and if they might change over time as the policy has time to take effect.

Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan Objectives Against the SA Objectives

4.9 In accordance with best practice and advice, the revised objectives of the Local Plan have been tested against the SA objectives to ensure compatibility and avoid any inconsistency. Testing the draft objectives of the Local Plan in this way has helped to refine them further. Similarly, the Local Plan objectives should be consistent with each other and the SA objectives will be one way of checking this. Where conflict is identified between objectives it is for decision makers to decide on priorities. Following reports accompanying the Issues and Options and Development Management consultations held in 2015, and the Draft Local Plan (regulation 18) consultation held in October 2016 the local plan objectives have been condensed and refined to create seven key objectives.

4.10 A key change to the local plan objectives through this process, and therefore their compatibility and consistency with the sustainability objectives, has been the recognition that in order to plan for the objectively assessed local plan housing

¹⁹ Please visit www.harrogate.gov.uk/shelaa

²⁰ Please visit www.harrogate.gov.uk/sa

requirement and associated employment land requirements, it may not always be possible to allocate land of lesser environmental value given the high quality environment of the district. Revised Local Plan objective 6 does however seek to create successful places that provide quality environments and enable communities and individuals to enjoy an excellent quality of life and Local Plan objective 7 seeks to safeguard the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations. The inclusion of site requirements and the requirement for the master planning of some sites as part of the local plan will be important in the accommodation of future growth and the retention of a quality environment.

4.11 The appraisal undertaken below continues to be carried out on the basis of the following assumptions:

- any development should have regard to the need to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity, and the natural and historic environment;
- development should take place in a way that limits the potential for pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and uses resources efficiently to limit waste production.
- that the local plan will include an appropriate policy framework to achieve the above.

4.12 The outcome of this latest assessment of the compatibility of the revised draft Local Plan objectives with the SA objectives is summarised in the matrix below. A commentary is then provided for those objectives, where there are acknowledged areas of uncertainty. No areas of inconsistency have been found. For completeness and to enable comparison this matrix is followed by the assessments undertaken at the Issues and Options Stage and the Draft Local Plan (Reg 18) 2016 Stage.

Publication Draft Local Plan, 2018

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Key Compatible: green Inconsistent: red Uncertainty: yellow No link /neutral: blank	Quality housing available to everyone	Conditions and services to engender good health	Safety and security for people and property	Vibrant communities that participate in decision making	Culture, leisure and recreation facilities for all	Local needs met locally	Education and training opportunities	Biodiverse and attractive natural environment	Minimal pollution levels	Transport network that maximises access	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Prudent and efficient use of energy and resources	Protect and enhance the historic heritage assets	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns	Good quality employment opportunities	Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment
1. To contribute to sustainable patterns of development	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
2. To support business, enterprise, and job creation in order to achieve a strong and sustainable economy throughout the district that provides a range of employment and training opportunities, including a higher proportion of high value jobs.						compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
3. Increase the supply of new housing to address housing needs for all.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
4. Facilitate the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support a strong local economy, reduce the impacts of transport on the environment and communities, and enable reliable journeys between key centres regionally, nationally and internationally.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
5. Manage the use of natural resources and respond positively to address climate change.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible				compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		
6. Create successful places that provide quality environments and enable communities and individuals to enjoy an excellent quality of life.				compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
7. Safeguard the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations.	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		

Commentary

Local Plan Objective 2: To support business, enterprise, and job creation in order to achieve a strong and sustainable economy throughout the district that provides a range of employment and training opportunities, including a higher proportion of high value jobs.

4.13 SA Objective 10: Providing a strong and sustainable economy may generate additional travel movements resulting in increased congestion unless the transport infrastructure necessary to support such growth is also provided as part of development proposals. Planning for local needs, and providing new housing and employment sites together in locations accessible to public transport, or in locations where this can be improved, has the potential to reduce the need to travel and/or encourage more sustainable travel. The council is working in partnership with North Yorkshire County Council as the Local Highway Authority, Highways England as the Strategic Transport Authority,

the North Yorkshire and York LEP and transport providers to ensure that a strong economy can be delivered in a sustainable way and that the necessary infrastructure can be provided.

Local Plan Objective 3: Increase the supply of new housing to address housing needs for all.

4.14 SA Objectives 8 and 13: In order to meet the council's objectively assessed need for housing there is uncertainty over the ability to completely protect and enhance all the district's designated and non-designated historic heritage assets and biodiverse and attractive natural environment. This may also impact on one of the key assumptions upon which this Sustainability Appraisal is based, as identified in para 3.7, that: any development should have regard to the need to protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural and historic environment. The high quality of the District's environment, which includes the Nidderdale AONB and internationally protected sites for wildlife to the west of the district, together with an extensive area of green belt to the south,

means that there are significant constraints to development across a large part of the district. Outside of these areas sustainable growth is proposed in those areas with the best access to local services and where there is good access to public transport. Where there are adverse environmental impacts mitigation and enhancement is being sought and site requirements for each site are set out in the local plan. Many of these site requirements are derived from recommendations or comments received from technical experts in conservation, landscape and ecology. In many instances there is also the opportunity to provide enhancement, and add to green infrastructure, and in the case of the new settlement proposal at Green Hammerton the opportunity to create a new high quality environment.

the need to travel and/or encourage more sustainable travel. The new settlement option located at Green Hammerton, near two existing stations, provides the opportunity to create sustainable travel opportunities from the outset. However, there is still some uncertainty in relation to transport and accessibility issues associated with new development. In rural areas, there is likely to be greater uncertainty as transport by car is often the only transport option, making reducing the need to travel and/or encourage more sustainable travel more challenging, especially as public transport in rural areas is increasingly only provided on a commercial basis. This in turn raises uncertainties in relation to minimising greenhouse gas emissions. However, the increase in flexible working arrangements and working from home may have an impact.

4.15 SA Objective 10: A significant amount of new housing is proposed in the main settlements of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon, which have the best access to public transport and local services, and where there is the greatest potential to reduce

Draft Local Plan, October 2016

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Key Compatible: green Inconsistent: red Uncertainty: yellow No link /neutral: blank	Quality housing available to everyone	Conditions and services to engender good health	Safety and security for people and property	Vibrant communities that participate in decision making	Culture, leisure and recreation facilities for all	Local needs met locally	Education and training opportunities	Biodiverse and attractive natural environment	Minimal pollution levels	Transport network that maximises access	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Prudent and efficient use of energy and resources	Protect and enhance the historic heritage assets	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns	Good quality employment opportunities	Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To contribute to sustainable patterns of development, the Local Plan will:																
1. Focus housing and employment development in locations which are, or can be made, sustainable; these are locations that take full advantage of existing opportunities to walk, cycle, or use public transport, or have the potential to increase these opportunities, in order to access jobs, shops, services and facilities.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To address housing needs for all, the Local Plan will:																
2. Deliver additional market and affordable housing in sizes, types and tenures, and at a scale that meets locally identified needs.	compatible			compatible		compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To support business, enterprise, and job creation in order to achieve a sustainable and diverse economy throughout the district that provides a range of employment, including apprenticeships and a higher proportion of high value jobs, the Local Plan will:																

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.Deliver sufficient land for employment uses to improve choice and help to enable a thriving economy.						compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
4.Support local investment and inward investment aimed at achieving business growth, particularly in key economic sectors, whilst also supporting investment in business start-ups and the growth of existing small and micro businesses.						compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
5. Support a growing tourism sector that attracts greater numbers of domestic and overseas visitors, and provides a vibrant offer for both business and leisure visitors. This includes seeking to maintain the position of Harrogate as one of the UK's leading conference and exhibition destinations with a range of venues and a thriving conference, exhibition and events programme.				compatible	compatible		compatible	uncertain	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To create successful places providing quality environments that enable communities and individuals to enjoy an excellent quality of life, the Local Plan will:																
6.Protect and enhance the roles of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as places providing a wider range of homes, jobs, shops, services and facilities; and Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge as centres providing a good range of homes, jobs, shops, services and facilities.	compatible			compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
7.Support the retention and enhancement of services and facilities in villages and hamlets to protect their existing roles and enable rural communities to thrive.	compatible			compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	uncertain	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible		
8.Encourage high quality design that responds positively to local character and contributes positively to local distinctiveness and health and well-being, including community safety.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
9.Help deliver appropriate sport and recreation facilities, play areas and accessible open space.	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible					compatible		
10.Support bodies seeking to use neighbourhood planning tools that enable communities as a whole to take greater control of shaping new development in their neighbourhoods.				compatible		compatible	compatible									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To secure and maximise the contribution of the district's historic environment to local distinctiveness as well as to achieving wider social and economic objectives, the Local Plan will:																
11.Promote the conservation and enhancement of designated and non-designated heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, including maximising opportunities to increase understanding of the historic environment.				compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To facilitate the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support a flourishing local economy, reduce the impacts of transport on the environment and communities, and enable reliable journeys between key centres regionally, nationally and internationally, the Local Plan will:																
12. Enable greater opportunities to travel on foot and by bike, and support increased access to public transport as well as improvements to the quality and frequency of services.		compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
13. Seek to ensure good rail, bus and road connectivity between key centres.				compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
14. Deliver infrastructure to accommodate and support new housing and employment sites, and seek ways for new development to contribute to reducing existing congestion.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
15. Support the expansion of, and improvements to, electronic infrastructure- including high speed broadband and mobile telephony across the district.	compatible			compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To safeguard the natural environment and manage natural resources for the benefit of people today and future generations, the Local Plan will:																
16. Promote the efficient use of natural resources including: encouraging the re-use of buildings and vacant previously developed land, the greater use of sustainable construction techniques, effective waste management that minimises the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and avoiding the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral deposits.	compatible	compatible		compatible				compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
17. Seek to reduce the extent of climate change by encouraging development that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency measures and renewable energy generation; and seek to reduce the impacts of climate change by securing development that is resilient to its consequences, including supporting, and contributing to achieving, sustainable flood risk management.	compatible		compatible	compatible				compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		
18. Protect and enhance landscape character across the district, including within the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.				compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
19. Protect the widest range of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, lakes and rivers that act as the district's Green Infrastructure. Seek to enhance their quality, extent, connectivity and, where appropriate, access arrangements.	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
20. Protect internationally, nationally, and locally designated nature conservation sites and take opportunities to enhance quality, biodiversity and geodiversity.				compatible				compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		

Commentary

Local Plan Objective 3: Deliver sufficient land for employment uses to improve choice and help to enable a thriving economy.

4.16 SA Objective 10: Providing additional employment land may generate additional travel movements resulting in increased congestion unless the transport infrastructure necessary to support such growth is also provided as part of development proposals. Planning for local needs, and providing new housing and employment sites together in locations accessible to public transport, or in locations where this can be improved, has the potential to reduce the need to travel and/or encourage more sustainable travel. The council will need to work in partnership with North Yorkshire County Council as the Local Highway Authority, Highways England as the Strategic Transport Authority and transport providers to ensure new employment sites can be delivered in a sustainable way and that the necessary infrastructure can be provided.

Local Plan Objective 5: Support a growing tourism sector that attracts greater numbers of domestic and overseas visitors, and provides a vibrant offer for both business and leisure visitors. This includes seeking to maintain the position of Harrogate as one of the UK's leading conference and exhibition destinations with a range of venues and a thriving conference, exhibition and events programme.

4.17 SA Objectives 8 and 13: Attracting more visitors may impact on the ability to protect and enhance the district's designated and non-designated historic heritage assets and biodiverse and attractive natural environment. This may also impact on one of the key assumptions upon which this Sustainability Appraisal is based, as identified in para 3.7, that: any development should have regard to the need to protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural and historic environment.

4.18 SA Objective 10: Attracting greater numbers of domestic and overseas visitors and maintaining Harrogate's position as a leading conference, exhibition and leisure destination has the potential to increase congestion in towns such as Harrogate, and also within more rural areas where there is limited scope to provide commercially viable public transport. Working closely with North Yorkshire County Council as the local highway authority, and other transport providers to improve accessibility will therefore be required.

Local Plan Objective 6: Protect and enhance the roles of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as places providing a wider range of homes, jobs, shops, services and facilities; and Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge as centres providing a good range of homes, jobs, shops, services and facilities.

4.19 SA Objective 10: By protecting and enhancing the roles of those settlements that are likely to be the most sustainable it is considered reasonable to expect that there should be a high degree of compatibility with the SA objectives generally. However, as with Local Plan objectives 3, 5 and 7 there is uncertainty in relation to transport

and accessibility issues. However, Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as the district's main settlements also have the best access to public transport, with Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge having more limited services.

Local Plan Objective 7: Support the retention and enhancement of services and facilities in villages and hamlets to protect their existing roles and enable rural communities to thrive.

4.20 SA Objectives 10 and 11. By protecting and enhancing the roles of those smaller settlements in rural areas that are likely to be the most sustainable it is expected that there will be a degree of compatibility with the SA objectives. However, as with Local Plan objectives 3, 5, and 6 above, there is uncertainty in relation to transport and accessibility issues. In rural areas, there is likely to be greater uncertainty as transport by car is often the only transport option, making reducing the need to travel and/or encourage more sustainable travel more challenging, especially as public transport in rural areas is increasingly only provided on a commercial basis. This in turn raises uncertainties in relation to minimising greenhouse gas emissions. However, the increase in flexible working arrangements and working from home may have an impact.

Issues and Options July 2015

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Key Compatible: green Inconsistent: red Uncertainty: yellow No link /neutral: blank	Quality housing available to everyone	Conditions and services to engender good health	Safety and security for people and property	Vibrant communities that participate in decision making	Culture, leisure and recreation facilities for all	Local needs met locally	Education and training opportunities	Biodiverse and attractive natural environment	Minimal pollution levels	Transport network that maximises access	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Prudent and efficient use of energy and resources	Protect and enhance the historic heritage assets	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns	Good quality employment opportunities	Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To contribute to sustainable patterns of development, the Local Plan will:																
1. Manage development patterns by focusing housing and employment development in locations that are, or can be made, sustainable. These are locations that take full advantage of existing opportunities to walk, cycle, or use public transport, or have the potential to increase these opportunities in order to access jobs, shops and services.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
2. Allocate land of lesser environmental value for development, including prioritising the use of previously developed land, where it is not of high environmental value.	inconsistent					uncertain		compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	inconsistent	inconsistent

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To address housing needs for all, the Local Plan will:																
3. Deliver an appropriate scale and mix of house types, sizes and prices.	compatible			compatible		compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
4. Deliver affordable housing to meet the needs of local people.	compatible			compatible		compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To support business, enterprise and job creation to achieve a sustainable and diverse economy that provides a range of employment, including apprenticeships, the Local Plan will:																
5. Support local investment and inward investment aimed at achieving business growth, particularly in key economic sectors.						compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
6. Support business start-ups and the growth of small and micro businesses.							compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible
7. Support a growing tourism sector attracting greater numbers of both domestic and overseas visitors and providing a vibrant offer for business and leisure visitors.					compatible		compatible	uncertain	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8. Maintaining the position of Harrogate International Centre as one of the UK's leading conference and exhibition destinations, providing a range of venues and a thriving conference, exhibition and events programme.				compatible	compatible		compatible			uncertain	compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible
9. Deliver sufficient employment land to enable a thriving economy.						compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
10. Help deliver a higher proportion of high value jobs.					compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To create successful places providing quality environments that enable communities and individuals to enjoy an excellent quality of life, the Local Plan will:																
11. Protect and enhance the roles of vibrant urban areas as to the (to be determined), market towns as the (to be determined), and thriving rural village as the (to be determined) within protected countryside (NPPF para 17).	compatible			compatible		compatible		compatible	compatible	uncertain	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
12. Encourage high quality public services to be provided close to home so that essential needs for access are met.		compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
13. Encourage high quality design that recognises local character and contributes to local distinctiveness, and health and wellbeing, including community safety.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
14. Deliver appropriate sport and recreation facilities, play area and accessible open space in all communities.	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible					compatible		
15. Give people opportunities to be involved in the planning decisions that affect them, and enable communities as a whole to take more control of shaping neighbourhoods.				compatible		compatible	compatible									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To secure and maximise the contribution of the district's historic environment to local distinctiveness and achieving wider social and economic objectives, the Local Plan will:																
16. Protect and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.				compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
17. Promote and increase understanding of the wider historic environment.				compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To facilitate the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support a flourishing local economy, reduce the impact of transport on the environment and communities, and enable reliable journeys between key centres regionally, nationally and internationally, the Local Plan will:																
18. Enable greater opportunities to travel on foot and by bike.		compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
19. Support increased access to public transport and improvements to quality and quantity.				compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
20. Seek to deliver good rail, bus and road connectivity between key centres.				compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
21. Deliver infrastructure to accommodate and support new housing and employment sites, and seek ways for new development to contribute to reducing existing congestion.	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible
22. Support the expansion of good electronic infrastructure, including high speed broadband.	compatible			compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		compatible	compatible			compatible	compatible

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To safeguard the natural environment and manage natural resources, the Local Plan will:																
23. Protect and enhance the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and locally important areas of high landscape quality.				compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		
24. Protect internationally, nationally and locally designated natural habitats, and take opportunities to enhance their quality and biodiversity.				compatible				compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		
25. Protect the widest range of Green Infrastructure assets to secure their eco systems services, and seek opportunities to improve their quality, extent, connectivity biodiversity, multi-functionality and access arrangements in order to maximise their contribution to wider environmental, social and economic objectives.	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		compatible
26. Secure development that is resilient to the consequences of climate change, including supporting and contributing to achieving sustainable flood risk management.	compatible		compatible	compatible				compatible	compatible		compatible	compatible		compatible		
27. Promote the efficient use of natural resources, including: reducing carbon emissions, the greater use of sustainable construction techniques, effective waste management that minimises the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and avoiding the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral deposits.	compatible	compatible		compatible				compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible	compatible		

Commentary

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

- 4.21** SA Objective 1: To provide new sites to meet the district's objectively assessed housing requirements over the plan period up to 2035, it is likely that there will be a need for development on greenfield land and also potentially on land where development has previously been resisted because of its local environmental value. In March 2015 the council published the new Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) that provides an up to date assessment of housing need with a requirement of 621 dwellings over the period 2014-2035. This will involve the identification of considerably more land for housing than the 390 dwellings per annum previously planned for. Work to update the district's requirements for employment is also being updated. In addition, an Infrastructure Capacity Study and assessment of environmental constraints will be undertaken which will also inform the level of future growth which can be accommodated avoiding impacts to designated sites, priority habitats and the best and most versatile land will be a priority. This suggests that following the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation, Local Plan Objective 2 may need to be refined in order to address the red score, as part of the next stage of the plan preparation process.
- 4.22** SA Objective 6: Local needs met locally. In order to provide local housing to address needs throughout the district over the plan period it may be necessary to release greenfield land in preference to previously developed land. Meeting local needs for employment and other uses may also result in the need to consider what is the appropriate level of greenfield development relative to the re use of previously developed land.
- 4.23** SA Objective 10: This objective is concerned with increasing access and reducing traffic impacts. This Local Plan objective may be in conflict with this where there is a greenfield site that offers better access, less impact on the local highway network and the potential to provide services and facilities as part of the development, including new or improved public transport links and better facilities for walking and cycling and the provision of green infrastructure generally.
- 4.24** SA Objectives 15 and 16: The requirements for new employment land are currently being assessed. However, it is likely that the re use of previously developed land in preference to greenfield land would be incompatible with any requirements given the limited supply of brownfield land, especially given the environmental constraints which exist in a significant part of the district.

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

- 4.25** SA Objective 10: Growth in tourism, attracting a greater number of both domestic and overseas visitors will result in an increase in visitor numbers which has the potential to increase congestion in towns such as Harrogate without improvements to public transport and development of an integrated approach to traffic management, and also within more rural areas where there is limited scope to provide commercially viable public transport.
- 4.26** Employment opportunities to meet this growth may meet local needs but also has the potential to increase travel requirements if it results in significant amounts of inward migration or commuting due to skill shortages.
- 4.27** SA Objectives 8 and 13: Attracting more tourists may also impact on the ability to protect and enhance the district's historic heritage assets and biodiverse and attractive natural environment. This may also impact on one of the key assumptions upon which this Sustainability Appraisal is based, as identified in para 3.6, that: any development should have regard to the need to protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural and historic environment. Local Plan Objective 7 may therefore also need to be refined as part of the next stage of the plan preparation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Assessment of Growth Strategies

5.1 There are a number of factors that influence the amount and spatial distribution of new homes and jobs that the Local Plan needs to make provision for. These include:

- National Planning Policy (NPPF)
- Economic ambitions; balancing homes and jobs,
- affordable housing need
- constraints, including land availability
- local political aspirations

Housing and Employment Growth Options

5.2 National Planning policy requires council's to make provision to meet in full the objectively assessed housing need as far as this is consistent with the policies of the NPPF. In order to inform the growth strategy the Council commissioned a Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA).

5.3 This takes as its starting point trend based demographic projections, tested against a range of migration assumptions. This was further moderated to improve the household formation rates of a specific younger age group. The HEDNA acknowledges that whilst future migration trends are difficult to predict with certainty, the demographic need largely becomes academic once consideration of the economic needs of the district are taken into account. In order to ensure sufficient workforce is available to support economic growth a further uplift has been applied to the demographic assumptions, which again was further enhanced in order to improve household formation rates of younger households, more likely to be representative within the workforce.

5.4 Whilst the HEDNA found notable affordable housing need and market signals constraint within the District, this issue does not need to be specifically addressed as it is dealt with by way of the significant uplift applied to address economic ambitions.

5.5 In summary the HEDNA takes as its starting point a demographic figure of 360 dwellings, adjusted by 50 dwellings to address household formation issues resulting in a figure of 410. This was uplifted by a further 200 dwellings to address economic needs, adjusted by a further 59 dwellings to address household formation rates within the workforce. This results in an OAN figure of 669 dwellings per year or 14, 049 dwellings over the period of the plan.

5.6 The Sustainability Appraisal has assessed the impact of delivering the objectively assessed need figure set out in the HEDNA. Seeking to provide a figure lower than that identified in the HEDNA, for example the demographic start point, is not considered to be a reasonable alternative as there are no substantial constraints to the delivery of the identified objectively assessed need that would warrant such an approach within the context of national planning policy .

5.7 The OAN figure of 669 represents a step change in housing delivery within the District. The figure includes a significant uplift from the base demographic to support economic ambitions and in so doing will deliver affordable housing and tackle market constraints. In light of this a higher figure has not been assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal.

5.8 The HEDNA also provides evidence to support the amount of employment land that the Local Plan needs to deliver. In drawing up the recommendations within the HEDNA a number of options were considered: A labour demand approach based on calculating the employment land required to support forecast jobs growth; and a forecast based on past completions trend data. As the OAN for housing included an adjustment to support economic growth, a labour supply scenario for considering employment land needs was not considered. These two approaches resulted in employment land requirement figures of 28.2ha and 49.8ha of land respectively. In coming to the final figure of 54.8ha of employment land combines both approaches depending on the type of employment land.

5.9 In a similar way to the housing figure the, sustainability appraisal has not considered a lower figure, as this would not meet the economic needs and aspirations of the District. In order to ensure an effective balance of homes and jobs a higher employment land figure was not assessed as a reasonable alternative.

Spatial Strategy

5.10 In order to identify potential areas for growth the council:

- carried out a survey of elected members, parish councils (including parish meetings, town councils and Ripon City Council) and neighbourhood planning teams
- held workshops with:
 - Borough Council elected members.
 - transport stakeholders including representatives from: NYCC as the local highway authority and passenger transport authority, Highways England, rail and bus companies, adjoining authorities, alongside HBC officers representing parking services, environmental protection, refuse disposal, strategic development, development management and planning policy.

- the council's internal consultancy team covering conservation, design, landscape, and transport issues.

5.11 From this work it was possible to identify options for the spatial distribution of growth: These were:

1. The existing approach: the growth strategy in the adopted Core Strategy 2009.
2. Focus growth in the largest settlements: most growth to take place in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.
3. Growth in the district's market towns: Pateley Bridge, Masham, Boroughbridge.
4. A dispersed approach: spreading development across the widest range of settlements including small settlements previously undefined.
5. A new settlement (close to the A1(M).
6. Growth in sustainable village clusters.
7. Growth in villages close to Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.
8. Growth in villages close to market towns.
9. Growth in villages with large areas of previously developed land (e.g. airfields at Tockwith and Dishforth).
10. Concentrate growth in strategic transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes).
11. Concentrate growth around the strategic east-west road corridor.

5.12 Initially, an assessment of the options was undertaken against the sustainability appraisal framework which identified high level pros and cons of each approach. This provided a picture of the potential overall social, economic and environmental effects of each option. (included in earlier iterations of the sustainability appraisal). This has been further refined to assess the significant effects of each option.

5.13 Strategies 2 (Focus growth in the largest settlements) and 10 (Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors) have been assessed as having the most significant positive effects against the sustainability objectives compared to the other assessed strategies, and perform particularly well in respect of accessibility to services and facilities thereby minimising the need to travel. Both strategies are likely to have negative or uncertain effects on the environment (biodiversity, the historic environment

and pollution levels) as new development has the potential to impact on the environment and the extent of that impact is dependent upon the location of development, which in terms of specific development sites is unknown. Through the selection of development sites and the implementation of any necessary mitigation measures there is the opportunity to minimise these impacts. The principle of a new settlement can be seen to have positive effects in respect of a number of the sustainability objectives and it may, depending on the chosen location for the new settlement, be possible to turn some of the negative effects into positive effects. The full appraisals can be found at Appendix 6

5.14 As a result of this work five options were identified for the Issues and Options consultation (2015), that takes elements from the better performing options, centred around three themes:

- Most growth concentrated in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.
- Most growth concentrated in public transport corridors.
- A new settlement in A1(M) corridor.

5.15 The five options identified were:

- **Focusing growth in main urban areas:** This option would see the majority of new housing (70%) built in the main urban areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. In the rural areas the focus would be in the district's market towns (Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge) and those villages that have the best access to jobs, shops and services.
- **Focusing growth in main urban areas and surrounding settlements:** Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon would still remain the focus for new housing growth. However, the total percentage amount would be reduced with growth also being directed towards those villages that immediately surround the main urban areas. The remaining growth would be distributed across the market towns and a wider range of villages within the district.
- **Growth around public transport corridors principally to the east:** Growth would primarily be focused in settlements along public transport corridors. There would be more significant growth (2,000 new homes) in villages to the east of the district, centred round the railway stations of Hammerton and Cattal. The remaining growth would be distributed in the main urban areas, other market towns and across a wider range of villages in the district.
- **Growth around public transport corridors principally to the south:** Growth would primarily be focused in settlements along public transport corridors. There would be more significant growth (in the order of 1,200 new homes) in villages

to the south of Harrogate, centred round the railway stations at Pannal and Weeton. The remaining growth would be distributed in the main urban areas, other market towns and a across wider range of villages in the district.

- **New settlement within the A1(M) corridor:** Creating a new settlement within the A1(M) corridor to accommodate up to 3,000 new homes. The remaining housing requirement would be met in the main urban areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon, as well as the other market towns and villages.

5.16 These options have also been assessed against the Sustainability Appraisal. The assessment of the refined growth strategies highlights that those options that focus development in the main urban areas would perform the best against the 16 sustainability objectives. In particular Option 2 (focusing development in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements) demonstrates significant positive effects against seven of the objectives, particularly around housing provision and accessibility to services and facilities. All other options share a similar mix of positive and negative effects.

5.17 Options 3 and 4 have been assessed as having the most significant positive effects against sustainability objective 10 (a transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts) compared to the other options due to the focus of development taking place in key public transport corridors, which includes the three main urban areas.

5.18 As with the assessment of the initial growth strategies, all five options are likely to have negative or uncertain effects on the environment (biodiversity and the historic environment) as new development has the potential to impact on the environment and the extent of that impact is dependent upon the location of development, which in terms of specific development sites is unknown. The selection of development sites and the implementation of any necessary mitigation measures remains an opportunity to minimise these impacts.

5.19 In taking forward the preferred growth strategy, it became clear that a combination of options would be needed to provide a sustainable solution. Three factors underpinned this:

- **Sustainability Appraisal:** the growth options related to the key public transport corridor performed well against the sustainability appraisal; in part this also over-lapped with the area of search for a new settlement.

- **Availability of sites:** a significant number of the most sustainable sites were located in existing settlements with best access to jobs, services and infrastructure and where it is generally easier and more cost effective to deliver growth. Most sites identified were in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon, the main settlements in the district.

- **Amount of land required:** there were not enough suitable and available sites to meet the housing target within the main settlements or in other settlements included in the settlement hierarchy to meet this need without unacceptable impact. A new settlement was therefore identified as being required to meet the housing needs of the District.

5.20 Reflecting the above, the core element of the Council's preferred growth strategy, as set out in Policy GS2 of the plan, is to locate new homes and jobs as far as possible in settlements well related to the key public transport corridor. This brings in the main settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon) due to their location within the corridor and other sustainable settlements as defined within the settlement hierarchy. The sustainability appraisal of the draft site allocations which deliver the growth strategy are included in chapter 6. The strategy also identifies the Green Hammerton/Cattal area as a broad location for growth within which a new settlement will be located. Chapter 7 documents the appraisal of the new settlement options.

6 Assessment of Draft Allocations

Assessment of Draft Allocations

- 6.1** Sites have been identified to the Council as having the potential to come forward for development. Initially, this was through a 'call for sites' issued in 2014 in order to inform the preparation of the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA). Sites were also identified outside of the SHELAA process through responses to consultations on the Local Plan or by landowners and developers requesting that a particular site be considered for development outside of formal consultations.
- 6.2** A standardised decision making rationale has been developed for appraising sites for housing and employment purposes. This allows sites to be compared against the SA Framework and against each other on an equal basis. The assessment rationale is set out alongside the SA Framework at Appendix 4.
- 6.3** The site options have been tested in broad terms against the SA framework with reference to social, environmental and economic factors. The assessment has been carried out using professional judgements taking into account a number of technical studies:
- Built and Natural Environment Site Assessments (Landscape, Historic Environment, Ecology, Drainage)
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
 - Traffic Modelling
 - Assessment of accessibility through TRACC
- 6.4** The appraisal process has shown that against the social and economic objectives the sites generally perform in similar way. With site's development providing for much needed homes sites score well against social objectives. In terms of the economic objectives those sites being assessed for employment purposes (or mixed use schemes) would have positive effects. Unless a site being assessed for housing would result in the loss of employment land, a site's development would have a neutral effect on the local economy. The loss of employment land to housing is likely to have a negative effect on the local economy. It is assessment against the environmental objectives that in many ways differentiates the sites, with significant adverse effects being identified against some of the objectives. This is a reflection of the fact that many are greenfield sites on the edge of settlements.

- 6.5** As far as possible, sites have been chosen as draft allocations that did not have a red score for landscape impact, impact on heritage assets or ecology. This has not been possible in every case and where sites have been chosen that include a red score for one or more of these objectives, the identified harm has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring and the extent to which the identified harm can be mitigated. In some instances, sites have not been allocated even though they do not produce a red score against these key criteria in the sustainability appraisal. This is because other planning reasons have been identified for not doing so, for example where a site is in use, this use remains the most appropriate and should be retained, or the site is not well related to the existing pattern of development. Overall the appraisal of sites indicated that sufficient allocations could be made without necessitating the need to review the Green Belt, therefore sites in areas of Green Belt have not been taken forward for housing or employment purposes.
- 6.6** The remainder of the chapter provides an appraisal of the draft allocations against the sustainability framework, and includes a commentary on why the option was selected. An appraisal of rejected alternatives, together with reasons for not selecting them, are set out at Appendix 7.

Harrogate Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: H2 (Housing): Land north of Knox Lane, Harrogate									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services but within 800m of a bus route offering a good quality bus service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	R	DG	N	?	R	R		Significant adverse effects on biodiversity identified. Loss of ancient woodland/aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by TPO. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity and area has limited capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N		Unlikely to contain contaminated land. Would not have an impact on air quality objectives. Some adverse effects of additional surface water. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	DG	DG	N			No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to create new cycle route. Convenient and safe routes for pedestrians. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	LG						Bus stop not within 400m. 50% or more of the site within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Mitigation of harmful effects not possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N		Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Site only being proposed for residential use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will encourage investment and support local business expansion.

Site Ref: H2 (Housing): Land north of Knox Lane, Harrogate
Summary: The site adjoins the northern edge of Harrogate. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. No transport and/or accessibility problems have been identified. Significant adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified and development of the site would lead to the loss of trees/woodland and Grade 3 agricultural land. Negative effects result from the site having poor accessibility to services and the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Some positive effects arise from being within 800m of a bus route offering a good quality bus service. There would be adverse effects on the landscape, which is of high sensitivity not capable of accommodating development and with limited mitigation opportunities and on the historic environment and local distinctiveness.
Recommendation October 2016 Consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation - July 2017 Additional Sites Consultation: Draft allocation. This is a small development site on the edge of the town of Harrogate. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on ecology and landscape character. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure. To reduce the impact on the ecological interest in the site the boundary has been revised to remove the most sensitive part of the site to the north, safeguarding green infrastructure.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: Poor accessibility to local services, primary education, biodiversity, loss of trees, landscape impact, impact on historic environment and local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.1 Site H2

Site Ref: H16 (Employment): Playing fields, Harrogate College									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	n/a	n/a							Site is being proposed for employment use.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	n/a	R							Site is being proposed for employment use. Would affect existing sporting facility.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	n/a								Site is being proposed for employment use.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	n/a	R							Site is being proposed for employment use. Contains features of recreational value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	LG	LG	LG	O	R	LG		Good accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	LG								Proposed employment may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	Y	DG	N	?	LG	LG		Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. Loss of woodland or trees but mitigation possible. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Landscape has capacity to accommodate development with mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	n/a	N		Potential adverse affect on a designated Air Quality Management Area. Surface water effects but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of green field site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	DG	O	N			Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to existing cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG						Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	DG		Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG	DG							Site is being proposed for employment use. Within 800m of a bus stop where service frequency enables commuting by bus for work.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG								Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
<p>Summary: Within the main built up area of the town the site consists of playing fields associated with the college. Some adverse environmental effects, most of which can be mitigated, and there is an opportunity to incorporate new natural greenspace and improve green infrastructure linking the town to open countryside to the south. Negative environmental effects arise from the potential adverse effect on air quality. Positive social effects are achieved as the site has good accessibility to local services and has accessibility to both bus and rail stations and good provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Positive economic effects arise from the provision of accessible, good quality employment opportunities, together with potential opportunities for apprenticeships and training.</p>									
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides new employment land in an accessible location.</p>									

Site Ref: H16 (Employment): Playing fields, Harrogate College
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: Loss of existing sporting facility, affect on designated AQMA,.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM2: Employment Allocations.

Table 6.2 Site H16

Site Ref: H17 (Housing): Heath Lodge Care Home, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N								Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	LG	R	DG	O			Good accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to GP and rail services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	N		N	?	N	N			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation should be possible. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	Y	?	DG	n/a	R			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Neutral or slight impacts on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Over 75% of site is previously developed land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Severence not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Will utilise brown field land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	N			Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
Summary: The site is currently a health care home and garden. Some adverse effects on the environment but these can be mitigated. In relation to social effects the site size allows for affordable housing to be provided and also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success. The site also has positive social effects being accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities, and has good accessibility to local services and facilities. Negative social effects as the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.										
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. A brownfield redevelopment opportunity in an accessible location										
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, proximity to a major road (Otley Road).										

Site Ref: H17 (Housing): Heath Lodge Care Home, Harrogate

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.3 Site H17

Site Ref: H18 (Housing): Greenfield Court, 42 Wetherby Road, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size allows for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	DG	Y	LG	Y	O			Good accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	N	DG	N	?	N	N			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity. Mitigation required. Site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	Y	?	DG	na	R			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Neutral or slight impacts on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Over 75% of site is previously developed land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	DG	DG	N				No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to create new cycle route. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	na	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Will utilise brown field land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Y									Unlikely to have effect on significance of a heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	na	na	na	N	R	DG	N			Demolition of buildings required but site redevelopment provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	na	na								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: The site includes two separate parcels of land within the built up area: a residential care home for the elderly and a private residential dwelling set in a large garden. Some potential adverse environmental effects in relation to biodiversity but the site is large enough for significant mitigation. In relation to social effects the site size allows for affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success. The site also has positive social effects as it is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities, and has good accessibility to local services and facilities. However, the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Redevelopment of the site provides an opportunity for high quality design.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. A brownfield redevelopment opportunity in an accessible location</p>										
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, proximity to a major road.</p>										

Site Ref: H18 (Housing): Greenfield Court, 42 Wetherby Road, Harrogate

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.4 Site H18

Site Ref: H21 (Housing): Land at Kingsley Drive, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable dwellings. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	LG	Y	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, primary and secondary schools and major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	O	DG	N	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity. Loss of woodland/trees. Mitigation required and site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape capacity: can accommodate some development, some adverse impacts that may only be mitigated in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R			Potential to affect achievement of Air Quality Objectives. Surface water effects but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield site. Would involve loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. A railway line lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	DG	DG	N				Minor transport and/or accessibility problems but can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	DG			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvements as part of a mixed use development.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: The site comprises open fields on the edge of the built up area. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity and landscape but mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural greenspace. Development will result in the loss of grade 3 agricultural land. In relation to social effects the site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of good conditions for business success. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities, and can also provide for the needs of the area. A negative social effect is that the local primary school is at or near capacity and is likely to require expansion.</p>										

Site Ref: H21 (Housing): Land at Kingsley Drive, Harrogate
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. The site provides for new homes in an accessible location.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to : primary education, biodiversity, landscape, proximity to railway line.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.5 Site H21

Site Ref: H22 (Housing): Land at Granby Farm, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	O	O	Y	O			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail and primary school
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	N	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but can be mitigated. Need not result in loss of trees or woodland. Site large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity - key distinctive characteristics are vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity - able to accommodate scale of development - mitigation impacts limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	?	N			Potential to impact on air quality. Some adverse affects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	DG	DG	N				Some transport and accessibility issues which can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian access to services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve loss of greenfield land but not grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	N			Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated. Mixed use development could not be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
Summary: The site is a field adjoining the built up area of Harrogate on its north eastern edge. There are positive social effects as the site size allows for affordable housing to be provided and it is accessible to open space/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can also help meet the recreational needs of the area. The site is accessible to some local services, although this is poor for rail services and local primary school, which is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Some transport and accessibility issues but there is good provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Some adverse environmental effects in relation to biodiversity, local distinctiveness and historic environment have been identified but these can be mitigated.										

Site Ref: H22 (Housing): Land at Granby Farm, Harrogate
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation - July 2017 Additional Sites Consultation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. The site provides for new homes in an accessible location and there was a need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, historic environment and local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.6 Site H22

Site Ref: H23 (Housing): Land north of Kingsley Farm, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to all local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	LG	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but can be mitigated. Need not result in loss of trees or woodland. Site large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - key distinctive characteristics are vulnerable to change. Medium landscape capacity - able to accommodate scale of development - mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R			Potential to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Major road/railway lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	DG	R	O	N				Some transport or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Good provision for cyclists. Poor provision for pedestrians. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve loss of greenfield land but not grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated. Mixed use development could not be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
Summary: The site comprises a large relatively flat area of agricultural land (grassland/scrub). There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. Some adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape, historic environment and transport/accessibility have been identified but these can be mitigated. Negative social effects result from the site having poor accessibility to all services and the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.										

Site Ref: H23 (Housing): Land north of Kingsley Farm, Harrogate
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation - July 2017 Additional Sites Consultation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and there was a need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, access to local services, provision for pedestrians, historic environment, local distinctiveness, transport and accessibility..
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.7 Site H23

Site Ref: H28 (employment): Land at Wetherby Road, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	n/a	n/a								Site is being proposed for employment use.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	n/a									Site is being proposed for employment use.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	n/a									Site is being proposed for employment use.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	n/a									Site is being proposed for employment use.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	R	Y	O			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail, primary school, secondary school and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	LG									Proposed employment may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	R	DG	N	?	Y	Y			Some potential effects on biodiversity - mitigation possible. Loss of ancient woodland / aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by TPO. Site large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - key distinctive characteristics are vulnerable to change. Medium landscape capacity - able to accommodate some development - mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	R	Y	R			Potential to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects of surface water on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Major road lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	O	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility effects. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Well served by cycle routes. Some pedestrian issues. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement. Mixed use could not be accommodated on the site.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG	DG								Site is being proposed for employment use. Within 800m of a bus stop where service frequency enables commuting by bus for work.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG									Provision of employment land will support local business expansion.
<p>Summary: The site comprises a number of fields to the south of the A61 Wetherby Road on the approach into Harrogate. Some negative environmental effects in relation to local distinctiveness and impact on the significance of a heritage asset but some opportunities exist for mitigation to reduce the harm. There are positive effects as there is an opportunity to incorporate new natural greenspace and improve green infrastructure linking the town to open countryside to the south. There is also the potential to have an adverse effect on air quality. Positive social effects are achieved as the site has good accessibility to local services, is within 400m of a bus stop, and can link into existing cycle routes, although there are some issues to be addressed for pedestrians. Positive economic effects arise from the provision of accessible, good quality employment opportunities, together with potential opportunities for apprenticeships and training.</p>										

Site Ref: H28 (employment): Land at Wetherby Road, Harrogate
Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on the historic environment, specifically the setting of Bilton Court (grade II listed), however harm could be reduced by reducing the scale of the site so that development is moved away from the listed buildings. The site requirements require that an appropriate stand-off is provided to protect and enhance the setting of the listed asset. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring taking into consideration mitigation measures.
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: access to local services, biodiversity, loss of woodland/trees, impact on historic environment and local distinctiveness,
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM2: Employment Allocations.

Table 6.8 Site H28

Site Ref: H36 (Housing): Former Police Training Centre, Yew Tree Lane, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable dwellings. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG	O							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and large enough to accommodate new play area. Site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility where a shortfall has been identified. Development would affect existing sporting facility but replacement facilities can be provided.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	R								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Development will result in the loss of recreation facilities.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	O	R	R	O			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to bus route,rail,primary school, GP and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	DG	DG	LG	?	O	LG			Some potential effects but can be mitigated. Need not result in loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity/capacity: can accommodate development with mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	Y	Y	N			Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Potential to affect achievement of the Air Quality objectives. Surface water effects but can be mitigated. Part of site is previously developed land. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	DG	LG				Some transport/and accessibility related problems - developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to routes suitable for cycling. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Site within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Will utilise brown field land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	O	N			Some buildings capable of re-use/conversion. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.

Site Ref: H36 (Housing): Former Police Training Centre, Yew Tree Lane, Harrogate

Summary: Formerly occupied by the National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) the site is located on Yew Tree Lane to the west of Harrogate. Some potential environmental effects on biodiversity and landscape but these can be mitigated and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Further positive environmental benefits relate to the re use of a brown field site and the ability to reuse some buildings. Negative effects are derived from the potential of development to impact on air quality and loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Positive social effects are achieved as the site size enables a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided, which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success. Accessibility to amenity open space/recreation area and the ability of the site because of its size to provide a new play area and accommodate new outdoor sports facilities in an area where a shortfall has been identified is a further positive effect. There is limited accessibility to local services with further negative social impacts arising from the local primary school being at or near capacity and likely to need expansion.

Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides for the re-development of a brownfield site.

Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: loss of sporting facilities, primary education, biodiversity, landscape, air quality, transport, historic environment, local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.9 Site H36

Site Ref: H37 (Mixed Use): Land at Station Parade, Harrogate								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG						Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N						Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	DG	LG	O	LG	DG	LG	Good accessibility to local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	N		N	?	N	N	No adverse effects identified. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	R	Y	?	DG	n/a	R	Development will result in the clean up of contaminated land. Potential to adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Neutral or slight effects of additional surface water on nearby watercourses Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Land is approximately 75-100% previously developed land. A railway line and major road lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	LG	DG	O	DG		Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG					Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R					All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Will utilise brownfield land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O							Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DG	R	O	DG	Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement. Provision of mixed use development.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a						Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG							Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: This is a key brownfield redevelopment site within Harrogate Town centre adjacent to the bus and rail stations. No adverse effects on biodiversity and the importance of the natural environment and redevelopment provides the opportunity to create a quality built environment. However, there are negative effects in relation to location adjacent to the railway line and a major road the A61, with the potential to adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Provision of affordable housing, accessibility to amenity open space and good access to local services are positive social effects, but the local school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Provision of affordable housing and the potential for mixed use development create positive economic effects.</p>								
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. This provides for the regeneration of a brownfield site in an accessible town centre location.</p>								

Site Ref: H37 (Mixed Use): Land at Station Parade, Harrogate

Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: air quality, impacts of adjacent road and railway line, transport, impact on historic environment and local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations.

Table 6.10 Site H37

Site Ref: H48 (Housing): Land adjacent to Kingsley Farm, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	O	Y	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail, primary and secondary school and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R		N	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation possible. Development likely to result in loss of ancient woodland aged or veteran or trees protected by a TPO. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - key characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium landscape capacity - able to accommodate some development with part mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	?	O	?	R	Y	N			Some adverse effects of surface water on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	DG	DG	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Good provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severence is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m Site wholly Flood Zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion
Summary: The site lies adjacent to Kingsley Farm and is an overgrown field on the north eastern built up edge of Harrogate. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities. Some adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified but mitigation is possible but development of the site would not lead to the loss of important trees/woodland and the best and most versatile agricultural land. The site has some accessibility to local services but the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Positive social effects as the site lies within 400m of a bus stop and there is good provision for cyclists and pedestrians. The landscape, which is of medium sensitivity is capable of accommodating some development with mitigation but negative impacts arise from the impact on local distinctiveness and likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset.										
Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.										

Site Ref: H48 (Housing): Land adjacent to Kingsley Farm, Harrogate
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, loss of trees, landscape local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.11 Site H48

Site Ref: H49 (Housing): Windmill Farm, Otley Road, Harrogate									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable dwellings. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility and help meet a local shortfall.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	O	R	R	R	O		Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to bus and rail services, secondary school, GP and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	O	O		Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but mitigation should be possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity. Medium/low capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R		Potential to affect achievement of the Air Quality objectives. Surface water effects but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	N			Significant transport and/or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of greenfield land. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	DG		Would require demolition of existing structures/buildings. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvements. Mixed use could be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential development.

Site Ref: H49 (Housing): Windmill Farm, Otley Road, Harrogate							
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG						Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: Located on the western edge of Harrogate this is a greenfield site which is mainly Grade 3 agricultural land. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity and the importance of the natural environment, and some harm to the significance of a heritage asset but mitigation should be possible. Potential to affect achievement of the air quality objectives but the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Provision of a significant amount of affordable housing, accessibility to amenity open space and the ability for the site to help meet a shortfall in outdoor sports provision are positive social effects. Negative social effects arise from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion and limited accessibility to local services and facilities. Transport impacts will require substantial mitigation. Potential for mixed use development and provision of affordable housing create positive economic effects.</p>							
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and the site and represents an urban extension to the town of Harrogate</p>							
<p>Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, air quality, transport and accessibility, proximity to major road, harm to significance of heritage asset and local distinctiveness.</p>							
<p>Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.</p>							

Table 6.12 Site H49

Site Ref: H51 (Mixed Use): Land east of Lady Lane, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility and help meet a local shortfall.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y		Poor accessibility to local services: but some accessibility to a major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	R	O			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but mitigation should allow development. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees/potential new woodland creation. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. High landscape sensitivity and low/medium capacity to accommodate development - limited opportunities for mitigation Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R			Potential to affect air quality. Surface water effects but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of green field site. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Site is close to B6162 Otley Road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	N				Significant transport and/or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	O	DG			Buildings on site are capable of reuse. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvements.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?								Mixed use scheme including housing and employment land.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.

Site Ref: H51 (Mixed Use): Land east of Lady Lane, Harrogate
<p>Summary: A large site to the south west of Harrogate lying to the south of the Cardale Business Park. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There are negative landscape effects with limited opportunities for mitigation and whilst development is likely to harm the significance of a heritage asset mitigation is possible. In relation to social effects the site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided, which also contributes to positive economic effects by creating conditions for business success. Further positive social effects are achieved as the site is accessible to recreation facilities and is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility and help meet a local shortfall, and has some accessibility to a major area of employment. There are significant negative transport /accessibility/cumulative impacts to be resolved but mitigation is possible. The local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and the site and represents an urban extension to the town of Harrogate</p>
<p>Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, transport and accessibility, harm to heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations.</p>

Table 6.13 Site H51

Site Ref: H56 (Housing): Land to the north of Cow Dyke Farm, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 dwellings plus. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	R	R	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school, GP, local shopping facilities and major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	O	DG	LG	?	R	R			Some potential effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate for. Likely to result in loss of woodland/trees - full mitigation not possible. Site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. High landscape sensitivity - limited capacity to accommodate development or mitigate. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R			Potential to affect achievement of the Air Quality objectives. Surface water effects but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. A major road - A59 lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	R	DG	N				Some transport and/or accessibility related problems but minor and can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	DG			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement. Mixed use can be accommodated on the site.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a									Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.

Site Ref: H56 (Housing): Land to the north of Cow Dyke Farm, Harrogate
Summary: Located to the north of the A59 Skipton Road in Harrogate. This is a large agricultural field with negative landscape effects and loss of trees which will be difficult to mitigate. Some potential adverse effects in relation to biodiversity but these can be mitigated, and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and contribute to green infrastructure. In relation to social effects the site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided, which also contributes to positive economic effects by creating conditions for business success. Further positive social effects relate to the potential for mixed use development on the site, including the provision of community facilities, some accessibility to local services, the accessibility of the site to recreation facilities and the ability to accommodate a new play area. Development of the site has the potential to adversely affect the AQMA and there would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion
Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site has permission for residential use.
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, loss of woodland/trees, landscape, air quality, harm to significance of heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.14 Site H56

Site Ref: H63 (Mixed): Dragon Road car park, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	O	LG	O	LG	DG	LG			Good accessibility to local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	N		LG	?	N	N			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity -mitigation should be possible. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	Y	?	DG	?	R			No impact on air quality. Neutral or slight effects on nearby watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 75-100% previously developed land. Site lies close to the railway.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Good provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access services and facilities. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	N	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Will utilise brownfield land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	DG									Positive effect on significance of a designated heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	DG	DG			Site redevelopment provides an opportunity for high quality design. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?								Mixed use scheme including housing and employment land.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: The site consists of a surface level car park and holding area for the Harrogate International Centre off Dragon Road in Harrogate. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and can also meet the recreation needs of the local area. There is good accessibility to local services, although the local primary school is at or near capacity and may require expansion. Some adverse effects in relation to the natural environment but mitigation should be possible. There are no adverse effects on the built environment but development would provide the opportunity to have a positive effect on the significance of a designated heritage asset. There are no transport/accessibility problems and provision for cyclists and pedestrians is good. Further positive effects relate to the site being brownfield which would not lead to the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. The site is a brownfield re-development opportunity in an accessible town centre location.</p>										

Site Ref: H63 (Mixed): Dragon Road car park, Harrogate

Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, proximity to railway line.

Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations.

Table 6.15 Site H63

Site Ref: H65 (Housing): Harlow Nurseries, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 dwellings plus. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	O	R	Y	Y			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, primary school and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	LG	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity - medium/low capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			No impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	LG	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to existing cycle routes, convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	N	DG							Bus stop not within 400m (50+ dwellings). Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	N			Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: The site consists of a series of greenhouses and operational buildings associated with Harrogate Borough Council's plant nurseries off Harlow Moor Road on the western side of Harrogate. There are potential adverse environmental effects in relation to biodiversity and landscape but mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Adverse effects on the built environment can also be mitigated. Site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided, contributing to positive social effects and also positive economic effects by creating conditions for business success. Further positive social effects arise from the site's accessibility to local services and the ability to meet its own recreation needs and help meet the recreation needs of the area. Negative social effects arise from the potential adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. There are no transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems which require substantial mitigation, but there is poor connectivity to cycle routes.</p>										

Site Ref: H65 (Housing): Harlow Nurseries, Harrogate
Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.16 Site H65

Site Ref: H69 (Housing): Land to the east of Knox Hill, Harrogate										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size allows for 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services: but good accessibility to bus service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R	DG	LG	?	R	R			Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Likely to result in loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees or trees protected by TPO. Large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi-natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way affects site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity - key distinctive characteristic vulnerable to change. Low landscape capacity - area has limited capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have a negative impact on air quality. Some adverse effects of additional surface water discharge which can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield site. Loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	R	O	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but minor in nature. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to existing cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve loss of greenfield land but not grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but capable of mitigation.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: The site comprises two fields lying on the northern edge of Harrogate. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. However, there are negative social effects arising from the poor accessibility to local services, although there is good to a bus service, and the local primary school is likely to require expansion. Some potential effects on biodiversity and the historic environment have been identified but these should be capable of mitigation. Negative environmental effects arise from the high sensitivity of the landscape which has limited or no capacity to accommodate development, the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land, protected trees and negative impact on local distinctiveness.</p>										

Site Ref: H69 (Housing): Land to the east of Knox Hill, Harrogate
Recommendation October 2016 Consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.
Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, loss of woodland/trees, landscape, pedestrian access, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.17 Site H69

Site Ref: H70 (Housing): Land east of Whinney Lane, Harrogate								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG						Site size capable of delivering 30 dwellings plus. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG						Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility and help meet a local shortfall.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R					Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N						Can meet recreational needs of area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	Y	R	R	Y	Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail, local primary school, GP and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	R	O	Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not result in loss of woodland/trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	O	Y	N	Potential to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land. Previously developed land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	N		Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG					Bus stop not within 400m (50+ dwellings). Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O							Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	O	DG	Buildings on site are capable of reuse/conversion. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a						Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG							Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.

Site Ref: H70 (Housing): Land east of Whinney Lane, Harrogate

Summary: The site consists of an 'L' shaped parcel of land to the south of Whinney Lane wrapping around Ashville College playing fields and linking up with the former police training college to the west of Yew Tree Lane. There are negative landscape effects, and potential adverse effects in relation to biodiversity. The site is however large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a negative effect on local distinctiveness and the potential to harm the significance of a heritage asset but mitigation is possible and some buildings on site are capable of reuse/conversion. In relation to social effects the site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided, which also contributes to positive economic effects by creating conditions for business success. Further positive social effects relate to the potential for mixed use development on the site, including the provision of community facilities, some accessibility to local services, and the site is able to meet its own recreation needs and help meet a local shortfall in sports provision. Negative environmental effects relate to the potential of the site to adversely affect the AQMA, and a potential adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems require substantial mitigation, and there is poor connectivity to cycle routes.

Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. This relates to the sensitivity of the landscape to be impacted by change. However, the landscape has some capacity to accept development provided that significant green infrastructure/mitigation measures are carried out and to limit development to eastern areas of the site. The site requirements require the provision of green infrastructure and a concept plan will consider the extent of built form. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into consideration mitigation measures.

Key Mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, landscape, air quality, adverse effects on water courses, transport and accessibility, harm to significance of a heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.18 Site H70

Knareborough Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: K17 (Mixed Use): Former Cattle Market, Knareborough									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N							Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	DG	O	Y	LG	DG	LG		Good accessibility to local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	N		N	?	N	N		No adverse effects identified. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	DG	Y	?	DG	n/a	R		Clean up of contaminated land. Unlikely to have an impact on the Air Quality objectives. Neutral or slight effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Over 75% is previously-developed. Close to major road and railway.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	LG	DG	DG		N		No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to existing cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG						Bus stop within 400m of the site. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation is possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DG	DG	DG	N		Provides for the regeneration of a visually unattractive area. Buildings on site that are capable of re-use or conversion. Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG	n/a							Site is suitable for employment use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses .
<p>Summary: The site comprises a vacant brownfield site within the town centre boundary of Knareborough. No adverse effects on biodiversity however there are likely to be adverse effects on heritage assets which could be mitigated for. In relation to social effects the site size allows for affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success however there is a likely negative impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to local services and open space/outdoor sports facilities. Positive environmental effect include the cleaning up of visually unattractive and potentially contaminated land.</p>									

Site Ref: K17 (Mixed Use): Former Cattle Market, Knaresborough
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. This site is a brownfield regeneration opportunity in an accessible town centre location.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, proximity to railway, harm to significance of heritage asset.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations.

Table 6.19 Site K17

Site Ref: K23 (Housing): Land north of Bar Lane and east of Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size allows for affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	O	R	R	R	Y		Some accessibility to local services but poor access to rail services, secondary school, GP surgery and shopping.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y		N	?	Y	Y		Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - substantial mitigation required. Potential loss of woodland or trees - mitigation possible. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - characteristics susceptible to change. Medium landscape capacity - able to accommodate some development - mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	R	Y	R		Potential to have an impact on air quality objectives. Some adverse effects of additional surface water - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Major road close to site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	O	O	N			Some transport and/or accessibility problems - mitigation possible. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to existing cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues - mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m. Site wholly within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of greenfield land. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N								There is no Conservation Area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N		Neutral impact.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: The site is a field on the northern edge of Knaresborough. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to provide affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. The site is also accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports, can meet the recreational needs of the area and has some accessibility to local services but this is poor to rail services, secondary school, GP and shopping facilities. The local primary school is also at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified which would require substantial mitigation, the loss of trees/woodland could also be mitigated and the landscape has the capacity to accommodate some development. There would be negative impacts from the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land and the potential for impacts on air quality.									

Site Ref: K23 (Housing): Land north of Bar Lane and east of Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and there was a need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, impact on air quality, biodiversity, loss of trees, landscape.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.20 Site K23

Site Ref: K24 (Housing): Land at Halfpenny Lane and south of Water Lane, Knaresborough										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	R	R	Y			Some accessibility to local services but poor access to rail services, secondary school and GP surgery.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	DG	DG	LG	?	O	O			Significant adverse effects but site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space. Need not lead to the loss of woodland or trees and potential for significant woodland creation. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	R	Y	N			Potential to adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	R	R	R		N			Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Significant barrier to accessibility making car use more attractive.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									There is no Conservation Area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	DG			Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: The site comprises open fields adjacent to recently completed Halfpenny Lane development. Significant adverse effects on biodiversity and some adverse landscape impacts where mitigation is limited. The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural greenspace and significant woodland planting. In relation to social effects the site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities and has some accessibility to local services. Development of the site does have the potential to adversely affect the AQMA, and there would be a adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. Mixed use development could be accommodated on this site.</p>										
<p>Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.</p>										

Site Ref: K24 (Housing): Land at Halfpenny Lane and south of Water Lane, Knaresborough

Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on ecology, largely as a result of the potential adverse impacts on the nearby SSSI from recreational disturbance. To mitigate this, the site requirements require on-site green infrastructure to contribute to creating a wider network of connected green infrastructure that provides circular recreational routes. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.

Key mitigation requirements in relation to : primary education, biodiversity, landscape, air quality.

Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.21 Site K24

Site Ref: K25 (Housing): Land at Highfield Farm, Knaresborough									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility in a ward with shortfall of provision.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	R	R	LG		Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, primary and secondary school, GP surgery, local shopping facilities
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	N	?	O	O		Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be possible. The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space and significant woodland creation. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/low landscape sensitivity:area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	R	Y	R		Potential to adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	R	?	O	R	R	DG			Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial new infrastructure provision. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Significant barrier to accessibility making car use more attractive.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	LG						Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	DG		Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses

Site Ref: K25 (Housing): Land at Highfield Farm, Knaresborough
Summary: The site comprises open fields adjacent to the extant planning commitment at Manse Farm. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity and landscape but mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural greenspace and significant woodland planting. In relation to social effects the site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities and has some accessibility to local services. Development of the site does have the potential to adversely affect the AQMA, and impact on local distinctiveness and there would be a adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. Mixed use development could be accommodated on this site.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and it represents an urban extension to Knaresborough.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, air quality, adverse effects on water courses, transport and accessibility, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.22 Site K25

Site Ref: K37 (Housing): Land at Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough									
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Site is within 1km of a play area or amenity open space and/or 3km of an outdoor sport facility and is large enough to accommodate new/play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	R	R	R	O	Poor accessibility to local services: but accessible to bus service and major employment area.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	DG	DG	N	?	O	O		Significant adverse effects. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees/potential new woodland creation. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity. Medium/low capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	R	Y	R		The site is unlikely to contain any contaminated land. Potential to adversely affect an Air Quality Management Area. Some adverse effects on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water- impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield site. 50% or more grade 3 agricultural land. A major road lies close to the site - A6055.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	DG	O	N			Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m . Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N		Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.

Site Ref: K37 (Housing): Land at Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough
Summary: Located to the west of Boroughbridge Road and to the south of Farnham Lake South SINC. Positive social effects arise as the site is large enough to provide a significant amount of affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and is large enough to accommodate a new facility and help meet a local shortfall. Limited accessibility to local services but the site is accessible to a bus service and major employment area. The local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Significant adverse effects on biodiversity identified due to proximity to a SINC to the north but the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Negative impacts identified for landscape impact and the historic environment but some opportunities exist for mitigation. The site has potential to adversely affect and Air Quality Management Area.
Recommendation October 2016 Consultation: Not to allocate
Amendment to Allocation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on ecology, largely as a result of the potential adverse impact on the SINC to the north through increased recreational disturbance. To mitigate this, the site requirements require on-site green infrastructure to contribute to creating a wider network of connected green infrastructure as well as providing a buffer for the SINC. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to : primary education, biodiversity, landscape, air quality, harm to significance of a heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.23 Site K37

Ripon Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: R1 (Housing): Land adjacent to 63 Bondgate, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	R	LG								Site size does not allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N								Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreational or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	O	R	O	Y	LG			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to secondary education and rail services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	N	N		N	?	N	N			No adverse effects identified. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	DG	Y	?	DG	?	N			Clean up contaminated land. Unlikely to impact on air quality. Neutral or slight effects on nearby watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Brownfield site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	DG	O	N				No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Good provision for pedestrians. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources, and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Brownfield site.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	DG									Positive effect on significance of a designated heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	DG	N			Demolition of buildings would be required. Site redevelopment provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	R	n/a								Loss of employment site.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	R									Site is only being proposed for housing but provides a useful supply of low grade employment land.
Summary: This is a brownfield site within the city where development will result in positive environmental effects. In relation to social effects the site will allow affordable housing to be provided and the local primary school has spare capacity. However the site will not contribute towards the recreation needs of Ripon where a shortfall has been identified. There is some accessibility to local services but poor connectivity to cycle routes. Whilst development for housing will result in the loss of an employment site it is considered that on balance the benefits of the site for housing provision out-weigh the loss of this employment site.										
Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology . It provides for the re-development of a brownfield site within the city centre.										
Key mitigation requirements in relation to : improved connectivity to cycle routes.										

Site Ref: R1 (Housing): Land adjacent to 63 Bondgate, Ripon

Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.24 Site R1

Site Ref: R5 (Housing): Land north of King s Mead, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size allows for affordable housing.All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Opportunity to meet recreation needs of the city in addition to its own needs, however topography may limit this.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	O	R	Y			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to bus and rail services, schools and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Primary school likely to be near or at capacity and may require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	O	DG	N	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects- mitigation should be possible. Loss of woodland but siting/scale or substantial mitigation should enable development. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - area able to accommodate some development - mitigation possible in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			No impact on air quality. Some adverse effects of additional surface water but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	DG	DG	N				Some transport/accessibility related problems including cumulative impacts but can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	LG							Bus stop not within 400m.50% or more of site within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources, and increase energy and water consumption and waste.Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									There is no conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N			Neutral impacts.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: Located on the northern edge of Ripon. There are no environmental effects which cannot be mitigated but the site slopes significantly to the east and would result in the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. The provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation and support business success realising positive social effects. Whilst site size may enable the recreational needs of the city to be met in addition to its own needs topography may limit this. There is only some access to local services. Further negative social effects arise from the school being at or near capacity.										
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.										
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and there was a need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure										
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity,loss of woodland, landscape, transport/accessibility, improved connectivity to cycle routes.										

Site Ref: R5 (Housing): Land north of King s Mead, Ripon

Generic and site specific requirements:included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.25 Site R5

Site Ref: R6 (Housing): Land at Springfield Close Farm, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	O		Poor accessibility to local services; but some accessibility to major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	N	?	R	R	O		Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High Landscape sensitivity- not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have an impact on the achievement of Air Quality objectives. Some adverse effects on watercourses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	DG	O	N				Minor transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient pedestrian routes. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG							Not within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: A well screened site on the edge of the built up area with some potential adverse environmental effects in relation to biodiversity, harm to the significance of a heritage asset, and impact on local distinctiveness, but mitigation should be possible. The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space. Negative impacts include loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. In relation to social effects the site will allow affordable housing to be provided reducing social isolation, and positive economic benefits are achieved by creating conditions for business success. Further positive social effects result from the site being accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities and providing the opportunity to also contribute to meeting the recreation needs of the area. Negative social effects relate to the local primary school which is likely to be at or near capacity and may require expansion and poor accessibility to local services, although there is some accessibility to a major area of employment. Transport and accessibility issues can be overcome but there is poor provision for cyclists.</p>										

Site Ref: R6 (Housing): Land at Springfield Close Farm, Ripon
Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. This relates to the sensitivity of the landscape to be impacted by change. However, the landscape has some capacity to accept development with an appropriate layout and adequate tree planting. Due to ground conditions, the development density is reduced and the site requirements require the retention of protected trees and that existing tree planting is augmented by new planting. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into consideration mitigation measures
Key mitigation requirements in relation to : primary education, biodiversity, landscape, provision for cyclists, harm to the significance of a heritage asset, improvement to local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.26 Site R6

Site Ref: R8 (Housing): Land at West Lane, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG								Site size is large enough to deliver new play area and new outdoor sports facility to help meet identified shortfall.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Opportunity to meet recreation needs of the area in addition to its own needs
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	R	Y	O			Some accessibility to local facilities; but poor accessibility to rail, primary and secondary schools and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y	DG	LG	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation should be possible. May result in loss of woodland or trees- mitigation possible. Site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity and capacity: some development can be accommodated- can be mitigated in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	R	Y	N			Potential to affect designated air quality management area. Surface water effects can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	DG	N				Significant transport and/or accessibility/cumulative impact problems-substantial mitigation required. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation possible. Severence is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Not within 400m of a bus stop (50+dwellings). Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources, and increase energy and water consumption and waste.Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	DG			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: Located on the south-western edge of the built up area of Ripon and to the west of Quarry Moor SSSI. Some potential adverse environmental effects in relation to biodiversity and landscape but impacts can be mitigated and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Further potential adverse effects relate to the potential of the site to adversely affect an Air Quality Management Area and development will lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. There are positive social effects as site size allows for the provision of a significant amount of affordable housing, which also has positive economic effects through the creation of conditions for business success. Further positive social effects derive from the site being large enough to deliver a new play area and outdoor sports facility to help meet an identified shortfall, some accessibility to local facilities, and access to a local primary school which is likely to have spare capacity. Transport and accessibility issues can be mitigated but there is poor connectivity to cycle routes.</p>										

Site Ref: R8 (Housing): Land at West Lane, Ripon
Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. The site now has the benefit of planning permission for housing
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, loss of woodland, air quality, transport and accessibility, connectivity to cycle routes, impact on historic environment and local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.27 Site R8

Site Ref: R23 (Housing): Former Ripon Cathedral Choir School										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	O								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Development would affect existing sporting or recreational facility.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	R								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Contains features of recreation or amenity value which will be lost.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	O	R	R	R	R	O		Some accessibility to local services; poor accessibility to rail, secondary school, GP, shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R	DG	LG	?	Y	LG			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity-mitigation possible. Loss of ancient woodland/aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by TPO. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Landscape sensitivity: medium. Capacity: high medium - can accommodate development with mitigation and enhancement.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	Y	?	N			Potential to adversely affect designated Air Quality Management Area. Surface water effects can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Previously developed land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	DG	DG	N				Some transport/and accessibility related problems, including cumulative impacts but can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access services and facilities. Severence is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Not within 400m of a bus stop (50+ dwellings). Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources, and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Brownfield site.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of a heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	O	N			Some buildings on site are capable of reuse/conversion. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a									Site only being proposed for residential use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: Located to the south-west of the built up area of Ripon this is the site of a former school and associated sports fields. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity and landscape but mitigation possible and the site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space. But there are adverse environmental effects as development is likely to result in loss of ancient woodland/veteran trees or those protected by TPO and has the potential to adversely affect an Air Quality Management Area. In relation to social effects the site size allows for the provision of affordable housing, which also has positive economic benefits as it contributes towards the creation of conditions for business success. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to meet the needs of the local area, (however development of the whole site would result in the loss of existing facilities), has some accessibility to local services and facilities and a primary school with spare capacity.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation in association with R24.</p>										

Site Ref: R23 (Housing): Former Ripon Cathedral Choir School
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: impact on existing sporting facility, biodiversity, loss of trees/woodland, air quality, transport /accessibility issues, connectivity to cycle routes.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.28 Site R23

Site Ref: R24 (Housing): Deverell Barracks, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG	R							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Large enough to accommodate new outdoor sports facility to help meet identified need. Would affect existing sporting facility.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	R								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Contains features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	O	R	R	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to bus service, rail station, primary school, GP, local shopping facilities and major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	N	?	LG	LG			Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium/low landscape sensitivity: - area capable of accommodating development with mitigation and enhancement.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	R	O	?	DG	?	N			Potential to affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Some adverse effects on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 75-100% previously developed land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	DG	O	N				Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Some pedestrian access issues- mitigation possible.. Severence can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m . Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									There is no Conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	DG	DG			Demolition of buildings would be required but site redevelopment provides an opportunity for high quality design. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	R	n/a								Loss of employment site.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: R24 (Housing): Deverell Barracks, Ripon
<p>Summary: This is the site of the former Deverell Barracks currently being disposed of by the MOD together with the adjacent Claro Barracks (Site R25). A brownfield site with some adverse environmental effects but mitigation is possible. Negative environmental effects relate to the site's potential to affect a designated Air Quality Management Area and this will need to be investigated further in association with the need to address significant transport impacts. In relation to social effects the site is capable of delivering significant affordable housing reducing social isolation, but will have an adverse effect on primary school provision and may require expansion of the local primary school. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility to help meet identified need in the city. In this respect there is the opportunity to retain existing sports facilities on the site. There is poor accessibility to local services. Provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme will have positive economic effects providing an opportunity for high quality design. Development of this site in association with the adjacent Claro Barracks provides the opportunity to bring forward wider environmental, social and economic effects and provide the opportunity for high quality design.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation in association with R25. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. This is a brownfield re-development opportunity within the City development limit.</p>
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to : sporting facilities, biodiversity, loss of employment site, air quality, transport, Master planning with R24 and R27.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific requirements:included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations</p>

Table 6.29 Site R24

Site Ref: R25 (Mixed use): Claro Barracks, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG	O							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Large enough to accommodate new outdoor sports facility to help meet identified need. Would affect existing sport facility but replacement can be provided.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	R								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Contains features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	LG	DG	N	?	Y	Y			No adverse effects identified. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - Some adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity that may be mitigated in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	R	O	?	DG	?	N			Clean up of contaminated land. Potential to adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Some adverse effects on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Previously developed land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	DG	O	N				Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Convenient pedestrian routes. Severence can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources, and increase energy and water consumption and wasteBrownfield site.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									There is no Conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	DG	DG			Some buildings on site are capable of conversion and site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	R	n/a								Loss of employment site.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: R25 (Mixed use): Claro Barracks, Ripon
<p>Summary: This is the site of the former Claro Barracks currently being disposed of by the MOD together with Deverell Barracks (Site R 24). A brownfield site with some adverse environmental effects on landscape and visual amenity but mitigation is possible. Negative environmental effects arise as the site has the potential to affect a designated Air Quality Management Area and this will need to be investigated further in association with significant transport impacts. Positive social effects arise from the site being capable of delivering significant affordable housing reducing social isolation, but there will be an adverse effect on primary school provision which may require expansion of the local school. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports area and is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility to help meet an identified need in the city. There is also the potential to retain existing sports facilities on the site. Retention of the technical employment area to the west of the site would provide a significant employment asset for the city resulting in positive economic effects. Mixed-use development can be accommodated as part of a masterplan for this site and the adjacent Deverell Barracks site bringing wider environmental, social and economic benefits to the city and providing the opportunity for high quality design.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation in association with R24. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. This is a brownfield re-development opportunity within the City development limit.</p>
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to : sporting facilities, biodiversity, loss of employment site, air quality, transport and accessibility, Master Planning with R24 and R27.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific requirements:included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations</p>

Table 6.30 Site R25

Site Ref: R27 (Housing): Laver Banks, Clothholme Road, Ripon										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	O	R	R	R			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail, primary school, GP, shopping and employment
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	LG	DG	N	?	O	Y			Significant adverse effects on biodiversity. Need not result in loss of woodland or trees. Large enough to incorporate natural / semi-natural greenspace and green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity - characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium landscape capacity - able to accommodate some development proposed - mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	R	O	?	LG	?	N			Clean up of contaminated land. Potential to adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area. Some adverse effects of additional surface water on nearby watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Utilises brownfield land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O		N			Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Some pedestrian access issues - mitigation possible. Severence can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	O							Bus stop not within 400m. 50% or more within flood zone 2.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Utilises brownfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No conservation area or designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DG	R	DG	N			Will enable regeneration of unattractive site. Demolition required. Will enable high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site only being proposed for residential use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will encourage investment and support local business expansion.

Site Ref: R27 (Housing): Laver Banks, Clothholme Road, Ripon
Summary: There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. The site has some accessibility to local services although this is poor to rail services, primary school, and GP and shopping facilities and employment. The local primary school is likely to be at or near capacity. Significant transport/accessibility problems have been identified and would require substantial mitigation. The landscape has the capacity to accommodate some development with mitigation and development would provide the opportunity to regenerate an unattractive site. Negative environmental effects arise from the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land, adverse effects on biodiversity, impact on air quality and development within an area at risk of flooding.
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on ecology. The site supports important semi-natural habitats, including locally and nationally priority habitat. To mitigate this impact the net developable area is reduced in order that key areas of the site remain undeveloped as green infrastructure. A masterplan is being prepared for this site and the adjoining barracks sites (R24/R25). The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, air quality, transport and accessibility, Master Planning with R24 and R25.
Generic and site specific requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.31 Site R27

Boroughbridge Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: B2 (Housing): Land west of Leeming Lane, Langthorpe									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services: but good accessibility to bus route offering a good quality bus service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	LG	DG	N	?	Y	O		No adverse biodiversity effects identified/net gains. Need not result in loss of trees/woodland. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity:site able to accommodate some development but mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	O	N		Potential to affect achievement of Air Quality objectives. Some adverse effects on surface water/ground water but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield land. Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	DG	N			Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but can be addressed. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG						Within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N		Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: Located to the north of Langthorpe and north of Boroughbridge. Some potential adverse environmental effects but mitigation should be possible, including the provision of new natural green space, adding to green infrastructure. However, development would result in the loss of a greenfield site of Grade 3 agricultural land. In relation to social effects the site will allow affordable housing to be provided reducing social isolation, but will have an adverse effect on primary school provision. The site has poor accessibility to local services, but is 400m or closer to a bus route offering a good quality bus service. Provision of affordable housing will encourage investment and local business expansion having positive economic effects.									

Site Ref: B2 (Housing): Land west of Leeming Lane, Langthorpe
Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, landscape, transport, harm to significance of heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.32 Site B2

Site Ref: B4 (Housing): Land north of Aldborough Gate, Boroughbridge										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to accommodate a new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	LG	O	DG	O			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail station and primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	O	DG	N	?	Y	Y			Some adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation should be possible. Likely to result in loss of woodland/trees - full mitigation not possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: landscape can accommodate some development - mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	N			Unlikely to have an impact on the achievement of the Air Quality objectives. Some adverse effects on surface water/ground water but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield land. Loss of Grade 2 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	N				Significant transport and/ or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but can be addressed. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	DG			Mixed use can be accommodated
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: This is a large greenfield site to the southeast of the built up area of the town. There are some potential adverse effects on biodiversity and loss of woodland but mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Medium landscape sensitivity but the landscape can accommodate development with mitigation. Adverse environmental effects include the loss of Grade 2 Agricultural land. There are significant transport/accessibility impacts which require mitigation. There are positive social effects: the site is capable of delivering a significant amount of affordable housing which will help reduce social inclusion and is accessible to existing open space and large enough to accommodate a new play area. Development will have an adverse effect on primary school provision. There is some accessibility to local services. Positive economic effects is the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme which encourages investment and local business expansion.</p>										

Site Ref: B4 (Housing): Land north of Aldborough Gate, Boroughbridge
Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, transport,
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.33 Site B4

Site Ref: B10 (Housing) Old Caravan Park Langthorpe										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	DG	DG	LG	?	DG	DG			No adverse effects on biodiversity. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Low landscape sensitivity - characteristics are robust. High landscape capacity - site able to accommodate proposed level of development, mitigation opportunities.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	DG	n/a	N			Unlikely to have impact on air quality objectives. Some adverse effects of additional surface water with mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Contains brownfield land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	O		N			No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access issues - mitigation possible. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Site is within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	DG	N			Demolition required. Can accommodate mixed use development.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
Summary: The site is currently in use as a caravan park and lies on the northern edge of Boroughbridge. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. Negative social effects arise from the poor accessibility to all local services and the local primary school is likely to require expansion. No adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified and the landscape has the capacity to accommodate development. There would be negative environmental effects through the loss of Grade 1/2 agricultural land.										

Site Ref: B10 (Housing) Old Caravan Park Langthorpe
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and there was a need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: accessibility, primary education, cycle routes and pedestrian access.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.34 Site B10

Site Ref: B11 (Housing): Land at the Bungalow, Boroughbridge										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to accommodate a new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N								Site does not have any cultural/recreational value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	O	LG	O	DG	O			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to a rail station.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	N		N	?	N	N			No potential adverse effects identified. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	Y	?	DG	n/a	N			Potential to affect achievement of Air Quality objectives. Neutral or slight effects of additional surface water on nearby water courses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 75-100% previously developed land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but can be addressed. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Will utilise brown field land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No adverse effects identified.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	N	N			Demolition of buildings required.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: This site is a brownfield site within the built up area of Boroughbridge which lies to the south of the town centre and comprises a small holiday caravan park. There are no adverse environmental effects identified. There are positive social effects as the site size allows for the provision of affordable housing which will help reduce social isolation and is large enough to accommodate a new play area. There is some accessibility to local services. Negative effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and which may require expansion. Provision of affordable housing as part of a scheme encourages investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. re-development of a brownfield site within the development limit</p>										
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, provision for cyclists and pedestrians.</p>										

Site Ref: B11 (Housing): Land at the Bungalow, Boroughbridge

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.35 Site B11

Site Ref: B12 (Housing): Land at Stump Cross, Boroughbridge									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable dwellings. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	O	R	R	R		Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail, primary school, GP, local shopping facilities, Major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	O	DG	N	?	R	R		Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation should be possible. Likely to result in loss of woodland/trees - full mitigation not possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity -limited or no capacity to accommodate development- few mitigation opportunities.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	O	R		Potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on surface water/ground water but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield land Grade 2 agricultural land. A major road lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	R	N			Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues - mitigation possible. Significant barrier to accessibility.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG						Not within 400m of a bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N								No conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	DG		Mixed use development can be accommodated on this site.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion
<p>Summary: A large flat site in agricultural use on the southern edge of Boroughbridge, located to the east of the A168. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but mitigation is possible and whilst development is likely to result in the loss of trees/woodland the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Negative landscape effects as there is limited or no capacity to accommodate development with few opportunities for mitigation. Site development also has the potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives and will lead to the loss of a greenfield site classed as Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive social effects are derived as site size is large enough to deliver a significant amount of affordable housing which also contributes to positive economic effects by creating the conditions for business success. Further positive social effects are achieved as the site is accessible to open space/out door sports facilities and can also meet the needs of the local area, and has some accessibility to local services. Negative social effects arise as the local school is likely to be at or near capacity and may require expansion, and the site's location presents a significant barrier to accessibility.</p>									

Site Ref: B12 (Housing): Land at Stump Cross, Boroughbridge
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character due to the scale of the proposal in the countryside. However, there are opportunities for mitigation through the provision of significant green infrastructure and to create effective links with the existing town edge. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, loss of woodland/trees, landscape, transport, significant barrier to accessibility.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.36 Site B12

Site Ref: B18 (Housing): Old Poultry Farm, Leeming Lane, Langthorpe										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable dwellings. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	DG		N	?	Y	O			No adverse effects on biodiversity. Development need not result in loss of woodland/trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - characteristics susceptible to change. Medium/low landscape capacity - site not able to accommodate proposed level of development, mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	LG	R	N			Potential to have impact on air quality objectives Some adverse effects of additional surface water but mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 50-74% previously developed land. Greenfield land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	O		N			Some transport and/or accessibility problems addressed through developer funded mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian issues - mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Within 400m of a bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									Neutral
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DG	R		N	N		Buildings capable of conversion. Some buildings may require demolition.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion.
<p>Summary: The site comprises a number of former poultry sheds. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. There are further positive effects from the accessibility of the site to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and it can meet the recreational needs of the area. There are negative social effects in that the site has poor accessibility to all local services and the primary school will need expansion. No adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified but the landscape has a medium/low capacity to accommodate development. Development would involve the loss of Grade 1 agricultural land,</p>										

Site Ref: B18 (Housing): Old Poultry Farm, Leeming Lane, Langthorpe
Recommendation October 2016 Consultation: Not to Allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology and there was a need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure. This provides for the re-development of dis-used poultry sheds.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, landscape, transport.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.37 Site B18

Site Ref: B21 (Housing): Land at Aldborough Gate, Boroughbridge										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Large site with potential for mixed uses, incorporating community facility(ies). Adverse impact on local schools.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	O	R	O	R	R			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail service, secondary school, shopping facilities and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	O	DG	N	?	R	O			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. May result in loss of woodland/ trees - mitigation possible. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity. Medium/ Low landscape capacity to accommodate development proposed - mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	O	N			Potential to impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of green field site. Loss of grade 2 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	N				Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m with potential for improvement. Within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	DG			Negative impact on local distinctiveness can be mitigated. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.

Site Ref: B21 (Housing): Land at Aldborough Gate, Boroughbridge
Summary: Located to the south-east of Boroughbridge and to the east of the secondary school. Some potential adverse environmental effects in relation to the historic environment, local distinctiveness and biodiversity where mitigation is possible, and in relation to landscape, where the opportunities for mitigation are more limited. Whilst development of the site would result in loss of a greenfield site of Grade 2 agricultural land, it is large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. In relation to social effects the development of the site will allow affordable housing to be provided, reducing social isolation, and is large enough to help meet a local shortfall in sports provision. Development will have an adverse effect on primary school provision. There is some accessibility to local services with the potential to improve bus services and the site has the potential to incorporate a community facility(ies). Provision of affordable housing will encourage investment and local business expansion having positive economic effects.
Recommendation October 2016 Consultation: Not to allocate
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation: Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. This relates to the sensitivity of the landscape to be impacted by change. However, the opportunity to provide robust green infrastructure to reduce adverse effects exists. The provision of green infrastructure is set out in the site requirements. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, transport, harm to significance of heritage asset and negative impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.38 Site B21

Masham Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: M8 (Housing): Land north of Swinton Road, Masham										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	O	R	LG			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail services, a secondary school and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R	DG	N	?	O	Y			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity- mitigation should be possible. Likely to result in loss of ancient woodland/aged or veteran trees and /or trees protected by TPO. Site large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space, including woodland. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High to medium landscape sensitivity: the area is capable of accommodating some development but may only be mitigated in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to impact on achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse surface effects on water courses but mitigation should be possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems, but poor connectivity to suitable cycle routes. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian and safety issues but can be mitigated. Severence is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Site not within 400m of bus stop Within Flood Zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	N			Demolition of buildings/structures required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: M8 (Housing): Land north of Swinton Road, Masham
Summary: A green field site on the south western edge of the town comprising parts of two agricultural fields. Positive social effects relate to the provision of affordable housing, accessibility to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities, and the ability of the site to also meet the recreational needs of the area. Negative social effects result from the local primary school being at or near capacity and may require expansion and there is limited accessibility to local services. Environmental effects can be mitigated but will be more difficult in relation to landscape. The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space including woodland. Whilst some harm has been identified in relation to local distinctiveness there are opportunities for mitigation and improvement, but development will lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Transport and accessibility issues can also be mitigated. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, loss of woodland/trees, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.39 Site M8

Site Ref: M13 (Housing): Land at Thorpe Road (smaller site), Masham										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	LG	R	Y			Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail services, a secondary school and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R	DG	LG	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects- mitigation should be possible. Loss of ancient woodland/aged or veteran trees and o/ or tress protected by TPO. Site large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space, including woodland. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity - key distinctive characteristics are vulnerable to change. Medium landscape capacity - able to accommodate scale of development - mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have impact on Air Quality objectives. Some adverse effects on water courses but mitigation should be possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land. 100% greenfield site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	R	R	DG	N				No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access. Severence is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Site not within 400m of bus stop. Within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A generally flat green field site east of Thorpe Road on the southern approach to Masham. The site comprises a rectangular field in arable use and a further parcel of agricultural land immediately to the north which wraps around Ibbetson Close. Positive social effects relate to the provision of a significant amount of affordable housing, accessibility to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities, and the ability of the site to also meet the recreational needs of the area. Negative social effects result from the local primary school being at or near capacity and may require expansion and limited accessibility to local services. Environmental effects can be mitigated but will be more difficult in relation to historic environment. The site is large enough to</p>										

Site Ref: M13 (Housing): Land at Thorpe Road (smaller site), Masham
incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space including woodland. Whilst some harm has been identified in relation to local distinctiveness there are opportunities for mitigation and improvement, but development will lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Transport and accessibility issues can also be mitigated but there is poor provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, loss of woodland/trees, landscape, poor provision for cycling and pedestrians, harm to significance of heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.40 Site M13

Pateley Bridge Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: P1 (Housing): Land south of Ashfield Court (smaller site), Pateley Bridge										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	LG	R	R	Y			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, primary school, GP surgery and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	R	DG	N	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects but easy to mitigate. Loss of trees protected by a TPO. The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural greenspace. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	LG	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses - but mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield site. No loss of grade 1,2, or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	LG	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Good provision for cyclists. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	DG	N			Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: P1 (Housing): Land south of Ashfield Court (smaller site), Pateley Bridge
Summary: The site comprises open fields on the edge of the built up area. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity, the historic environment and landscape but mitigation is possible. The site size allows for a significant amount of affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the creation of conditions for business success. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities, has some accessibility to local services and its development would provide the opportunity for high quality design. Development of the site does not involve the loss of good quality agricultural land. Negative social effects occur as there would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, loss of trees protected by TPO, landscape, harm to significance of a heritage asset.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.41 Site P1

Site Ref: P5 (Housing): Grassfield Court, Pateley Bridge										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N								Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	LG	O	R	R			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, primary school, local shopping facilities and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	O		N	?	O	O			Some adverse effects but easy to mitigate. Likely to result in loss of trees/woodland - full mitigation not possible. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	Y	?	O	LG	N			No impact on air quality. Neutral or slight effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Up to 24% previously developed land. No grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	LG	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Good provision for cyclists. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	DG	N			Buildings on site capable of re-use/conversion. Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: The site comprises a large garden on the edge of the built up area. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity, the historic environment and landscape but mitigation is possible. Site size allows for affordable housing which will help support existing businesses. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities, has some accessibility to local services and its development would provide the opportunity for high quality design as well as utilising brownfield land. There would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion.										
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology										

Site Ref: P5 (Housing): Grassfield Court, Pateley Bridge

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, loss of trees/woodlands, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.42 Site P5

Site Ref: P7 (Housing): Former Highways Depot, Pateley Bridge									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	O	DG	DG	R		Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	Y		LG	?	Y	LG		No adverse effects identified. Potential impact on TPO trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	DG	LG	N		No impact on the achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Up to 100% previously developed land. 50% or more grade 4 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	LG	O	DG		N		No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Good provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access issues which can be mitigated. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	na	LG						Bus stop within 400m. 50% of the site within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land as part of the development.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	DG								Positive effect on significance of a designated heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	na	na	na	DG	R	DG	N		Provides for regeneration of disused highways depot. Demolition of buildings would be required. Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	R	R							Loss of employment site accessible by public transport.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: The site comprises a large garden on the edge of the built up area. No adverse effects on biodiversity and the potential effects on the landscape can be mitigated. Development of the site however would have positive effects on a designated heritage asset. Site size allows for affordable housing which will help support existing businesses. There are further positive social effects as the site is accessible to open space/outdoor sports facilities, has some accessibility to local services and its development would provide the opportunity for high quality design as well as utilising brownfield land. There would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion.</p>									
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology . This provides for the re-development of a brownfield site within the town.</p>									

Site Ref: P7 (Housing): Former Highways Depot, Pateley Bridge

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, potential impact on TPO trees, landscape, pedestrian access.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.43 Site P7

Site Ref: P10 (Housing): Grassfield House, Pateley Bridge									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size allows for delivery of affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N							Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	LG	O	R	R		Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, primary school, GP surgery, local shopping facilities and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	R		N	?	O	O		Some adverse effects but easy to mitigate. Loss of ancient woodland/aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by TPO. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area only capable of accommodating limited development.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	Y	?	O	LG	N		Unlikely to have impact on air quality. Neutral or slight effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of some agricultural land although doesn't contain grade 1,2, or 3 agricultural land. Utilises brownfield land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	LG	DG	DG	N			No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Good provision for cyclists. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset and mitigation not possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	O	N		Buildings on site capable of conversion. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: Small site that forms part of the garden to the Grassfield Hotel. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities however is not large enough to help meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Whilst there is poor accessibility to some local services, there is good accessibility to the secondary school and a bus route with good quality service. There are some adverse effects on the natural environment that can be mitigated. Mitigation for adverse effects on heritage assets is not possible. Development would utilise brownfield land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion. Site could only be developed in conjunction with P1 and P5.									

Site Ref: P10 (Housing): Grassfield House, Pateley Bridge
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of the historic environment. This relates to the harm that would be caused to the setting of Grassfield country House Hotel, a grade II listed building. The site requirements require that development should seek to enhance the significance of the asset and its setting. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, protected trees/woodland, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.44 Site P10

Villages B - D Draft Allocation Sites

Birstwith Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: BW9 (Housing): Land to the south of Clint Bank, Birstwith								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG						Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N						Can meet recreation needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	O	R	DG	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services: but good accessibility to bus service, primary school and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG	N		?	Y	LG	Some potential effects on designated sites- mitigation should be possible. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: key characteristics susceptible to change. High/medium capacity to accommodate development with mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N	No impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	R	O	N		Significant transport/accessibility problems requiring developer funded mitigation to overcome. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG					Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N							No heritage assets affected.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N	Neutral impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a						Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG							Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: BW9 (Housing): Land to the south of Clint Bank, Birstwith
Summary: A small, broadly rectangular site forming part of a larger field in agricultural use. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. There is some accessibility to local services including good accessibility to a bus service, primary school and GP. But the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There are significant transport/accessibility problems but mitigation is possible and there is poor provision for cycling and pedestrians. Positive environmental effects occur as there is no adverse impact on the historic environment and landscape impacts can be mitigated. However this needs to be balanced with the loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, transport.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.45 Site BW9

Site Ref: BW10 (Housing): Land south of Wreaks Road (smaller site), Birstwith										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	DG	R	LG	DG	R			Poor accessibility to local services: but good accessibility to bus service, primary school, GP and shopping.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	R		LG	?	R	O			Some potential effects on designated sites- mitigation should be possible. Loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by TPO. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: high density of sensitive features. Landscape capacity medium/low: opportunities for mitigation limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	R			No impact on air quality. Some adverse impact on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve loss of grade 3 agricultural land. Noise from nearby mill.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	DG	N				No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Y									Unlikely to have effect on significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Site is not in a derelict or visually unattractive area and there are no buildings on site. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated. Cannot accommodate mixed use development.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a									Only proposed for residential use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: BW10 (Housing): Land south of Wreaks Road (smaller site), Birstwith
<p>Summary: The site comprises part of a grass field off Wreaks Road in the centre of Birstwith. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. There is some accessibility to local services including good accessibility to a bus service, primary school, GP and shopping, but the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There are no transport/accessibility problems, but poor provision for cycling and some pedestrian access and safety issues. Positive environmental effects occur as there is unlikely to be an adverse effect on the historic environment. There are potential adverse landscape impacts but mitigation is possible, and development will result in the loss of grade 3 agricultural land, but these need to be balanced with the wider positive effects described.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. In order to address some of the landscape impacts, the site size was reduced to. In addition the site requirements require a buffer of native trees to be planted along the south western boundary of the site to aid landscape mitigation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. This relates to the sensitivity of the landscape to be impacted by change.</p>
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, trees/woodland, public right of way, landscape, noise, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.</p>

Table 6.46 Site BW10

Bishop Monkton Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: BM2 (Housing): Former allotments off Knaresborough Road, Bishop Monkton										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	LG	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services except primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG	DG	N	?	Y	O			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be easy. Need not result in the loss of woodland/tress. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	O	O	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Good provision for cyclists. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Y									Unlikely to have effect on significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	DG	N			Site redevelopment provides opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: BM2 (Housing): Former allotments off Knaresborough Road, Bishop Monkton
Summary: A greenfield site on the west of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is poor accessibility to local services except primary school. There are some adverse effects on the natural environment but mitigation should be possible. There is unlikely to be effects on the built environment and development of the site would actually provide opportunities for good design. There are no transport problems and provision for cyclists is good however there are some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land however there is unlikely to be an impact on air quality. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, landscape, provision for pedestrians, severance.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan:Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.47 Site BM2

Site Ref: BM3 (Housing): Land at Church Farm, Bishop Monkton										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	LG	R	R	R	R			Poor accessibility to local services except primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG		LG	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be easy. Need not result in the loss of woodland/tress. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area capable of accommodating some development and mitigation possible in part
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. 100% greenfield.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	O	O		N			No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Good provision for cyclists. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A greenfield site on the southern end of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is poor accessibility to local services except primary school. There are some adverse effects on the built and natural environment but mitigation is possible. There are no transport problems and provision for cyclists is good however there are some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land however, development is unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>										

Site Ref: BM3 (Housing): Land at Church Farm, Bishop Monkton

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness,

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.48 Site BM3

Site Ref: BM4 (Housing): Land at Knaresborough Road, Bishop Monkton										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	O	R	R	R	R			Poor accessibility to local services except primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	N	?	Y	O			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation possible. Need not result in the loss of woodland/tress. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	O	O	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Good provision for cyclists. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Y									Unlikely to have effect on significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	DG	N			Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A greenfield site on the west of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is poor accessibility to local services except primary school. There are some adverse effects on the natural environment but mitigation should be possible. There is unlikely to be effects on the built environment and development of the site would actually provide opportunities for good design. There are no transport problems and provision for cyclists is good however there are some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>										

Site Ref: BM4 (Housing): Land at Knaresborough Road, Bishop Monkton
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: primary education, biodiversity, landscape,
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.49 Site BM4

Burton Leonard

Site Ref: BL9 (Housing): Alfred Hymas site, Burton Leonard										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	LG	R	R	DG	R			Poor accessibility to local services except primary school and local shopping.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG	DG	LG	?	DG	DG			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation should be possible. Need not result in the loss of woodland/trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Low landscape sensitivity: area capable of accommodating development with mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	DG	O	?	LG	N				Will clean up contaminated land. Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Utilises brownfield land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cycling. Convenient pedestrian routes. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	DG									Positive effect on significance of a designated heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	DG	N			Demolition of buildings would be required. Site re-development provides an opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	R	n/a								Loss of employment site. Site only being proposed for residential use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: BL9 (Housing): Alfred Hymas site, Burton Leonard
Summary: A mainly brownfield site close to the centre of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space. The local school is also likely to have spare capacity. There is poor accessibility to local services except primary school and local shopping. There are likely to be some adverse effects on the natural environment but mitigation is possible. Development of the site would utilise brownfield land and would have a positive benefits for the built environment. There are no transport/accessibility issues with convenient pedestrian routes but poor access to routes suitable for cycling. Negative economic effects result from the loss of an employment but some positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation October 2016 Consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides for the redevelopment of a brownfield site.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.50 Site BL9

Dacre Banks Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: DB5 (Housing): Land to the west of Dacre Banks (smaller site)										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size allows for 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	LG	DG	R			Poor accessibility to local services except bus services, GP surgery and local shopping.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	R		N	?	R	O			Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Loss of trees protected by TPO. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity. Medium/low landscape capacity: limited opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	LG	N			Potential to affect air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield site. No loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	DG	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity for cyclists. Some pedestrian access and safety issues - mitigation possible. Severance not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. No loss of Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site suitable for employment use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses .
<p>Summary: Greenfield site on the western side of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver a significant amount of affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and the primary school is likely to have spare capacity. Whilst there is poor accessibility to some local services there is good accessibility to a bus route with a good quality bus service as well as local shopping and health facilities. There are some adverse effects on the built and natural environment but mitigation should be possible. There are some transport problems including pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Development would not lead to the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										

Site Ref: DB5 (Housing): Land to the west of Dacre Banks (smaller site)
Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. This relates to the sensitivity of the landscape to be impacted by change. Landscape capacity is generally low but appropriate mitigation could help to reduce the adverse effects in part. In order to address landscape impacts and the site size was reduced, removing the northern part of the site which was on rising land. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: loss of TPO protected trees, landscape, provision for cyclists and pedestrians, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.51 Site DB5

Darley Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: DR1 (Housing): Land at Stumps Lane, Darley										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N								Not large enough to meet the recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	R	R	R			Poor accessibility to local services: but good accessibility to bus route offering a good quality bus service and a primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG		N	?	LG	LG			Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not result in loss of trees/woodland. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium/low landscape sensitivity: site able to accommodate some development with mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	?	N			Unlikely to have impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on surface water/ground water but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	O		N			No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No heritage asset will be affected.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: The site is located within Darley, to the south eastern end of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and the primary school is likely to have spare capacity. There is good accessibility to a bus route offering a good quality bus service and the local primary school. There are some potential adverse effects on the natural environment but these can be mitigated and there are no adverse effects on the built environment. There are no transport problems and pedestrian access and safety issues can be mitigated, but provision for cyclists is poor. Development would not lead to the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.										
Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.										

Site Ref: DR1 (Housing): Land at Stumps Lane, Darley

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, provision for cyclists and pedestrians, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.52 Site DR1

Site Ref: DR14 (Housing): Land at Sheepcote Lane (combined site), Darley										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Large enough to meet the recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	LG	Y	R	R	R			Poor accessibility to local services: but good accessibility to bus service, primary school and secondary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG		N	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not result in loss of trees/woodland. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity; distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity:site able to accommodate some development with mitigation
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	O	LG	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on nearby watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Utilises some brownfield land. Would not involve the loss of some grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	DG	DG	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems which mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian access. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	O	N			Buildings on site capable of conversion. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but opportunities for mitigation and improvement.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: The site is located to the south of the built up area of Darley. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and the primary school is likely to have spare capacity. There is good accessibility to a bus route offering a good quality bus service and the local primary school. There are some potential adverse effects on the natural and built environment but these can be mitigated. There are some transport problems but mitigation is possible and convenient and safe pedestrian access and safety but provision for cyclists is poor. Development would not lead to the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>										
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport and accessibility, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>										

Site Ref: DR14 (Housing): Land at Sheepcote Lane (combined site), Darley

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.53 Site DR14

Dishforth Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: DF4 (Housing): Land north east of Thornfield Avenue, Dishforth										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	R									Not accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	R	R	R			Poor accessibility to local services except bus services and primary school
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Local primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y	DG	LG	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation possible. May result in the loss of woodland/trees - mitigation possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area capable of accommodating some development and mitigation opportunities in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	R			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	O	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Poor provision for cyclists. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	LG							Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. 50% or more of the site in flood zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									There is no heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	DG	N			Site redevelopment provides opportunity for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: DF4 (Housing): Land north east of Thornfield Avenue, Dishforth
Summary: A greenfield site on the north eastern edge of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing and is large enough to meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space however it is not presently accessible to play area/amenity open space or outdoor sports. There is poor accessibility to local services except primary school and local shopping however the local primary school is likely to have spare capacity. There are likely to be some adverse effects on the natural environment which can be mitigated against. There are no transport problems however provision for cyclists is poor and there are some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land however there is unlikely to be an impact on air quality. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, loss of woodland/trees, landscape, proximity to major road, provision for cyclists and pedestrians,
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.54 Site DF4

Villages G - H Draft Allocation Sites

Goldsborough Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: GB2 (Housing): Land at Low Farm, Goldsborough										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N								Not large enough to meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	LG	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services except primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG		N	?	Y	O			Some potential adverse effects but easy to mitigate. Need not result in the loss of trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	DG	DG	N				No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: GB2 (Housing): Land at Low Farm, Goldsborough
Summary: The site comprises open fields on the edge of the village. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity, the historic environment, local distinctiveness and landscape but mitigation is possible. The site size allows for affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the support for existing businesses. There are further positive social effects as the site has good provision for pedestrians and access to open space/sports. Development of the site would involve the loss of agricultural land and there would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. The site has poor accessibility to local services except a primary school that is contained in the village.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.55 Site GB2

Site Ref: GB4 (Housing): Land adjacent to cricket ground, Goldsborough										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size capable of delivering All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	R	R	R	R		Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school, GP, shops and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	R	DG	LG	?	O	Y			No adverse impacts for biodiversity. Loss of ancient woodland/ aged or veteran trees and/ or trees protected by TPO. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity. Medium capacity: area capable of accomodating some development and mitigation opportunities in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield land. Loss of grade 2 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	DG	O	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access services and facilities. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Site lies within 400m of a bus stop. Site is wholly within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: The site lies adjacent to Goldsborough cricket ground to the north of the village. Positive social effects arise as the site is large enough to provide affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. The site has good access to bus services, primary school, a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and is large enough to meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse social effects arise from the poor accessibility to local services and the limited capacity of the local primary school which is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Negative impacts for biodiversity are identified as the loss of aged or veteran trees but the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Adverse landscape impacts can only be mitigated in part.										

Site Ref: GB4 (Housing): Land adjacent to cricket ground, Goldsborough
Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: loss of woodland/trees, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.56 Site GB4

Green Hammerton Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: GH2 (Housing): Land at New Lane, Green Hammerton										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	O	Y	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	Y	DG	LG	?	Y	Y			No adverse effects identified. May result in the loss of woodland/trees but mitigation possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public Right of Way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	DG	DG	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Poor provision for cyclists. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: GH2 (Housing): Land at New Lane, Green Hammerton
Summary: A greenfield site to the north east of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is good accessibility to local services except rail services, secondary school and major employment. There are no adverse effects on the natural environment identified however there are likely to be adverse effects on the built environment which can be mitigated. There are some transport problems which can be mitigated and provision for cyclists is poor however there is good provision for pedestrians. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: landscape, provision for cyclists, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.57 Site GH2

Site Ref: GH9 (Housing): Land west of B6265 and north of A59, Green Hammerton								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG						Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N						Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	LG	Y	R	Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	DG	LG	DG	N	?	R	R	No adverse effects identified. Need not result in the loss of trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: area has limited capability to accommodate development and few opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	O	R	Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Major road lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	O	N		Some transport and/or accessibility problems but mitigation possible. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Some pedestrian access and safety issues - mitigation possible. Poor provision for cyclists. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG					Bus stop within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N							No heritage assets affected.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N	No impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a						Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG							Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: Greenfield site to the west of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area and provide new greenspace. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is good accessibility to local services except rail services, secondary school and major employment. There are unlikely to be adverse effects on biodiversity or the built environment however the landscape has limited capacity to accommodate development and few opportunities for mitigation. There are some transport and accessibility problems including pedestrian access which can be mitigated however provision for cyclists is poor. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion								

Site Ref: GH9 (Housing): Land west of B6265 and north of A59, Green Hammerton

Recommendation: Draft Allocation Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. The site requirements require green infrastructure to be enhanced with existing hedgerows and trees enhanced with new native planting. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures.

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: landscape, proximity to major road, transport/accessibility issues.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.58 Site GH9

Hampsthwaite Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: HM7 (Housing): Land off Brookfield Garth, Hampsthwaite										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	LG	Y	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG		LG	?	LG	LG			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation possible. Need not result in the loss of trees. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium/low landscape sensitivity: area capable of accommodating some development and mitigation possible.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	DG	DG	N				No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N			Unlikely to harm local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: HM7 (Housing): Land off Brookfield Garth, Hampsthwaite
Summary: The site comprises open fields to the rear of existing residential development at Brookfield. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to play area/amenity open space and is also large enough to help meet the recreation needs of the area. Negative social effects are that the local primary school is at or near capacity and may require expansion. There is good accessibility to some local services including a good quality bus service. Negative environmental effects are likely on biodiversity and landscape but these can be mitigated. There are no adverse effects identified on the built heritage and no transport problems. Development would lead to the loss of some Grade 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: landscape, provision for cyclists.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.59 Site HM7

Site Ref: HM9 (Housing): Land to the north of Meadow Close, Hampsthwaite										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	DG	R	DG	Y	R			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail service, secondary school, and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG	DG	LG	?	R	O			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. Need not result in the loss of woodland or trees. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity. Medium/ Low landscape capacity to accommodate development - mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	R	O	N				Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	LG							Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of grade 1,2,3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support local businesses.
<p>Summary: This is an agricultural field to the north of the village. There are positive social effects as the site is large enough to provide affordable housing, which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreation needs of the area. Positive impacts occur as there is some accessibility to local services but negative effects arise as the local primary school is at or near capacity and may require expansion and the lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. Negative landscape impacts are identified with limited opportunities for mitigation and there is a negative impact on local distinctiveness. There is also likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset but mitigation is possible.</p>										

Site Ref: HM9 (Housing): Land to the north of Meadow Close, Hampsthwaite
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate
Amendment to recommendation: Draft Allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character. This relates to the sensitivity of the landscape to be impacted by change. However, these impacts can be mitigated through design that takes account of the conservation area and views to help integrate development with the countryside. The site boundary was amended in the northwest corner in order to protect the setting and significance of the conservation area and historic buildings. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport and accessibility, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.60 Site HM9

Villages K Draft Allocation Sites

Killinghall Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: KL2 (Housing): Land adjoining Grainbeck Manor, Killinghall										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	O	R	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school, local shopping and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	O		DG	?	Y	Y			Some adverse effects identified but mitigation possible. May result in the loss of trees - full mitigation not possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area able to accommodate some development with mitigation in part
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	R			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land. Close to main road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	R	O	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but mitigation possible. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Lack of provision for pedestrians. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of agricultural land but not grade 1,2 or 3.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N									No heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N			Unlikely to have impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: KL2 (Housing): Land adjoining Grainbeck Manor, Killinghall
Summary: Greenfield site to the south of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to play area/amenity open space and is also large enough to help meet the recreation needs of the area. Negative social effects are that the local primary school is at or near capacity and may require expansion. There is some accessibility to some local services including a good quality bus service. Negative environmental effects are likely on biodiversity and landscape but these can be mitigated and the site is large enough to incorporate new green space. There are no adverse effects on the built environment identified. There are some transport problems including pedestrian issues but these can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of some Grade 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity,trees, landscape, proximity to major road,
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.61 Site KL2

Site Ref: KL6 (Housing): Land at Manor Farm, Killinghall									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	O	R	R		Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school, local shopping and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y	DG	LG	?	O	Y		Some adverse effects identified but mitigation possible. May result in the loss of trees - mitigation possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area able to accommodate some development with mitigation in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	DG	O	?	R	Y	N		Clean-up contaminated land. Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	O		N		Some transport and/or accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian issues that can be mitigated. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	N		Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: KL6 (Housing): Land at Manor Farm, Killinghall
Summary: Large farmstead to the west of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver a significant amount of affordable housing, is accessible to play area/amenity open space and is also large enough to help meet the recreation needs of the area. Negative social effects are that the local primary school is at or near capacity and may require expansion. There is some accessibility to some local services including a good quality bus service. Negative environmental effects are likely on biodiversity, landscape and the built environment but these can be mitigated and the site is large enough to incorporate new green space. There are some transport problems including pedestrian issues but these can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of some Grade 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, trees, landscape, transport and accessibility issues, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.62 Site KL6

Kirk Hammerton Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: KH11 (Housing): Land at Station Road, Kirk Hammerton										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	DG	O	R	R	R	R			Some local accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to secondary school, GP surgery, local shopping and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	DG		N	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be easy. Need not result in the loss of trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area capable of accommodating development and mitigation possible
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	R			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	R	R		N			Significant transport/accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage although site offers opportunity to enhance existing rail services. Poor provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Significant barrier to accessibility in the form of major road.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Y									Unlikely to harm significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: KH11 (Housing): Land at Station Road, Kirk Hammerton
<p>Summary: Greenfield site to the east of the railway station. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to play area/amenity open space, is large enough to help meet the recreation needs of the area and the local primary school is likely to have spare capacity. There is some accessibility to some local services including a good quality bus service. Negative environmental effects are likely on biodiversity, landscape and the built environment but these can be mitigated. There are significant transport problems including poor provision for pedestrians and cyclists but mitigation is possible. The A59 presents a significant barrier to accessibility. Development would lead to the loss of some Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, proximity to major road, transport and accessibility issues, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.</p>

Table 6.63 Site KH11

Kirkby Malzeard Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: KM1 (Housing): Wensleydale Dairy Products Limited, Kirkby Malzeard										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	R								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	LG	R	O	DG	R			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y		LG	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity that can be mitigated. May result in loss of trees/woodland which can be mitigated. Public right of way affects site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity: not able to accommodate development proposed and few opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	DG	Y	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on nearby watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Utilises brownfield land. Would involve the loss of some grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	DG	O	O		N			No transport and/or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Well served by existing cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Utilises brownfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	DG	N			Demolition of buildings / structures required. Redevelopment provides for high quality design.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	R									Existing businesses on site will be displaced.

Site Ref: KM1 (Housing): Wensleydale Dairy Products Limited, Kirkby Malzeard
Summary: The site is currently in use as a dairy and lies on the eastern end of the village. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. There is some accessibility to local services although this is poor to rail services, secondary school and employment and the primary school is expected to have capacity. No transport/accessibility problems have been identified and although cycle connections are good, pedestrian routes are poor. Some adverse effects on biodiversity, trees and the historic environment have been identified but are capable of mitigation. Negative environmental effects arise from the high/medium landscape sensitivity which has limited or no capacity to accommodate development and there would be negative economic effects through the displacement of an existing business.
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides for the redevelopment of a brownfield site.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, pedestrian access, harm to significance of heritage asset.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.64 Site KM1

Site Ref: KM4 (Housing): Land south of Richmond Garth, Kirkby Malzeard										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	O	R	LG	R	R			Poor local accessibility to local services except primary school and GP surgery.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG		N	?	R	O			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be possible. Need not result in the loss of woodland/trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	O	N	R			No transport and/or accessibility impact problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access issues but mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses .
<p>Summary: Greenfield site to the west of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to play area/amenity open space, is large enough to help meet the recreation needs of the area and the local primary school is likely to have spare capacity. There is poor accessibility to some local services except a primary school and GP surgery. Negative environmental effects are likely on biodiversity, landscape and the built environment but these can be mitigated. There are no transport problems and/or accessibility access problems however provision for cyclists is poor and there are some pedestrian access issues but these can be mitigated. Development would lead to the loss of some Grade 3 and 4 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>										
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>										

Site Ref: KM4 (Housing): Land south of Richmond Garth, Kirkby Malzeard

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.65 Site KM4

Site Ref: KM5 (Housing): Land east of Richmond Garth, Kirkby Malzeard									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	N	N							Not large enough to meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	DG	Y	R		Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG								Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R		N	?	O	Y		Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be possible. Loss of ancient woodland/aged or veteran trees and/or trees protected by TPO. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area capable of accommodating development and mitigation possible in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	Y	?	R	Y	N		Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Slight adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	O	O	N			Significant transport/accessibility cumulative impact problems requiring mitigation. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	N		Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Demolition of buildings would be required.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A generally flat green field site to the south of Back Lane in the west of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to a play area/amenity open space, the local primary school is likely to have spare capacity and there is some accessibility to local services. Some potential adverse effects on the natural environment including the likely loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees and/or trees covered by TPO but mitigation is possible. There would also be loss of a greenfield site which is classed as Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. There are some adverse effects on the built environment but these can be mitigated. Significant transport/accessibility cumulative impact problems exist but these can be mitigated cyclists and pedestrians. Positive economic effects are realised through the provision of affordable housing which will help support local businesses.</p>									
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>									

Site Ref: KM5 (Housing): Land east of Richmond Garth, Kirkby Malzeard

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, loss of protected trees, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.

Table 6.66 Site KM5

Villages M - P Draft Allocation Sites

Markington Draft Allocation Site

Site Ref: MK8 (Housing): Land to the south of High Mill Farm, Markington									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG							Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	DG	R	R	Y	R		Poor local accessibility to local services except primary school and local shopping.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y	DG	LG	?	O	R		Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be possible. May result in the loss of woodland/trees - mitigation possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity; area has limited capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N		Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	R	DG	DG		N		No transport and/or accessibility impact problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	LG						Bus stop within 400m. 50% of more within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset and mitigation of harmful effects not possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R			Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.

Site Ref: MK8 (Housing): Land to the south of High Mill Farm, Markington							
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG						Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses .
<p>Summary: Greenfield site situated south-east of the High Street. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to provide affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Whilst there is poor accessibility to some local services there is good accessibility to the primary school and local shopping facilities. There are some adverse effects on the natural environment including the loss of trees however mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space including new woodland. There are some adverse effects on the built environment where mitigation may be more difficult. There are no transport problems and good provision for pedestrians however existing provision for cyclists is poor. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>							
<p>Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate</p>							
<p>Amendment to recommendation: Draft allocation. Planning permission has been granted for residential development on a substantive part of the site.</p>							
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, provision for cyclists, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>							
<p>Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations.</p>							

Table 6.67 Site MK8

Marton cum Grafton Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: MG7 (Housing): Land north of Bramber Lane (smaller site), Marton cum Grafton										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	LG	R	R	Y	R			Poor accessibility to local services; but good accessibility to bus services, primary school and local shopping facilities.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG		N	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects requiring substantial mitigation. Need not result in the loss of trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity: not able to accommodate development proposed and opportunities for mitigation limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			No impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield site. Would involve loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	R	R	R		N			Some transport and/or accessibility problems - mitigation possible. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to existing cycle routes. Lack of facilities for pedestrians. Significant barrier to accessibility.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but mitigation possible.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: This is a greenfield site on the south western edge of the village. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to provide affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. The local primary school is also likely to have spare capacity. Whilst there is poor accessibility to some local services there is good accessibility to a bus route with a good quality bus service, primary school and local shopping facilities. There are some adverse effects on the built and natural environment but mitigation should be possible, although more limited in relation to landscape. There are some transport problems which can be mitigated however existing provision for cyclists and pedestrians is poor and severance is an issue, making car use more attractive. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										

Site Ref: MG7 (Housing): Land north of Braimber Lane (smaller site), Marton cum Grafton
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, provision for pedestrians/cyclists/overcoming severance, harm to significance of heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.68 Site MG7

Site Ref: MG8 (Housing): Yew Tree Farm, (smaller site), Marton cum Grafton										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size capable of delivering All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	DG	R	R	DG	R			Good accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school, GP and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Local primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG		N	?	R	R			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be possible. Need not result in the loss of existing woodland or trees. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Landscape sensitivity rating: high. Landscape capacity: limited or no capacity to accommodate development or mitigate impacts.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of green field site. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	R	R	O	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists with no prospect of improving. Poor provision for pedestrians. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							The site is within 400m of a bus stop. Site is wholly within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R									Likely to result in harm to significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	DG	R	N			Buildings on site capable of re-use/conversion. Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
Summary: The site comprises Yew Tree Farm to the south of Marton. Positive social effects arise as the site is large enough to provide affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects arise from good accessibility to bus services, primary school, shops, a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreation needs of the area. The local primary school is likely to have spare capacity. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified but mitigation should be possible. Significant adverse environmental impacts have been identified with limited or no capacity for the landscape to accommodate development or mitigate impacts, likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset and negative impacts on local distinctiveness.										
Recommendation at October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate										

Site Ref: MG8 (Housing): Yew Tree Farm, (smaller site), Marton cum Grafton

Amendment to recommendation: Draft Allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character and the historic environment. The site includes land considered to be significant to the rural character of the village and conservation area. The indicative yield in the site requirements has been reduced to mitigate harm. Site requirements also requires development to minimise harm and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their setting. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure.

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport, provision for cyclists and pedestrians, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.69 Site MG8

Melmerby Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: MB3 (Employment): Land south of Barker Business Park, Melmerby								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	n/a	n/a						Site is being proposed for employment use.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	n/a							Site is being proposed for employment use.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	n/a							Site is being proposed for employment use.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	n/a	N						Site is being proposed for employment use. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	R	R	R	R	LG	Poor accessibility to services: but accessible to bus service and major employment area.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	LG							Proposed employment may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG		LG	?	Y	LG	Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not result in loss of trees. Public Right of Way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity : area is able to accommodate development with appropriate mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N	Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	R	R	DG	N		Significant transport/accessibility/cumulative impacts requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG					Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N							There is no Conservation Area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N	No impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG							Site is suitable for employment use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG							Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
Summary: A green-field, partly developed site forming a southern extension to the existing Barker Business Park. Additional employment use will bring positive social effects such as training and apprenticeship opportunities. Whilst there is poor accessibility to local services the site forms an extension to a major area of employment and a bus stop is within 400m. Some adverse effects on the natural environment but mitigation is possible. There are negative effects in relation to the loss of a green-field site and grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land but no adverse effects on the built environment. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of further employment land encouraging investment and supporting local business expansion.								
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides new employment land in an accessible location.								

Site Ref: MB3 (Employment): Land south of Barker Business Park, Melmerby

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, transport, provision for cyclists and pedestrians.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

Table 6.70 Site MB3

Site Ref: MB6 (employment): Land at Melmerby Industrial Estate									
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	n/a	n/a							Site is being proposed for employment use.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	n/a								Site is being proposed for employment use.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	n/a								Site is being proposed for employment use.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	n/a	N							Site is being proposed for employment use.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	LG	Poor accessibility to local services but good access to employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	LG								Proposed employment may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	DG	DG	LG	?	Y	Y		Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. Need not result in loss of woodland/ trees - potential for woodland creation. Public right of way affects the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity. Medium landscape capacity to accommodate development proposed - can be mitigated in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N		Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of green field site. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	R	O	N			Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m Wholly within Flood Zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N								Unlikely to harm significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N	N		Mixed use could not be accommodated on the site.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG	?							Site is being proposed for employment use.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG								Provision of employment land will support local business expansion
<p>Summary: The site is located on the Melmerby Industrial Estate. There are positive economic effects as the provision of employment land will encourage investment, support local business expansion and may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training. Negative social effects arise from the poor accessibility to local services. Some potential adverse environmental effects on biodiversity but these are relatively easy to mitigate and there is the potential for new woodland creation. Adverse landscape impacts can be mitigated in part and there is unlikely to be any harm to the significance of a heritage asset and no impact on local distinctiveness. Significant transport and/or accessibility problems arise but mitigation is possible. Poor connectivity to cycling routes and the lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access.</p>									
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides new employment land in an accessible location.</p>									
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport, provision for cyclists and pedestrians,</p>									

Site Ref: MB6 (employment): Land at Melmerby Industrial Estate

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

Table 6.71 Site MB6

Site Ref: MB8 (employment): Land west of Barker Business Park (larger site), Melmerby										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	n/a	n/a								Site is proposed for employment use.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	n/a									Site is proposed for employment use.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	n/a									Site is proposed for employment use.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	n/a	N								Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	R	R	R	R	R	LG		Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services, primary and secondary schools, GP and shops.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	LG									Proposed for employment- may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	Y	DG	N	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. May result in loss of woodland or trees- mitigation possible. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity. Medium landscape capacity to accommodate development proposed - can be mitigated in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to have impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	R	O	N				Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Site is within 400m of a bus stop. Site is wholly within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	DG			Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG	?								Proposed for employment. Public transport provision cannot be predicted a this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG									Provision of employment land will support local business expansion
<p>Summary: The site lies to the west of Barker Business Park. There are positive economic and social effects as the provision of employment land will encourage investment, support local business expansion and may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training. Positive social impacts arise from good accessibility to bus services, that the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is poor accessibility to rail services, primary and secondary schools, GP and shops. Adverse landscape impacts can be mitigated in part. Further negative environmental impacts arise from the likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset, although mitigation is possible, and negative impact on local distinctiveness.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology. It provides new employment land in an accessible location.</p>										

Site Ref: MB8 (employment): Land west of Barker Business Park (larger site), Melmerby

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport, provision for cyclists and pedestrians, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

Table 6.72 Site MB8

North Stainley Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: NS3 (Housing): Land to west of Cockpit Green, North Stainley										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can accommodate new outdoor sports facility.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	R								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Contains features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	LG	R	R	R	R			Poor local accessibility to local services except primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	Y	DG	LG	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation possible. May result in loss of woodland or trees - mitigation possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area has limited capacity to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities are limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	O	O	?	O	Y	N			Clean-up contaminated land. Potential impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Utilises brownfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	DG	O		N			No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Site wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset and mitigation is possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DG	R	O	DG			Provides for the regeneration of visually unattractive land. Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but mitigation possible. Mixed use could be accommodated on site.

Site Ref: NS3 (Housing): Land to west of Cockpit Green, North Stainley										
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A predominantly green field site on the south-western edge of the village. Positive social effects relate to the provision of significant affordable housing, accessibility to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities, the ability of the site to also meet the recreational needs of the area and the likely spare capacity of the local primary school. The site also is large enough to enable the provision of mixed use development which will bring a number of positive social benefits in the form of community facilities. Negative social effects result from the limited accessibility to local services. Environmental effects can be mitigated but will be more difficult in relation to landscape. The site is large enough to incorporate an area of natural/semi natural green space including woodland. Whilst some harm has been identified in relation to local distinctiveness there are opportunities for mitigation and improvement and development of the site provides for the regeneration of visually unattractive land. Development will lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. There are no transport and accessibility problems identified however there is poor provision for cyclists. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>										
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, loss of trees, landscape, provision for cyclists, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>										
<p>Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations</p>										

Table 6.73 Site NS3

Site Ref: NS6 (Housing): Land south of A6108 (smaller site), North Stainley										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	DG	R	R	R	R	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services except primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	O	DG	LG	?	O	O			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation possible. Likely to result in loss of woodland/trees - full mitigation not possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public Right of Way within or close to site Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			No impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Loss of Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	R	DG	DG	N				No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m Wholly within Flood Zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but mitigation possible.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a									Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A greenfield site on the north western edge of the village. Positive social effects relate to the provision of significant affordable housing, accessibility to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities, the ability of the site to also meet the recreational needs of the area and the likely spare capacity of the local primary school. Negative social effects result from the poor accessibility to local services. Environmental effects can be mitigated but will be more difficult in relation to landscape. Development will lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. There are no transport and accessibility problems identified however there is poor provision for cyclists. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.</p>										

Site Ref: NS6 (Housing): Land south of A6108 (smaller site), North Stainley

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, loss of trees, landscape, provision for cyclists, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.74 Site NS6

Pannal Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: PN17 (Housing): Land adjoining Spring Lane Farm, Pannal										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	O	R	O	R	O			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to bus, rail, secondary school, shopping facilities and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG	DG	N	?	O	R			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity but relatively easy to mitigate. Need not result in loss of woodland/ trees. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/ Medium landscape sensitivity. Low landscape capacity to accommodate development proposed - mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of green field land. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	R	?	O	R	R	N				Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Significant barrier to accessibility.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	LG							Bus stop within 400m 50% within Flood Zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion

Site Ref: PN17 (Housing): Land adjoining Spring Lane Farm, Pannal
Summary: The site is located on Spring Lane and adjoins Spring Lane Farm. There are positive social effects as the site is large enough to provide affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreation needs of the area. Some accessibility to local services but the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Potential adverse effects on biodiversity are identified which are relatively easy to mitigate with positive effects occurring as the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Development need not result in the loss of trees/woodland. Negative landscape impacts are identified but mitigation opportunities are limited. Further negative environmental impacts arise in relation to the historic environment, where likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset is identified, and in relation to impact on local distinctiveness. There are significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Further negative effects relate to poor accessibility to cycling routes and lack of pavements which does not encourage pedestrian access to services.
Recommendation at October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate
Amendment to recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character and the historic environment. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures and in light of the need to identify additional sites to meet a revised housing figure. The site requirements identify that existing hedgerows and trees should be retained and enhanced with native planting and harm to the significance of the non-designated heritage assets should be minimised and significance enhanced.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.75 Site PN17

Site Ref: PN18 (Employment): Employment site south of Almsford Bridge, Pannal									
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	n/a	n/a							Site is proposed for employment use.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	n/a								Site is proposed for employment use.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	n/a								Site is proposed for employment use.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	n/a	N							Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	O	R	R	O	Y	Y		Good accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to primary and secondary schools.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	LG								Proposed for employment- may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	DG	DG	LG	?	R	R		Significant adverse effects on biodiversity. Need not involve loss of woodlands/trees and potential for significant woodland creation. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Landscape sensitivity rating: high Landscape capacity: limited or no capacity to accommodate development or mitigate impacts.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	R		Unlikely to have impact on air quality. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation may not be possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land. A major road, the A61, lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	DG			Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome. Opportunity to provide new rail station.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	R	n/a	DG						Site is not within 400m of a bus stop. Site is wholly within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to result in harm to significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	DG		Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	LG	?							Proposed for employment. Public transport provision cannot be predicted a this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG								Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
<p>Summary: The site is located to the north of Pannal. To the west the site is bounded by the A61 and along the western boundary runs the railway line. There are positive economic effects as the provision of employment land will encourage investment, support local business expansion and may bring opportunities for apprenticeships and training. Positive social affects arise from good accessibility to local services (with the exception of schools). There are significant adverse effects on biodiversity however, there are also positive effects as the site has potential for significant woodland creation and is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Negative landscape impacts are identified and mitigation opportunities are limited. Further negative environmental impacts arise in relation to the historic environment, where likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset is identified, and in relation to impact on local distinctiveness.</p>									

Site Ref: PN18 (Employment): Employment site south of Almsford Bridge, Pannal
Recommendation: Draft allocation
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, public right of way, landscape, proximity to major road, transport, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM2: Employment Allocations.

Table 6.76 Site PN18

Site Ref: PN19 (Housing): Land to the west of Leeds Road, Pannal										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and large enough to accommodate new play area. Site is large enough to accommodate a new outdoor sports facility and help meet a local shortfall.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	O	O	R	LG	R	Y			Good accessibility to services but poor accessibility to secondary schools and shops.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	R	DG	LG	?	R	R			Some potential adverse effects but mitigation should be possible. Loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees. The site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Landscape sensitivity rating: high Landscape capacity: limited or no capacity to accommodate development or mitigate impacts.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	R			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water- impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. 50% or more Grade 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	DG	O	LG				Significant transport and/or accessibility problems although developer funded mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access services and facilities. Severance can be overcome. Opportunity to enhance existing rail facilities.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG							Site does not lie within 400m of a bus stop however there is potential for improvement. Site lies wholly within flood zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R									Likely to result in harm to significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	DG			Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Proposed for residential only.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion

Site Ref: PN19 (Housing): Land to the west of Leeds Road, Pannal
<p>Summary: The site is located to the north of Pannal Primary School and Pannal Green. Positive social effects arise as the site is large enough to provide a significant amount of affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Positive social effects arise as the site is accessible to bus and rail services, primary school, GP, employment and play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and is large enough to accommodate a new sports facility and help meet a local shortfall. There is also the potential for mixed use development incorporating community facilities. The local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified but mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Significant adverse environmental impacts have been identified with limited or no capacity for the landscape to accommodate development or mitigate impacts, likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset and negative impacts on local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on landscape character and the historic environment. Harm results from the loss of open countryside between Harrogate and Pannal and the impacts on the special landscape area, alongside impacts on designated heritage assets (2 Grade II* listed buildings and the conservation area). The site requirements require that development at the northern edge of the site to retain the open feel and setting. Development of the site should seek to minimise harm to the designated assets and their setting and seek to enhance their significance. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures</p>
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: loss of woodland, landscape, proximity to major road, harm to significance of a heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations</p>

Table 6.77 Site PN19

Villages S - T Draft Allocation Sites

Sharow Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: SH1 (Housing): Land at New Road, Sharow										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	LG	R	R	R	R	R		Poor local accessibility to local services except bus service and primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	Y	LG	DG	N	?	Y	Y			Some potential adverse effects - mitigation should be possible. Need not result in loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area is capable of accommodating development and mitigation possible in part.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	DG	N				Some transport or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access issues but can be mitigated. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Site wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	Y									Unlikely to have effect on significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but mitigation possible.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: SH1 (Housing): Land at New Road, Sharow
Summary: A medium sized greenfield site on the eastern edge of the village. Some adverse effects on biodiversity, local distinctiveness and landscape but mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate new areas of natural green space. There is also unlikely to be adverse effects on built heritage. The site size allows affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the support for existing businesses. There are further positive social effects as the site has access to open space/sports and although there is poor accessibility to some local services the site has good access to a primary school and a bus route that has a good quality bus service. Development of the site would involve the loss of agricultural land and there would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. Some transport and accessibility problems and poor connectivity to cycle routes and some pedestrian access issues but mitigation is possible.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, transport, provision for cyclists and pedestrians, impact on local distinctiveness,
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.78 Site SH1

Spofforth Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: SP4 (Housing): Land at Castle Farm, Spofforth										
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size allows for affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	DG	DG	R			Some accessibility to local services; poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG		LG	?	DG	DG			Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity - mitigation should be possible. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Low landscape sensitivity - capacity to accommodate development.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	DG	O	?	R	Y	R			Clean-up of contaminated land. Unlikely to have impact on achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects in relation to surface water but mitigation should be possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Result in the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land. Adjacent to major road - A661 Wetherby Road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	LG	DG	O	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to existing cycle routes. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DG	DG	O	N			Enables regeneration of derelict/visually unattractive area. Unused stone barns are capable of renovation/reuse. Negative impact on local distinctiveness which can be mitigated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion

Site Ref: SP4 (Housing): Land at Castle Farm, Spofforth

Summary: The site is part of Castle Farm and includes a number of traditional barns and outbuildings. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is good accessibility to local services except rail services, secondary school and major employment. There are some adverse effects on the natural and built environment which can be mitigated and development of this site would have positive environmental effects by enabling the regeneration of a visually unattractive area. There are some transport problems which can be mitigated and provision for cyclists and pedestrians is good. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.

Recommendation: Draft Allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.

Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, proximity to major road, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.

Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.79 Site SP4

Site Ref: SP6 (Housing): Land at Massey Fold, Spofforth										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering significant affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R								Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	DG	DG	R			Some accessibility to local services; poor accessibility to rail services, secondary school and major area of employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R									Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	LG	DG	LG	?	O	O			Significant adverse effects on biodiversity. Need not lead to loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity: not able to accommodate development proposed and opportunities for mitigation limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R			Potential to affect air quality. Some adverse effects in relation to surface water but mitigation should be possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Major road lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	R	N				Some transport and/or accessibility problems but can be addressed. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to existing cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation possible. Severance is an issue.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	Y							Bus stop within 400m. Up to 50% within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R									Mitigation of harmful effects not possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion.
<p>Summary:The site is located on the eastern side of Spofforth, south of the A661 Harrogate Road and east of the High Street. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver a significant amount of affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. But there are positive social effects as the site has generally good accessibility to local services except rail services, secondary school and major employment. There are adverse effects on the natural and built environment and development would lead to the loss of grade 3</p>										

Site Ref: SP6 (Housing): Land at Massey Fold, Spofforth
agricultural land. There are some transport problems which can be mitigated. Provision for cyclists is poor, and whilst there are some pedestrian access and safety issues mitigation is possible. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion. Whilst there are adverse effects on the natural and built environment, it is considered on balance that the positive social and economic effects outway the negative environmental effects.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on ecology and the historic environment. The site requirements require that a naturalised buffer is provided along Crimple Beck to protect the biodiversity of the river corridor. They also require that development seeks to minimise harm to the conservation area and Castle Farm House (Grade II listed) and to enhance the significance of the assets. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, proximity to major road, transport, severance, impact on historic environment and local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.80 Site SP6

Staveley Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: SV1 (Housing): Land between Minskip Road and Low Field Lane, Staveley									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R							Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	DG	R	R	R	R	R	Poor local accessibility to local services except bus service and primary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	LG	DG	LG	?	Y	LG		Significant adverse effects. Need not result in loss of woodland or trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area is capable of accommodating development and mitigation is possible.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	Y	N		Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	DG	?	O	DG	DG	N			No transport or accessibility problems. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor provision for cyclists. Convenient and safe pedestrian routes to access local services. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG						Bus stop within 400m. Site wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N		Negative impact on local distinctiveness but mitigation possible.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a							Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: SV1 (Housing): Land between Minskip Road and Low Field Lane, Staveley
Summary: The site comprises open fields on the edge of the village. Some significant adverse effects on biodiversity which could be solved by reducing the site size. There are some adverse effects on the historic environment, local distinctiveness and landscape but mitigation is possible. The site size allows for a significant amount affordable housing to be provided which also contributes to positive economic effects in the support for existing businesses. There are further positive social effects as there are no transport or accessibility problems and there is good provision for pedestrians and access to open space/sports. Development of the site would involve the loss of agricultural land and there would be an adverse impact on the local primary school which may need expansion. The site has poor accessibility to local services except a primary school that is contained in the village, however it has good accessibility to a bus route which offers a good quality bus service.
Recommendation: Draft Allocation. Significant harm has been identified in respect of impact on ecology. In order to mitigate the harm the developable area of the site has been significantly reduced in order to protect the pond in the southern corner and ensure generous on-site green infrastructure and a circular green link around the site can be provided. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, provision for cyclists, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.81 Site SV1

Summerbridge Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: SB1 (Housing): Clough House Farm, Summerbridge										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG								Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	O	DG	Y			Some accessibility to local services but poor accessibility to rail services and secondary school.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	O	DG	N	?	R	R			Some potential adverse effects which can be addressed with substantial mitigation. Likely to result in loss of woodland or trees - full mitigation not possible. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Low landscape capacity: limited or no capacity to accommodate development with few opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	LG	N			Unlikely to impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Would not involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	R	O	N				Some transport/and accessibility problems which mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	LG							Bus stop within 400m. At least 50% within Flood Zone 1
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	R	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.

Site Ref: SB1 (Housing): Clough House Farm, Summerbridge
<p>Summary: This is a greenfield site on the south western edge of Summerbridge. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to provide a significant amount of affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities, is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area and the local primary school is likely to have spare capacity. Whilst there is poor accessibility to some local services there is good accessibility to the primary school, local shopping facilities as well as a good quality bus service. There are some adverse effects on the natural and built environment including the loss of trees however some mitigation is possible and the site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space including new woodland. Development would not lead to the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation Significant harm has been identified in respect of the impact on landscape character due to the loss of an open field in the valley bottom that contributes to the setting of the village and a key characteristic of the AONB. The net developable area has been reduced in order to mitigate landscape impacts. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures</p>
<p>Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, access to cycle routes, harm to significance of heritage asset, impact on local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations</p>

Table 6.82 Site SB1

Site Ref: SB5 (Housing): Land at Braisty Woods, Summerbridge										
SA objective	Ratings								Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG								Site size does allow for affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG									Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?									Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG									Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N								Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	DG	R	LG	R	R	Y	LG			Some accessibility to local services: but poor accessibility to a rail station, secondary school and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG									Primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	O		N	?	R	R			Significant adverse effects. Likely to result in loss of woodland /trees - full mitigation not possible. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity - limited or no capacity to accommodate development - few if any opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	R	?	R	LG	N			Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Very adverse effects on nearby watercourses - mitigation likely. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Would involve the loss of some greenfield land. Would not involve the loss of some grade 1, 2 and 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	O	DG	N				Some transport/and accessibility problems which mitigation can address. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance is not a problem.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG							Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	O	R							All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would not involve the loss of greenfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O									Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	O	N			Negative impact on local distinctiveness but mitigation possible.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a								Only proposed for residential.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG									Provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses.
<p>Summary: A greenfield site located to the north of Summerbridge. Positive social effects arise as the site is large enough to provide a significant amount of affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities, and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area. The local primary school is also likely to have spare capacity. Whilst there is poor accessibility to some local services there is good accessibility to the primary school, local shopping facilities, a major employment area, and a good quality bus service. There are significant adverse effects on the natural environment and landscape. Adverse environmental effects on the built environment are capable of mitigation. There are some transport accessibility issues which can be addressed but there is poor accessibility to cycle facilities. Negative effects arise from the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land but positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion. Whilst there are significant adverse effects in relation to landscape and biodiversity on balance it is considered that this is outweighed by the positive social and economic effects.</p>										
<p>Recommendation: Draft Allocation Development would add further pressure (recreational disturbance, lighting, cats etc.) to the Birch Wood ancient woodland SINC, which has already been subjected to fragmentation. Should development be permitted a substantial buffer of semi-natural habitat should separate it from the SINC woodland to the north. The level of harm identified has been balanced against the wider benefits that new development would bring, taking into account mitigation measures</p>										

Site Ref: SB5 (Housing): Land at Braisty Woods, Summerbridge
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, impact on nearby water courses, impact on signifiacne of heritage asset and local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.83 Site SB5

Tockwith Draft Allocation Sites

Site Ref: TW3 (Housing): Church Farm, Tockwith								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	LG	LG						Site size does allow for affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	LG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Local school at or near capacity.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N						Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	LG	R	O	R	O	Y	R	Some accessibility to local services: poor accessibility to rail, secondary school and employment.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Local school at or near capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	LG	DG	LG	?	O	O	Some potential adverse effects requiring substantial mitigation. Need not result in the loss of trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way affects site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity: not able to accommodate development proposed and opportunities for mitigation limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	DG	O	?	R	R	N	Unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Some adverse effects on nearby watercourses but mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Would involve the loss of some greenfield land. Would involve the loss of some grade 1, 2 and 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	LG	?	O	O	O		N	Minor transport/and accessibility problems that can be mitigated. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	DG	n/a	DG					Bus stop within 400m. Wholly within within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of greenfield land but not grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O							Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	N	Demolition of buildings required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	n/a	n/a						Site is only being proposed for residential development.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG							Provision of affordable housing as part of scheme encourages investment and local business expansion

Site Ref: TW3 (Housing): Church Farm, Tockwith
Summary: The site comprises a field and farmyard on the northern edge of the village. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are that the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and can meet the recreational needs of the area. There is some accessibility to local services although this is poor to rail services, secondary school and employment and the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Minor transport/accessibility problems have been identified but can easily be mitigated although pedestrian and cycle connections are poor. Some adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified requiring substantial mitigation but the site is also large enough to incorporate a new area of natural greenspace. Negative environmental effects arise from loss of Grade 2 agricultural land, negative impact on local distinctiveness and the high/medium sensitivity of the landscape which does not have the capacity to accommodate development proposed.
Recommendation October 2016 consultation: Not to allocate.
Amendment to Recommendation: Draft allocation. This site was selected as no significant harm was identified in respect of landscape impact, heritage impact or ecology.
Key mitigation requirements in relation to: biodiversity, landscape, cycle routes, pedestrian access, harm to significance of heritage asset and impact on local distinctiveness.
Generic and site specific development requirements: included in the Harrogate District Local Plan: Publication Draft 2018 in Chapter 10 under Site Requirements and Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

Table 6.84 Site TW3

7 New Settlement Options

7.1 During the course of preparing the Local Plan, a number of sites have been put forward by landowners and/or site promoters which have the potential to deliver large scale housing growth and associated facilities required to support that scale of growth. These are:

- CA4: Land at Cattal
- CA5: Maltkiln, near Cattal
- DF7: Dishforth Airfield
- FX3: Land at Flaxby
- GH11/GH12: Land at Green Hammerton
- KB5: Land at Kirby Hill
- OC5: Land at Deighton Grange Farm, near Kirk Deighton
- OC11: Land west of the A61, near South Stainley

7.2 All of the sites have been the subject of sustainability appraisal. Although this has been undertaken at different stages of preparing the sustainability appraisal depending on when the site was submitted to the council for consideration, all of the assessments have been brought together in this chapter. In addition to these options, a broad location for growth in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area has been identified by the Council and also subjected to appraisal.

Appraising the new settlement options

7.3 Whilst an appraisal has been undertaken for site KB5 (See appendix 7), this site has not been promoted further since the Issues and Options stage of plan making and therefore has not been included in the assessment of alternatives as being an option that is still reasonable. The following tables set out the sustainability appraisal undertaken for each of the new settlement options.

Site Ref: CA5 (new settlement): Maltkiln, near Cattal								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG						Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate new play area..
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N						Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	O	R	R	R	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services but access to rail service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	DG							Local primary school likely to have spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	O	R	Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not result in loss of woodland/ trees/ potential to create new woodland. Site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity. Landscape Capacity: limited or no capacity- few if any opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	O	O	R	Potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effect on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 1-24% previously developed land. Loss of grade 2 agricultural land. A major road - the A59 and the railway line lie close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	LG		Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. The area offers the opportunity to enhance existing rail facilities (eg through improvements to pedestrian access/parking or park and ride/station improvements.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	LG					Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. 50% or more within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R							Likely to harm significance of a heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	DG	Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?						Mixed use development can be accommodated. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.

Site Ref: CA5 (new settlement): Maltkiln, near Cattal						
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG					Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
<p>Summary: The site is located at Maltkiln to the south of the Leeds-Harrogate-York Rail line and Cattal Station. Positive social effects have been identified as the site is large enough to provide a significant amount of affordable housing, which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. Further positive effects are indicated as the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports, is large enough to accommodate a new play area, and can meet the recreation needs of the area. There is potential to accommodate mixed uses including the provision of community facilities and the local primary school is likely to have spare capacity. Negative social effects arise from the site's poor accessibility to local services, with the exception of a rail station. Some potential adverse effects on biodiversity are identified but mitigation is possible and development need not result in the loss of woodland or trees and is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There are negative landscape impacts with few opportunities for mitigation and further adverse environmental effects with likely harm to the significance of a heritage asset and a negative impact on local distinctiveness. A major road and the railway lie close to the site.</p>						
<p>Recommendation 2016 Draft Plan: Not to allocate.</p>						
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Part of new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal.</p>						

Table 7.1 Site CA5 (formerly CA4)

Site Ref: DF7 (new settlement): Land at Dishforth Airfield									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school at or near capacity.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet the recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Primary school at or near capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	N	?	R	R		Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not result in loss of woodland/trees. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Low landscape capacity: limited or no capacity to accommodate development proposed with few mitigation opportunities.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	DG	O	O	?	DG	O	R		Clean up of contaminated land. Potential to affect achievement of the air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on nearby watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Includes over 75% brownfield land. Would involve the loss of some grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. A major road lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	O	O	N			Significant transport and/or accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycling routes Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	na	DG						Not within 400m of bus stop. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	DG	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would utilise brownfield land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	N								No conservation area, designated or local heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	na	na	na	N	N	N	DG		Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?							Mixed use development can be accommodated. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion

<p>Site Ref: DF7 (new settlement): Land at Dishforth Airfield</p>
<p>Summary: The site comprises an area of non-operational land associated with Dishforth Airfield lying to the south of the village. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. There is potential to accommodate mixed uses including the provision of community facilities. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and is large enough for on-site provision. There is poor accessibility to all local services. The provision of employment as part of a mixed use development would encourage local business expansion providing positive economic effects. Significant transport/accessibility problems have been identified requiring substantial mitigation and there are some issues with pedestrian and cycle connections. Some adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified requiring substantial mitigation. Negative environmental effects arise from the loss of some Grade 2 agricultural land, potential impacts on air quality and the high sensitivity of the landscape which has limited or no capacity to accommodate development.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2016 Draft Plan: Not to allocate</p>
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Not identified as new settlement option.</p>

Table 7.2 Site DF7

Site Ref: FX3 (new settlement), at Flaxby								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG						Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable housing. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG							Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Site is large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R					Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local school likely to be at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG							Can meet recreational needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	R	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services: but accessible to good quality bus service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Primary school at or near capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	R	DG	DG	LG	?	Y	O	Significant adverse effects on biodiversity. Development need not lead to loss of woodland/trees/potential new woodland creation. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency- impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. Medium landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development Landscape capacity: limited opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	O	R	Potential to affect air quality objectives. Some adverse impact on water courses but can be mitigated. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Located next to A59/A1 and railway.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	LG	O	O	N		Significant transport and/or accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to connect to existing cycle routes. Some pedestrian access and safety issues but mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG					Bus stop not within 400m (50+ dwellings). Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	O							Likely to harm significance of heritage asset but mitigation possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	O	DG	Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness but can be mitigated. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?						Mixed use development can be accommodated. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG							Will encourage investment and support local business expansion.

Site Ref: FX3 (new settlement), at Flaxby
<p>Summary: A large site located to the north of the A59 and west of J47 A1(M) which has been used as a golf course. Positive social effects are achieved as the site is capable of delivering a significant amount of affordable housing as part of a mixed use development which also includes employment and community facilities and has the ability to meet the recreation needs of the area. There are significant adverse effects on the natural environment, but site size provides the opportunity for new woodland creation and provision of new natural green space/ green infrastructure. Adverse effects on the built environment can be mitigated and site development provides the opportunity for high quality design. There is poor accessibility to local services and the local school is at or near capacity. There are significant transport/accessibility and cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of housing and employment on the site, which will encourage investment and support local business expansion.</p>
<p>Recommendation Draft Plan 2016: New settlement option for further consideration.</p>
<p>Recommendation Additional Sites Consultation 2017: Not identified as new settlement option for further consideration</p>
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Not identified as new settlement option</p>

Table 7.3 Site FX3

Site Ref: GH11 (new settlement) at Green Hammerton									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	O	R	O	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services except for primary school and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	R	R		Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not result in the loss of trees and potential for new woodland creation. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There is a public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: key distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Low landscape capacity: area not capable of accommodating development and few opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	O	R		Potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield land. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	DG	O	O	N			Significant transport and/or accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Good provision for cyclists. Some pedestrian access issues but mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset and mitigation not possible
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	DG		Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?							Mixed use development can be accommodated. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.

Site Ref: GH11 (new settlement) at Green Hammerton						
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG					Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion
<p>Summary: Large, greenfield site between the villages of Kirk Hammerton and Green Hammerton. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space. There is potential to accommodate mixed uses including the provision of community facilities. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is poor accessibility to local services however the site is large enough to offer the potential for a mixed use settlement that could include community and local facilities and services. There are adverse effects on the built and natural environment identified some of which could be mitigated. There are substantial transport problems which can be mitigated and provision for cyclists is good. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>						
<p>Recommendation Draft Plan 2016: New settlement option for further consideration.</p>						
<p>Recommendation Additional Sites Consultation 2017: Preferred location for new settlement.</p>						
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Part of new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal.</p>						

Table 7.4 Site GH11

Site Ref: GH12 (new settlement): New settlement at Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Cattal, Option Two									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities. Local primary school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	O	R	O	Y	R		Poor accessibility to local services except local shopping, primary school and GP.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	R	R		Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not result in the loss of trees and there is potential for new woodland creation. Site large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: area not capable of accommodating development and few opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	O	R		Potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on watercourses. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. 100% greenfield. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Close to major road.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	DG	O	O	N			Significant transport and/or accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Some pedestrian access issues but mitigation possible. Good provision for cyclists. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	DG						Bus stop not within 400m but may be potential for improvement. Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to harm significance of heritage asset and mitigation not possible.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	DG		Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use development can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?							Mixed use development can be accommodated. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG								Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion.

<p>Site Ref: GH12 (new settlement): New settlement at Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Cattal, Option Two</p>
<p>Summary: A large site that includes land between and around the adjacent villages of Kirk Hammerton and Green Hammerton. It lies to the north of the railway line and includes land on both sides of the A59. Positive social effects are that the site is large enough to deliver affordable housing, is accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and is large enough to also help meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space. Adverse effects result from the local school being at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. There is accessibility to some local services however the site is large enough to offer the potential for a mixed use settlement that could include community and local facilities and services. There are adverse effects on the built and natural environment identified some of which could be mitigated. There are substantial transport problems which can be mitigated and provision for cyclists is good. Development would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, encouraging investment and local business expansion.</p>
<p>Recommendation Draft Plan 2016: Further consideration within the context of a new settlement option.</p>
<p>Recommendation Additional Sites Consultation 2017: Part of preferred option for new settlement at Green Hammerton.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft:Part of new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal.</p>

Table 7.5 Site GH12

Site Ref: OC5 (new settlement): New Settlement at Deighton Grange Farm, near Kirk Deighton									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size allows for 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports. Large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including community facilities Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreation needs of the area.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	O	O		Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not result in the loss of existing woodland or trees. Large enough to incorporate new natural greenspace and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way affects site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High/medium landscape sensitivity: distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Medium/low landscape capacity: not able to accommodate development and mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	N		Potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Would involve the loss of some grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	Y	?	O	O	O		N		Some transport and/or accessibility problems mitigated through developer contributions. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to routes suitable for cycling. Some pedestrian access and safety issues. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	ná	LG						Bus stop not within 400m. 50% or more within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to result in harm to significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	ná	ná	ná	N	R	R	DG		Demolition of buildings required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?							Mixed use can be accommodated. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	DG								Provision of employment will boost local economy.

<p>Site Ref: OC5 (new settlement): New Settlement at Deighton Grange Farm, near Kirk Deighton</p>
<p>Summary: The site is located between the A1(M) and the A168 north of the village of Kirk Deighton. There are positive social effects in that the site is large enough to deliver significant affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. There is potential to accommodate mixed uses including the provision of community facilities. The site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and is large enough to meet the recreational needs of the area. There is poor accessibility to all local services and the local primary school is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion. Some transport/accessibility issues have been identified which can be mitigated. There is poor connectivity for cycling and some pedestrian access issues. Some adverse effects on biodiversity have been identified but can be mitigated. Negative environmental effects arise from the loss of Grade 2/3 agricultural land, the negative impact on local distinctiveness, harm to the historic environment, the potential impact on air quality and the high/medium sensitivity of the landscape which does not have the capacity to accommodate development. The site is large enough for a mixed use development which would have beneficial economic effects through the provision of employment land.</p>
<p>Recommendation Draft Plan 2016: Not to allocate</p>
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Not identified as new settlement option</p>

Table 7.6 Site OC5

Site Ref: OC11 (new settlement): New settlement west of the A61, near South Stainley								
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG						Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG							Site is large enough to accommodate new play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?							Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R					Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use including some community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N						Can meet recreation needs of the area. Does not contain features of recreation or amenity value.
6. Local needs met locally.	Y	R	R	R	R	R	R	Poor accessibility to local services but access to good quality bus service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R							Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	R	R	Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not lead to the loss of woodland or trees/ potential for new woodland creation. Site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. Public right of way within or close to site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage. High landscape sensitivity: characteristics vulnerable to change. Low landscape capacity to accommodate development proposed - mitigation opportunities limited.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	R	Y	R	Potential to affect achievement of the Air Quality objectives. Some adverse effects on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Loss of greenfield site. Loss of grade 3 agricultural land. A major road - A61 lies close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	O	R	O	N		Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Poor connectivity to cycle routes. Lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services. Severance can be overcome.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	ná	DG					Site not within 400m of bus stop (50+ dwellings). Wholly within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R					All new development will increase use of primary resources and increases energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R							Likely to result in harm to significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	ná	ná	ná	N	R	R	DG	Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	DG						Mixed use development can be accommodated. Within 800m of a bus stop where service frequency enables commuting by bus for work.
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG							Provision of employment land as part of a mixed use scheme will encourage investment and support local business expansion

<p>Site Ref: OC11 (new settlement): New settlement west of the A61, near South Stainley</p>
<p>Summary: This is a proposal for a new settlement to the west of the A61 near South Stainley. Positive social effects arise as the site is large enough to provide a significant amount of affordable housing which in turn has positive economic effects as provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses. The site also has the potential for mixed use including some community facilities. Further positive social effects occur as the site is accessible to a play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports and large enough to accommodate a new play area and meet the recreation needs of the area. Negative effects occur as the site has poor accessibility to local services but there is good accessibility to a bus service which enables commuting by bus to work. Some negative effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development to take place. Significant landscape impacts are indicated with only limited opportunities for mitigation. Further adverse environmental impacts in relation to the historic environment, where mitigation of harmful effects is not possible, and in relation to local distinctiveness. Significant transport and/or accessibility/cumulative impacts which require substantial mitigation are identified, there is poor connectivity to cycle routes and the lack of pavements does not encourage pedestrian access to services.</p>
<p>Recommendation Draft Plan 2016: Not to allocate.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Not identified as new settlement option</p>

Table 7.7 Site OC11

Site Ref: New Settlement Option Area of Search Cattal/Green Hammerton									
SA objective	Ratings							Analysis	
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	DG	LG							Site size capable of delivering 30 plus affordable houses. All housing should meet nationally set standards for energy efficiency and sustainability.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	DG								Accessible to play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facility and large enough to accommodate new/play area.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	?								Dependent on application of design policies and community policing.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	DG	DG	R						Provision of affordable housing will help reduce social isolation. Potential for mixed use incorporating community facilities. Local school at or near capacity and may require expansion.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	DG	N							Can meet recreational needs of the area in addition to it's own requirements.
6. Local needs met locally.	R	O	R	R	R	R	R		Poor accessibility to local services but access to rail service.
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population.	R								Local primary school at or near capacity and likely to require expansion.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment.	O	DG	DG	LG	?	R	R		Some potential effects on biodiversity but mitigation should enable development. Need not lead to the loss of woodland or trees/ potential for new woodland creation. Site is large enough to incorporate new natural green space and add to green infrastructure. There are public rights of way within or close to the site. Environment Agency - impacts cannot be predicted at this stage High landscape sensitivity: key distinctive characteristics vulnerable to change. Low landscape capacity: area not capable of accommodating development and few opportunities for mitigation.
9. Minimal pollution levels.	N	O	O	?	O	O	R		Site is unlikely to contain any contaminated land. Potential to affect achievement of air quality objectives. Some adverse effects on surface water and watercourses - mitigation possible. Yorkshire Water - impacts in relation to waste water and water infrastructure cannot be predicted at this stage. Approximately 1-24% previously developed land. 50% or more is Grade 2 agricultural land. A major road - the A59 and the railway line lie close to the site.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	O	?	DG	O	O	LG			Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation. Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage. Ability to create new cycle routes. Some pedestrian access issues but mitigation possible. Severance can be overcome. The area offers the opportunity to enhance existing rail facilities (eg through improvements to pedestrian access/parking or park and ride/station improvements).
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	O	n/a	LG						Site not within 400m of bus stop (50+ dwellings). 50% or more within Flood Zone 1.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	R	R	R						All new development will increase use of primary resources and increase energy and water consumption and waste. Would involve the loss of grade 1,2 or 3 agricultural land.
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	R								Likely to result in harm to significance of heritage asset.
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	R	R	DG		Demolition of buildings would be required. Negative impact on local distinctiveness. Mixed use can be accommodated.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	DG	?							Mixed use scheme including housing and employment land. Public transport provision cannot be predicted at this stage.

Site Ref: New Settlement Option Area of Search Cattal/Green Hammerton						
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	LG					Provision of employment land as part of a mixed use scheme will encourage investment and support local business expansion.
<p>Summary: The area of search is bisected by the Harrogate Rail line. To the north is the village of Green Hammerton, the A59 and an existing nursery business. To the south are Cattal and Hammerton Stations and to the south west an area of open countryside. The area includes a number of sites previously assessed through the SA process including CA5, GH11 and GH12. Positive social effects occur as within the area of search there is potential to deliver a development to include a significant amount of affordable housing, to be accessible to an existing play area/amenity open space/outdoor sports facilities and also help meet the recreation needs of the area as well as providing new green space adding to green infrastructure. There are two schools within the area of search, one which is at or near capacity and likely to require expansion and one with spare capacity. A precautionary approach is taken in this respect by identifying adverse effects. There is poor accessibility to local services however the site is large enough to offer the potential for a mixed use settlement that would include new community facilities and local services. Two rail stations are within the area of search and the scale of development proposed would enable improvement of bus services and enhancement of existing rail facilities. This would realise substantial positive environmental, social and economic benefits. Significant transport/and or accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation have been identified but can be addressed through development. Positive effects arise from the ability to create new environments which encourage walking and cycling. There are adverse effects on the built and natural environment some of which can be mitigated. Negative effects occur from the loss of a greenfield site which is predominantly Grade 2 agricultural land. Positive economic effects are realised by the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme.</p>						
<p>Recommendation 2018 Publication Draft: Preferred approach - new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal.</p>						

Table 7.8 New settlement Option - Area of Search - Cattal/Green Hammerton

7.4 The following table provides a commentary on the assessment of potential new/expanded settlement options and considers how well they achieve the 16

sustainability objectives. The assessment seeks to identify differences in sustainability in order to inform the decision making process.

SA Objective	Commentary on New/expanded settlement options assessments
<p>1. Quality housing available to everyone.</p>	<p>All of the options assessed have very positive effects in relation to this objective as they would provide a significant contribution to the delivery of the objectively assessed housing requirement identified in local plan Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs. The scale of housing would also contribute to achieving a housing mix, including affordable housing and starter homes, self-build housing, and older people's housing to meet the housing needs of the district. With the exception of DF7 all sites are mainly greenfield land and therefore would be expected to meet the affordable housing requirement of 40% as required by draft local plan policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes. This is also most likely to be achieved for the larger options. The provision of a mix of house types will in turn have further positive effects by enabling more people to both live and work in the District, supporting the local economy and reducing traffic impacts associated with commuting into and out of the District for work. These positive effects have further cumulative impacts as they contribute to achieving objectives 4, 10, and 15.</p> <p>The provision of high levels of residential amenity is addressed by Policy GS7: Health and wellbeing. Master Planning associated with a new/expanded settlement provides the opportunity to positively plan for the creation of sustainable settlements from the outset. Policies CC3 and CC4 address renewable energy and sustainable design. All the new settlement options would provide the opportunity to incorporate measures to address energy efficiency and off set the overall increase in energy arising from development.</p>
<p>2. Conditions and services to engender good health</p>	<p>Local Plan Policy GS7: Health and Wellbeing identifies how development proposals can promote, support and enhance health and wellbeing. The plan's policies also enable the protection of existing green space, the provision of new green spaces and additions to green infrastructure as an integral part of new development .</p> <p>Healthy lifestyles are also encouraged by improving access to safe and convenient walking and cycling routes. There is an opportunity as part of the master planning of any new/expanded settlement option to plan this provision from the outset resulting in positive social effects. Also see commentary on objectives 8 and 10.</p>
<p>3. Safety and Security for people and property</p>	<p>This is generally beyond the scope of the local plan but issues such as natural surveillance are matters considered as part of the detailed design and layout of development proposals providing the opportunity to design out crime where possible.</p>
<p>4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making</p>	<p>The provision of affordable housing has positive social effects as it contributes to the creation of well-balanced communities and helps to reduce social isolation and enable a greater number of young people to live and work in the District. As noted under objective 1 the creation of a new/expanded settlement should enable the delivery of a significant amount of affordable housing. This is likely to be maximised on greenfield sites, and on the larger sites which also provide the best opportunities for dwelling mix, improvements to public transport, employment and provision of local services.</p>
<p>5. Culture, leisure and recreation facilities available to all</p>	<p>New housing and employment provision may help support local cultural facilities. The development of a new settlement also provides the opportunity to bring forward new or improved community facilities and all sites assessed score positively in relation to providing the opportunity to meet the recreational needs of the area, in addition to their own open space requirements.</p>
<p>6. Local needs met locally</p>	<p>Master Planning of a new/expanded settlement provides the opportunity in the longer term to create a sustainable new settlement where the majority of local needs can be met locally and score well in relation to this objective. Currently the options assessed generally score poorly for this objective with DF7 and OC5 having red scores in relation to access to all services. FX3 and OC11 are both accessible to a good quality bus service but have red scores for access to the remaining local facilities. GH11 and GH12, because of their proximity to Green Hammerton, benefit from access to a school and GP with GH12 also having access to local shopping facilities. CA5, GH11 and GH12 have access to a rail station.</p> <p>The area of search for a new/expanded settlement includes both Hammerton and Cattal Stations and the Harrogate-Kirk Deighton-Wetherby Bus Service route along the A59 is also within the search area.</p> <p>Site size is important in relation to the ability of the options to meet local needs for housing and also ensure that local needs for services and facilities can also be met locally. This may therefore be an issue for the 3 smallest options assessed (OC11- South Stainley - 81ha, DF7 - Dishforth Airfield-107ha, OC5 Kirk Deighton - 111ha)</p>

SA Objective	Commentary on New/expanded settlement options assessments
7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population	Only options FX3 and CA5 have access to local primary schools with spare capacity. Schools serving other options are likely to be at capacity, or are at capacity and require expansion in order to accommodate future growth. CA5 also forms part of the New/expanded settlement option - area of search, so there is the potential for this option to also be served by a local primary school with spare capacity.
8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment	<p>For 7 out of the 8 options assessed some adverse effects on sites with biodiversity value have been identified, but mitigation should be possible and can be addressed through master planning proposals for the site, together with the provision of links to existing GI features, especially those which are important in a regional context, resulting in wider positive cumulative impacts for biodiversity.</p> <p>FX3 has significant adverse effects on biodiversity as the site has woodland of high ecological value and an extensive pond network likely to have high biodiversity value including Great Crested Newts. A red score for biodiversity is rare within the sites assessed for the local plan.</p> <p>In relation to the landscape impacts of the new/expanded settlement options there will inevitably be significant effects resulting in the loss of an area's rural character. In 5 of the 8 options there is a double red score for landscape sensitivity and capacity (DF7,GH11, GH12, OC11 and the New/expanded settlement option- area of search). There are no green scores for landscape for any of the options assessed. The options with the least negative landscape effects are FX3 and OC5 (which forms part of the New/expanded settlement option- area of search).</p> <p>All site assessments do however indicate that there are positive effects as development does not need to result in a loss of existing woodland on site and with the exception of DF7 and OC5 there is also the potential for new woodland planting. Site master planning presents the opportunity to create a new high quality landscape which enhances those existing features of significance.</p>
9. Minimal pollution levels	All options have the potential to affect the achievement of air quality objectives. Increases in traffic generated by new development on greenfield sites could lead to a reduction in air quality particularly if increased traffic creates congestion. The provision of good public transport and a well designed environment which encourages walking and cycling are therefore important elements in any new/expanded settlement option. Provision will have positive cumulative effects in relation to objective 10 and are likely to be maximised where there access to good public transport can be achieved.
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental effects.	All sites with the exception of OC5: Deighton Grange have significant transport and/or accessibility problems requiring substantial mitigation as part of development proposals. At this stage increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted for any of the sites. However, where there is already access to good public transport or where such provision can be improved an option is more likely to meet the requirements of Policy T11: Sustainable Transport which seeks to minimise the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel behaviour. Significant positive effects are realised from those sites which are located where there is access to a rail station and in a location where existing bus services can be improved. CA4, GH11/12 and the New /Expanded Settlement Option - Area of search perform best in this respect.
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.	<p>The local plan growth strategy, settlement hierarchy and policies in the plan direct development to the most sustainable locations. Most development is located within key transport corridors where there is good access to public transport or where it can be improved. The location of any new/expanded settlement should therefore also meet the requirements of the growth strategy.</p> <p>A key site requirement for all development is the need to be designed to be resilient to, and adapt to, climate change. All options provide opportunities to do this but larger sites may be able to maximise the achievement of this requirement.</p>
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	<p>All new development will increase the use of primary resources with new households creating an increase in energy and water consumption. Objective 12 above identifies that the planning of a new/expanded settlement provides opportunities to address climate change issues from the outset.</p> <p>With the exception of DF7 all sites are located on greenfield sites.</p>
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.	The mitigation of impacts on the historic environment is challenging in a District with a high quality built environment and this is reflected in the scoring of these options. With the exception of DF7 9 (which was scoped out) development is considered likely to result in harm to the significance of a heritage. Master planning of a new/expanded settlement will provide the opportunity to retain, reveal and improve such assets creating positive cumulative effects and contributing to local distinctiveness and the achievement of objective 14.
14. Quality built environment and efficient land use patterns	Retaining local distinctiveness, the quality of the built environment and efficient land use patterns is addressed through the policies of the local plan and would apply to all options. Six out of the eight options have a red score for local distinctiveness. FX3 has a negative impact but this can be mitigated. No negative impact is identified for DF7 but this site does have a double red score for landscape impact under objective 8.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	All options have the potential to provide some employment as part of a new/extended settlement option.

SA Objective	Commentary on New/expanded settlement options assessments
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	All options have the potential to provide some employment as part of a new/extended settlement option.

Table 7.9

- 7.5** For the majority of the sites, the consideration between alternative sites is finely balanced and there are few significant differences in the opportunities and constraints for each site and the performance of the sites when assessed against sustainability objectives. All sites will deliver housing and economic growth but the amount provided and the ability to provide a mix of uses on the site will be influenced by site size and location.
- 7.6** Whilst the new settlement options all produced a red score against one or more sustainability appraisal criteria, it should be acknowledged that a new settlement would have negative impacts mainly through development scale and the impact that scale has on, for example, the surrounding landscape or existing settlement.
- 7.7** All of the sites, with the exception of Sites DF7 and OC5 'fit' with the Local Plan growth strategy being located in a key public transport corridor, although sites CA4/CA5, FX3 and GH11/GH12 have the additional advantage over Site OC11 of being located in the rail corridor to the east of Knaresborough. Significant long term positive effects in relation to sustainability objectives transport (10), climate change (11) and local needs met locally (9) will be met in those locations where there is good access to public transport, especially where there are existing bus and rail services which can be enhanced. CA4, GH11, GH12 and the New /Expanded Settlement Option - Area of search perform best in this respect.
- 7.8** The master planning process, which would be undertaken for the option which is included in the local plan, provides the opportunity to address key issues such as green infrastructure provision, environmental impact, open space, and sustainable transport in a coordinated and comprehensive way.

8 Assessment of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies 2018

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

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

Harrogate District Growth Strategy

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

Table 8.1 Draft Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs

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

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

Table 8.2 Draft Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035

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

Draft Policy GS3: Development Limits
<p><i>Proposals for new development on sites outside the development limit of a settlement will be supported where it is consistent with the role of the settlement in the growth hierarchy set out in policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035, does not result in a disproportionate level of development compared to the existing settlement and meets the following criteria:</i></p> <p>A. <i>The site is well related to the existing built form of the settlement;</i> B. <i>There is either no suitable and available site for the proposed use within the settlement development limit or site allocated under policies DM1: Housing Allocations, DM2: Employment Allocations and DM3: Mixed Use Allocations;</i> C. <i>It would not result in coalescence with an adjoining settlement;</i> D. <i>It would not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside or heritage assets;</i> E. <i>The proposal is of a scale and nature that is in keeping with the core shape and form of the the settlement and will not adversely harm its character and appearance; and</i> F. <i>It would not result in ribbon development.</i></p> <p><i>In settlements where there is an allocation(s), development proposals on sites outside the development limit and for the same proposed use, will not be supported in advance of the development of that allocation(s) unless it can be demonstrated that the allocation will not come forward within the plan period or, in the case of housing, there is no five year supply of housing land.</i></p> <p><i>In settlements within the Green Belt, proposals for new development will be limited to infill sites within the development limit and the redevelopment of brownfield sites where the openness of the Green Belt or the purposes of including land in the Green Belt is not harmed.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p>
<p>The policy provides for the definition of Development Limits around settlements and sets out criteria against which proposals for development on sites which are well related to the existing built form of the settlement can be assessed.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p>
<p>The definition of a settlement Development Limit is unlikely in itself to have any significant effects although the policy provides for sites outside a settlement Development Limit to come forward for development. There may be the potential for development of such sites to impact negatively on the built and natural environment, although any effects, and whether these are cumulative, would be dependant on which and how many sites come forward in a particular settlement. However, the policy seeks to address this by setting out criteria to be met relating to the built and natural environment.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p>
<p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 8.3 Draft Policy GS3: Development Limits

Draft Policy GS4: Green Belt
<p><i>The extent of the Green Belt within Harrogate district is shown on the Policies Map. Inappropriate development in the Green Belt will not be approved except in very special circumstances in accordance with national policy.</i></p> <p><i>The council encourages proposals for the beneficial use of Green Belt to achieve the following opportunities provided that they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it:</i></p> <p>A. <i>To retain and enhance the character of the district's landscape, visual amenity and biodiversity.</i> B. <i>To provide outdoor sport and recreation.</i> C. <i>To improve public access.</i></p> <p><i>Within the sites inset in the Green Belt and allocated as Gypsy and Traveller sites, only uses appropriate in the Green Belt will be permitted should the sites no longer be needed for Gypsy and Traveller purposes.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p>
<p>The policy reflects national Green Belt policy.</p>

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

Table 8.4 Draft Policy GS4: Green Belt

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

Table 8.5 Draft Policy GS5: Supporting the District's Economy

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

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

Table 8.6 Draft Policy GS6: Sustainable Development

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

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

Table 8.7 Draft Policy GS7: Health and Well Being

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

Table 8.8 Draft Policy GS8: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Economy

Draft Policy EC1: Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8.9 Draft Policy EC1: Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Areas

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

Draft Policy EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses

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

Table 8.10 Draft Policy EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses

Draft Policy EC3: Employment Development in the Countryside

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

A. *It involves either:*

- i. *the re-use or adaptation of an existing building, a proposal for farm diversification or other small-scale proposal requiring a countryside location for operational reasons; or*
- ii. *small scale new building adjacent to a rural settlement, which is well related to the settlement, benefits the local economy, and reduces the need for increased car commuting to urban centres.*

B. *The local road network can accommodate proposed traffic movements;*

C. *It would not have a significant adverse effect on the character, appearance or general amenity of the area.*

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

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

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

Policy background

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

Initial SA Assessment

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

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.11 Draft Policy EC3: Employment Development in the Countryside

Draft Policy EC4: Farm Diversification

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

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

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

Table 8.12 Draft Policy EC4: Farm Diversification

Draft Policy EC5: Town and Local Centre Management	
A.	<i>Proposals involving either the loss of existing A1 shop(s) in ground level frontages, or the creation of additional floorspace at ground floor level not intended for an Class A1⁽²¹⁾ retail use within the Primary Shopping Frontages of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon will only be permitted where there is no harmful impact on the vitality and viability of the centre.⁽²²⁾</i>
B.	<i>Proposals for non Class A1 uses considered appropriate to a shopping area will be permitted at ground floor level within the Secondary Shopping Frontages of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon; the Primary Shopping Areas of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge; and Harrogate's Local Centres (Cold Bath Road, High Harrogate, Jennyfield, Kings Road, Leeds Road, Starbeck and Knaresborough Road) provided this would not result in, or add to, a concentration of similar uses, the cumulative effect of which would:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Result in a significant adverse impact on the vitality or viability of the centre;</i> <i>ii. Result in a significant adverse impact on the retail character and amenity of the frontage;</i> <i>iii. Generate levels of traffic that would cause significant congestion and/or road safety problems;</i> <i>iv. Result in three or more consecutive shop units in non-A1 use; or</i> <i>v. Result in conflict with other policies of the plan.</i> <p><i>In all cases applicants will be required to demonstrate that they have considered all alternative vacant premises last in non Class A1 Use within the Primary Shopping Area based on availability and suitability.</i></p>
C.	<i>The following proposals will be required to demonstrate compliance with the Sequential Approach;</i>

²¹ or any definition that replaces this use class

²² Development consisting of a change of use of a building from Class A1 (shops) to Class A2 (financial and professional services) is classed as Permitted Development.

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

Table 8.13 Draft Policy EC5: Town and Local Centre Management

Draft Policy EC6: Protection of Tourist Facilities
<p>Hotel Protection</p> <p><i>Proposals involving the change of use of hotels in the district with 20 or more lettable bedrooms will not be permitted unless clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that they are no longer viable, including:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Evidence that the hotel has been actively marketed at existing use value for at least 12 consecutive months;</i> B. <i>Occupancy rates for the last three years of operation; and</i> C. <i>Capital expenditure in the last five years of operation.</i></p> <p><i>Applicants will also be required to demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse impact on the supply or quality of visitor accommodation available in the area.</i></p> <p>Protection of Tourist Attractions</p> <p><i>Proposals that would result in the loss of a tourist attraction will not be permitted unless:</i></p> <p>D. <i>Clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that the continued use is no longer viable, including:</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>i. evidence that the attraction has been actively marketed at existing use value for at least 12 consecutive months;</i> <i>ii. visitor numbers for the last three years; and</i> <i>iii. capital expenditure in the last five years of operation; or</i></p> <p>E. <i>The attraction is viable but has been actively marketed at existing use value for two years.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for non-tourist related development, which would be likely to result in harm to the continued attractiveness and operation of an existing tourist attraction, will not be permitted unless that development would deliver clear public benefits that are incapable of being provided in a less harmful manner.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the Draft Plan 2016 and is an amended version of Policy EC4 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). It was amended in response to the consultation on the draft policies by inclusion of reference to the impact of non-tourist related development on existing tourist attractions. The policy has not been amended following the 2016 consultation.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>As the policy seeks to protect tourist attractions and ensure there is sufficient accommodation for visitors the policy will have positive economic effects by providing support for an important part of the district's economy.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 8.14 Draft Policy EC6: Protection of Tourist Facilities

Draft Policy EC7: Sustainable Rural Tourism
<p><i>Proposals involving the development of new, or extension of existing, tourist and leisure attractions or visitor accommodation in the countryside will be permitted provided that:</i></p> <p>A. <i>It can be demonstrated that proposals for new attractions or accommodation cannot be located within or adjacent to the main towns, local service centres and primary service villages and subsequently that locations within or adjacent to secondary service villages have been fully considered;</i> B. <i>The scale, layout and design of development is appropriate to its location and maintains or enhances the high quality of the district's built and natural environment;</i> C. <i>They would not cause unacceptable planning problems for other adjacent land uses;</i> D. <i>Appropriately located existing buildings are re-used where possible;</i> E. <i>They result in an improvement to the range and quality of attractions and/or visitor accommodation in the area;</i></p>

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

Table 8.15 Draft Policy EC7: Sustainable Rural Tourism

Housing

Draft Policy HS1: Housing Mix and Density
<p><i>The council will seek to balance the housing market across the plan period and work towards a mix of housing identified in the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA). Housing developments should therefore seek to deliver a range of house types and sizes that reflect and respond to the identified housing needs and demands of the district's households. The mix proposed should have reference to the latest HEDNA and be informed by:</i></p> <p>A. <i>Local assessments of housing need;</i> B. <i>Detailed local market assessments; and</i> C. <i>Locality and ability of the site to accommodate a mix of housing.</i></p> <p><i>The final mix of dwelling types and sizes will be subject to negotiation with the applicant. Applicants will be required to provide sufficient evidence to support their proposals.</i></p> <p><i>On developments of 10 or more dwellings 25% of the market units should be built to be accessible and adaptable homes subject to site suitability and where viable.⁽²³⁾</i></p> <p><i>New housing development will be expected to achieve a minimum net density of 30 dwellings per hectare. Development within the defined town and city centres of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon and in urban locations with a good standard of accessibility to public transport will be expected to achieve higher densities.</i></p> <p><i>Where it can be demonstrated that development at these densities will be detrimental or relate poorly to the character and amenity of the location, or site constraints would prevent these densities from being achieved, then development may be permitted at a lower density.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Plan and was an amended version of Policy HS1 included in the draft Development Management policies (November 2015). Following the 2016 consultation the policy has been updated to reflect the production of a HEDNA The policy looks to ensure that new developments provide a mix of housing to meet the identified needs of a wide range of households and that land is used efficiently by setting minimum density requirements.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have significant positive social effects through the provision of quality housing available to everyone. The policy should also have a positive effect when assessed against the objective of a quality built environment by seeking, through the identification of minimum density requirements, to minimise the amount of greenfield land developed. The policy also allows for lower density development where development at a higher density would cause harm to local character or amenity or where specific constraints need to be addressed. In doing so, this ensures protection of the historic environment and landscape character of the district.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 8.16 Draft Policy HS1: Housing Mix and Density

Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes
<p><i>The council will require 40% affordable housing⁽²⁴⁾ on all qualifying greenfield⁽²⁵⁾ developments including mixed use schemes and 30% on all qualifying brownfield⁽²⁶⁾ developments including mixed use schemes and conversions, subject to viability and the demonstration of the need for affordable housing.</i></p> <p><i>On all developments comprising 11 or more dwellings, or where the combined residential gross floorspace exceeds 1000sq m, on site provision will be expected. In exceptional circumstances, off-site provision or a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision may be acceptable.</i></p> <p><i>On developments comprising six to 10 dwellings, or where the residential gross floorspace exceeds 1000sq m, in areas designated as rural areas under Section 157(1) of the Housing Act 1985 (as shown on the Policies Map), a financial contribution for the provision of affordable dwellings as a commuted sum will be sought unless the developer makes on site provision.</i></p>

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

24 see glossary for definition

25 see glossary for definition

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

Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes
<p><i>The final tenure mix of the affordable housing on individual sites will be determined through negotiation, taking account of up-to-date assessments and the characteristics of the area.</i></p> <p><i>The affordable homes should be distributed across the development and integrated with the scheme design and layout such that they are indistinguishable from the market housing on the same site.</i></p> <p><i>Planning permission will be refused for development proposals where it appears that a larger site has been deliberately sub-divided into smaller development parcels in order to avoid the requirements of this policy.</i></p> <p><i>Where a development proposal does not meet the above requirements, the applicant will be required to provide evidence to support this including, where appropriate, the submission of a development appraisal.</i></p> <p><i>Subject to site suitability affordable dwellings should be built to be accessible and adaptable homes, and within this 10% should be built as wheelchair user homes. (27)</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy was included in the 2016 Plan and is an amended version of Policy HS2 included in the draft Development Management policies (November 2015) which set the thresholds and targets to be used to ensure the provision of affordable housing in the district. Following consultation on the Draft Plan, further work on plan viability and updated guidance the policy has been amended to reduce the affordable housing requirement on brown field sites from 40% to 30% and amend the requirements relating to accessible and adaptable homes. There is currently no guidance on the provision of starter homes so this has been removed from the policy.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p> <p>The policy should have similar effects to those of Policy GS2.</p>
<p>Short/medium/long term effects</p> <p>The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.</p>

Table 8.17 Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing and Starter Homes

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

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

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

Table 8.18 Draft Policy HS3: Self and Custom Build Housing

Draft Policy HS4: Older People's Specialist Housing
Developments specifically designed to meet the accommodation needs of older people will be supported where it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Contributes to meeting an identified need. B. Is in a location accessible by public transport or within walking distance of community facilities such as shops, medical services and public open space or, where this is not the case, such facilities are provided on site. <p>Where developments fall within Use Class C3 affordable housing will be required in accordance with policy HS2: Affordable Housing. ⁽²⁸⁾</p>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which seeks to address the issue of providing housing to meet the identified housing needs of older people. Minor amendments have been made to refer to affordable housing provision in relation to Use Class C2 (Residential Institutions) and to remove the reference to starter homes.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have significant positive social effects in terms of enabling people to have their housing needs met. The policy also requires developments to be located where they are accessible to services and facilities which should result in positive environmental effects (reducing pollution, managing climate change).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.19 Draft Policy HS4: Older People's Specialist Housing

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

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

Draft Policy HS5: Space Standards

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

Table 8.20 Draft Policy HS5: Space Standards

Draft Policy HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing

Outside defined settlement development limits, the conversion and/or re-use of existing buildings to residential use from other uses will be supported where:

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

Developments under this policy will be expected to comply with the affordable housing and open space provision policies of the Plan.

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

Policy background

This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which was introduced following consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation in 2015 and supports the re-use of rural buildings for housing subject to certain criteria being met. Following consultation on the Draft Plan 2016 no amendments have been made to the policy.

Initial SA Assessment

The policy should have positive environmental effects as it supports the conversion and re-use of existing buildings, which represents prudent and efficient use of land as it minimises development on greenfield land, and will also be expected to retain and respect the special qualities of the building and the character and appearance of the landscape. There may also be positive social effects as only proposals that are of a high quality and sustainable design will be supported, which will help ensure that the housing stock is of decent quality.

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.21 Draft Policy HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing

Draft Policy HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

Proposals for replacement dwellings will be permitted where it meets all of the following criteria:

- A. *The new dwelling is located on the site of, or close to, the existing dwelling to be cleared.*
- B. *The new dwelling is not materially larger than the existing dwelling.*
- C. *The new dwelling has satisfactory access arrangements.*
- D. *The new dwelling is of a design which in terms of scale, mass, materials and architectural detail is sympathetic to the landscape character and local vernacular.*
- E. *The new dwelling is sited to preclude retention of the existing dwelling or the applicant is willing to accept a condition to ensure its demolition on completion of the new dwelling.*

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

Table 8.22 Draft Policy HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

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

Table 8.23 Draft Policy HS8: Extensions to Dwellings

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

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

Table 8.24 Draft Policy HS9: Rural Worker's Dwelling

Draft Policy HS10: Gypsy and Traveller Sites		
<i>The following sites as shown on the Policies Map are allocated for Gypsy and Traveller use to ensure a deliverable supply of pitches in the first five years of the plan period.</i>		
Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
K40	Knaresborough	Greenacres, Cass Lane
K41	Knaresborough	The Paddocks, Cass Lane
K42	Knaresborough	Thistle Hill Stables, Thistle Hill
Table 8.26 Gypsy and Traveller Draft Allocation		
<i>Proposals for new sites within years 6 -15 of the plan will be within the following broad locations as shown on the Policies Map;</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Harrogate Area b. Knaresborough Area c. Kirk Deighton d. Area south of Wighill 		
<i>Proposals on non-allocated sites should be considered against the most up-to-date needs assessment.</i>		
<i>Proposals for new Gypsy and Traveller sites or extensions to existing sites should:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Be located where there would not be a detrimental impact on highway safety or the flow of traffic. B. Be of an appropriate size to be able to provide acceptable living conditions and provide for the number of pitches required, access roads, amenity blocks, children's play areas and space for commercial vehicles. C. Not materially harm the natural and historic environment including landscape character. D. Not result in a significant adverse impact on residential amenity. 		

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

Table 8.25 Draft Policy HS10: Gypsy and Traveller Sites

Transport and Infrastructure

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

Table 8.27 Draft Policy T11: Sustainable Transport

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

Draft Policy TI2: Protection of Transport Sites and Routes
Initial SA Assessment
With a focus on encouraging and supporting proposals to enhance sustainable transport opportunities, the policy might be expected to have significant positive effects against environmental objectives (maximising access and improving air quality).
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.28 Draft Policy TI2: Protection of Transport Sites and Routes

Draft Policy TI3: Parking Provision
<p><i>When considering the provision of parking, proposals for development should recognise an overall need to reduce the use of private cars, and take suitable account of the following factors:</i></p> <p>A. <i>The need to provide safe, secure and convenient parking at appropriate levels, including parking or storage for cycles, motor cycles and, where relevant, coaches and lorries;</i></p> <p>B. <i>Parking standards for cars, cycles, motorised two wheel vehicles, disabled parking and operational servicing requirements as prepared by the local highway authority, North Yorkshire County Council;</i></p> <p>C. <i>Policies set out in the North Yorkshire County Council Parking Strategy (and successive strategies);</i></p> <p>D. <i>Where relevant, the location of the site within an area covered by an Area Travel Plan;</i></p> <p>E. <i>Where appropriate, the need to make provision for car club and car share parking spaces;</i></p> <p>F. <i>Means to encourage the use of low emission vehicles as part of the proposal, including the ability to provide electric vehicle charging points.</i></p>
Policy background
The policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. It is an amended version of Policy HP4 included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015), with reference to sustainable drainage and water quality having been deleted from the policy.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have significant positive effects against environmental objectives as it seeks to encourage fewer journeys by car.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.29 Draft Policy TI3: Parking Provision

Draft Policy TI4: Delivery of New Infrastructure
<p><i>In order to deliver sustainable development, the council will work with infrastructure and service providers and developers to deliver infrastructure and services to support existing and future development across the district.</i></p> <p><i>Depending on the nature and scale of development proposed, and subject to viability, developers will be expected to make reasonable on-site provision and/or off-site provision and/or contributions towards infrastructure and services in order to cater for the needs generated by development.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals involving the delivery of new or improved infrastructure or services, either on its own or in combination with other development, will be supported provided that:</i></p> <p>A. <i>It can be demonstrated that they are necessary to support new development and/or to rectify existing evidenced deficiencies in infrastructure or service provision;</i></p> <p>B. <i>Development is phased so as to cause minimal disruption to existing infrastructure and service provision for residents and businesses;</i></p> <p>C. <i>Where new infrastructure is needed to support development, the infrastructure must be operational no later than the appropriate phase of development for which it is needed;</i></p>
Policy background

Draft Policy TI4: Delivery of New Infrastructure
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan which has now been slightly amended to improve clarity. It is an overarching policy that sets out that new development will be expected to deliver and/or contribute to the provision of infrastructure in order to support the needs generated by that development. The policy also sets out how proposals for new or improved infrastructure may come forward.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy might be expected to have positive effects on a number of social and environmental objectives as it seeks to ensure the provision of infrastructure to support new development.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.30 Draft Policy TI4: Delivery of New Infrastructure

Draft Policy TI5: Telecommunications
The expansion of communications infrastructure including Full Fibre to the Premise, Next Generation broadband and mobile connectivity will be supported. This will be achieved by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Supporting the expansion of communications networks which use existing infrastructure, including masts and structures; B. Supporting the provision of new communications infrastructure where it can be demonstrated that using existing infrastructure or equipment would not be feasible and provided the proposal does not have a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the surrounding area. Where apparatus or associated infrastructure is proposed to be located on a building, the proposal will be supported provided the siting scale and design of the apparatus or associated infrastructure does not have a significant adverse impact on the external appearance of the building; C. Ensuring the location and design of proposals avoid harm to sensitive areas or buildings/structures and accord with local plan policies HP2: Heritage Assets, NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment and NE4: Landscape Character.
Broadband access in new developments:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. New employment and housing development proposals will be required to demonstrate the anticipated connectivity requirements of the proposed use and how the development will contribute to, and be compatible with, Fibre to the Premise or Next Generation Access broadband; E. All new development will be required to enable Fibre to the Premise where viable. Where it cannot be demonstrated that the provision of Fibre to the Premise is viable, proposals should provide a minimum download connection of 24Mbps and incorporate suitable infrastructure to support delivery of Fibre to the Premise at a future date; F. Applicants proposing major development schemes should engage with communication providers and local broadband groups to explore how Fibre to the Premise or Next Generation Access broadband can be provided and how the development may contribute to and integrate with active broadband projects within the local area.
Policy background
This was a new policy, included in the 2016 Draft Plan, which has minor amendments following consultation. The potential scope of a policy was included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015), as Policy EC6. The draft policy reflects the consultation comments received to this.
Initial SA Assessment
Requiring development of all new properties to provide a connection to a superfast broadband network or seeking developer contributions towards future access will have positive economic effects through supporting the growth of the local economy and potentially home based employment opportunities. It will also enable people to access information technologies giving them increased opportunities to access education, training and employment. The provision of communications infrastructure may have negative effects on the built and natural environment but the policy seeks to address this by setting out criteria to be followed.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.31 Draft Policy TI5: Telecommunications

Draft Policy TI6: Provision of Educational Facilities
<i>The sites shown at Table 6.1 and on the Policies Map are allocated for educational uses.</i>

Draft Policy T16: Provision of Educational Facilities		
Site ref	Settlement	Name
B22	Boroughbridge	Educational facilities for Boroughbridge High School
KL20	Killinghall	Educational facilities for Killinghall Primary School
NS7	North Stainley	Educational facilities at North Stainley
PN20	Pannal	Educational facilities for Pannal Primary School

Table 8.33 Draft allocations - educational facilities

Policy background

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

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

Initial SA Assessment

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

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.32 Draft Policy T16: Provision of Educational Facilities

Climate Change

Draft Policy CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

Development proposals will not be permitted where they would have an adverse effect on watercourses or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Development will only be permitted where it has an acceptably low risk of being affected by flooding when assessed through Sequential Testing against the most up-to-date Environment Agency flood risk maps and the Harrogate District Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) maps. Development layout within the site should be subject to the sequential approach, with the highest vulnerability development located in areas at lowest flood risk within the site.

Proposals within Flood Zone 3a(i) will be assessed in accordance with national policies relating to Flood Zone 3a but with all of the following additional restrictions:

- A. no new highly vulnerable or more vulnerable uses will be permitted;*
- B. less vulnerable uses may only be permitted provided that the sequential test has been passed; and*
- C. where extensions are linked operationally to an existing business or, where redevelopment of a site provides buildings with the same or a smaller footprint;*
- D. all proposals will be expected to include flood mitigation measures to be identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment including consideration of the creation of additional sustainable flood storage areas;*
- E. development will not be permitted on any part of the site identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment as performing a functional floodplain role.*

Where required by national guidance, proposals for development should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). The FRA should demonstrate that the development will be safe, including access, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

All development will be required to ensure that there is no increase in surface water flow rate run off. Priority should be given to incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it is proven that SuDS are not appropriate. Where SuDS are provided arrangements must be put in place for their whole life management and maintenance.

Proposals involving building over existing culverts or the culverting or canalisation of water courses will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated to be in the interests of public safety or to provide essential infrastructure and that there will be no detrimental effect on flood risk and biodiversity. Where feasible, development proposals should incorporate re-opening of culverts, modification of canalised water courses and consideration of mitigation measures to achieve a more natural and maintainable state.

In partnership with the Environment Agency and the lead local flood authority, the council will seek opportunities from new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. Development should ensure that land which is needed for flood risk management purposes (as identified in Defra's Programme of flood and coastal risk management schemes and other Environment Agency or lead flood authority documents) is safeguarded.

Policy background

This policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan and has not been amended following consultation. The policy is an amended version of Policy SD3 included in the draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy was amended in response to comments received to the consultation on the draft policies through the inclusion of reference to the sequential approach applying to the layout of a development and to safeguarding areas identified as being required for flood risk management purposes.

Initial SA Assessment

The policy has a positive effect on a number of objectives as it looks to protect people and property from flooding, contribute to a managed approach to climate change and a quality built environment, and efficient land use patterns that promote balanced development and encourage biodiversity.

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.34 Draft Policy CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

Draft Policy CC2: Rivers

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

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

Table 8.35 Draft Policy CC2: Rivers

Draft Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
<p>A. <i>Permission will be granted for renewable and low carbon energy projects, including incorporating small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation into the design of new developments where appropriate, feasible and viable, provided that:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape, the natural environment, biodiversity, the cultural environment, the historic environment, adjoining land uses and residential amenity;⁽²⁹⁾ and</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Appropriate mitigation measures would be taken to minimise and, where possible address, adverse impacts; and</i></p> <p>iii. <i>The proposal avoids unacceptable cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</i></p> <p>B. <i>Proposals for wind turbines must also, following consultation, demonstrate that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and, therefore, the proposal has their backing; and</i></p> <p>i. <i>Be located in an area identified as being suitable for such use within a Neighbourhood Plan; or</i></p> <p>ii. <i>For small-scale turbines: be directly related to, and generate power principally for, the operation of a farmstead, other rural business or a local settlement.</i></p>
<p>Policy background</p> <p>This policy is an amended version of Policy CC3: Renewable Energy included in the 2016 Draft Plan. The policy now refers to proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation as well as encouraging their inclusion in new developments where this is appropriate, viable and feasible. This is an amended version of Policy NE6 included in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015). The policy encourages renewable energy and low carbon projects where there are no unacceptable impacts on a range of factors.</p>
<p>Initial SA Assessment</p>

29 *The historic environment includes the archaeological environment*

Draft Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
Enabling renewable energy and low carbon energy projects might be expected to have significant positive environmental effects (efficient use of natural resources, minimising pollution levels, managing climate change). The policy seeks to address any negative environmental effects (on the built and natural environment) but the significance of these, and whether impacts are cumulative, is uncertain as it would depend on the renewable energy technology developed and the number of projects delivered. Planning impacts on local communities are also addressed by the policy and provision made for Neighbourhood Plans to identify suitable areas for such use.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.36 Draft Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Draft Policy CC4: Sustainable Design
<i>The council will require all developments to be designed to reduce both the extent and the impacts of climate change; it will promote zero carbon development and encourage all developments to meet the highest technically feasible and financially viable environmental standards during construction and occupation:</i>
<p>A. <i>All developments should seek reductions in carbon dioxide emissions through the following sequence of priorities, as set out in the energy hierarchy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Energy reduction; then</i> ii. <i>Energy efficiency; then</i> iii. <i>Renewable energy; then</i> iv. <i>Low carbon energy; then</i> v. <i>Conventional energy.</i> <p>B. <i>The council will encourage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Proposals that incorporate passive design measures that reduce the need for heating, cooling and ventilation systems.</i> 2. <i>Proposals that include design measures to minimise the reliance on artificial lighting through siting, design, layout and building orientation that maximises sunlight and daylight and avoids overshadowing.</i> 3. <i>Greater energy efficiency, including sensitive energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings.</i> <p><u>Domestic development:</u></p> <p>C. <i>The council encourages developers to meet independently accredited energy and sustainability standards, such as, the Passive House Institute's Passive House standard (including EnerPHit where appropriate), and the BRE⁽³⁰⁾ Home Quality Mark.</i></p> <p>D. <i>All developments of ten dwellings or more, or 1000 sq m or above of gross floorspace, will be required to submit an energy statement demonstrating how the energy hierarchy has been applied to make the fullest contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in support of the council's Climate Change Strategy and the Climate Change Act (2008).</i></p> <p><u>Non-domestic development:</u></p>

Draft Policy CC4: Sustainable Design
<i>E. New non-domestic developments, excluding conversions and extensions of less than 500 sq m, will be required to achieve a minimum standard of BREEM⁽³¹⁾ 'Excellent' (or any future national equivalent).</i>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan, which has been amended further following consultation, in order to address issues associated with climate change more effectively. It aims to ensure new developments are designed to both reduce the extent and impacts of climate change, promoting zero carbon development and encouraging all developments to meet the highest environmental standards. An energy hierarchy for all developments is set out together with the requirement for an energy statement to be produced for proposals for 10 or more dwellings, and for non-domestic development the standard to be met for energy and sustainability is set.
Initial SA Assessment
Any reduction in energy usage brought about by the application of the highest environmental standards will have significant positive effects on environmental (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and social (improving the quality of housing) objectives.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.37 Draft Policy CC4: Sustainable Design

31 Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

Heritage and Placemaking

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

Table 8.38 Draft Policy HP1: Harrogate Town Centre Improvements

Draft Policy HP2: Heritage Assets
<p><i>This policy applies to designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for development should protect and, where appropriate, enhance those elements that contribute to the significance of the district's heritage assets. Special regard will be had to those aspects of the historic environment which are of particular importance to the distinctive character of the District.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals will be permitted where they:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A. demonstrate a thorough understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, how this has informed the proposed development, and how the proposal would impact on the asset's significance. This will be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and the potential impact of the proposal.;</i> <i>B. ensure that proposals affecting a Listed Building or its setting protect or enhance those features which contribute to its special architectural or historic interest.</i> <i>C. ensure that any development that would have an impact on the World Heritage Site or its setting will conserve, and where appropriate, enhance those elements that contribute towards its Outstanding Universal Value. Particular attention will be paid to the protection of key views and vistas from the Georgian Pleasure Grounds and there will be a strong presumption against tall or very large buildings within the World Heritage Site or its visual setting. Within the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone applicants will be required to demonstrate that their scheme will not harm those elements which contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site;</i>

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

Table 8.39 Draft Policy HP2: Heritage Assets

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

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

Table 8.40 Draft Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness

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

Table 8.41 Draft Policy HP4: Protecting Amenity

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

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

Table 8.42 Draft Policy HP5: Public Rights of Way

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

Table 8.43 Draft Policy HP6: Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities

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

Table 8.44 Draft Policy HP7: New Sports, Open Space and Recreation Development

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

Table 8.45 Draft Policy HP8: Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities

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

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

Table 8.46 Policy HP9: Provision of New Community Facilities

Natural Environment

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

Table 8.47 Draft Policy NE1: Air Quality

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

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

Table 8.48 Draft Policy NE2: Water Quality

Draft Policy NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment
Proposals that protect and enhance features of ecological and geological interest and seek to provide net gains in biodiversity will be supported.
This will be achieved by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Considering proposals which would have a direct or indirect impact on a site protected under international or national legislation, including its features of interest or species, within the context of the statutory protection afforded to them. B. Permitting development that affects the interest features of Local Sites only where an appraisal has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for. C. Permitting proposals which would impact on UK priority habitats and priority species or priority habitats, networks and species identified in the Harrogate Biodiversity Action Plan, or successive document, only where significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for. D. Refusing planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including historic wetlands and species-rich grasslands, ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss. E. Requiring proposals for major developments⁽³²⁾ to undertake biodiversity accounting with the aim of avoiding a net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain F. Requiring proposals to increase connectivity of habitats by locating features which enlarge, connect or support existing green corridors and natural and semi-natural green spaces in line with policy NE5 Green Infrastructure G. Requiring proposals to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>Considering proposals which would have a direct or indirect impact on a site protected under international or national legislation, including its features of interest or species, within the context of the statutory protection afforded to them.</i> B. <i>Permitting development that affects the interest features of Local Sites only where an appraisal has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</i> C. <i>Permitting proposals which would impact on UK priority habitats and priority species or priority habitats, networks and species identified in the Harrogate Biodiversity Action Plan, or successive document, only where significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</i> D. <i>Refusing planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including historic wetlands and species-rich grasslands, ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.</i> E. <i>Requiring proposals for major developments⁽³³⁾ to undertake biodiversity accounting with the aim of avoiding a net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain</i> F. <i>Requiring proposals to increase connectivity of habitats by locating features which enlarge, connect or support existing green corridors and natural and semi-natural green spaces in line with policy NE5 Green Infrastructure</i> G. <i>Requiring proposals to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes.</i>
Policy background
The policy was included in the 2016 Draft Plan but has been amended following consultation to set out clearly the ways in which net gains in biodiversity can be achieved where proposals seek to protect and enhance features of ecological and geological interest. The policy was an amended version of Policy NE3 in the Draft Development Management Policies (November 2015) which was amended in response to comments received to the consultation.

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

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

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

Table 8.49 Draft Policy NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment

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

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

Table 8.50 Draft Policy NE4: Landscape Character

Draft Policy NE5: Green Infrastructure
<i>Development proposals should:</i>
A. <i>Protect and enhance the social, environmental and economic benefits of existing green infrastructure features and/or incorporate new green infrastructure features within their design;</i>
B. <i>Capitalise on opportunities to enhance and/or create green links between green infrastructure features such as those listed in the green infrastructure checklist contained in Section 10, Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (November 2014);</i>
C. <i>Avoid creating undifferentiated built-up areas within its overall boundaries and to prevent built-form coalescence;</i>
D. <i>Where they are within or in close proximity to a green infrastructure corridor, enhance the functionality and connectivity of the corridor;</i>
E. <i>Conserve and enhance the high quality and character of the district's towns, villages and rural environment by ensuring that all forms of new development are designed to a high standard and maintain and enhance the local vernacular and 'sense of place' of individual settlements;</i>
F. <i>Safeguard the character of urban areas as manifest in the system of open spaces which link town and countryside; and</i>
G. <i>Identify opportunities to work with partners at the local, district and sub-regional levels to deliver multiple key green infrastructure benefits.</i>
Policy background
This was a new policy included in the 2016 Draft Plan. Following consultation amendments have been made to (A) To protect and enhance the social, environmental and economic benefits of existing green infrastructure features and/or incorporate new features within developments. The policy seeks to ensure that green areas that make an important contribution to the character of local areas are retained or new areas created as part of development.
Initial SA Assessment
The policy should have significant positive effects on biodiversity. Conserving and enhancing green infrastructure within the district will help to provide habitats and ensure habitat connectivity. In addition, by requiring new development to incorporate green infrastructure there is likely to be biodiversity linkages. There should also be positive effects on social (on health and recreation activities) and environmental (accessible transport) objectives as protecting and enhancing green infrastructure should facilitate more outdoor recreation activities such as walking and cycling. This in turn will also have positive effects on the local economy, by contributing to the creation of conditions for business success.
Short/medium/long term effects
The effects are anticipated to extend over the short to long term.

Table 8.51 Draft Policy NE5: Green Infrastructure

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

Draft Policy NE6: Local Green Space

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

Table 8.53 Local Green Spaces

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

Table 8.52 Draft Policy NE6: Local Green Space

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

Table 8.54 Draft Policy NE7: Trees and Woodland

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

Table 8.55 Draft Policy NE8: Protection of Agricultural Land

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

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

Table 8.56 Draft Policy NE9: Unstable and Contaminated Land

Delivery and Monitoring

DM1: Housing Allocations

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

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

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

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

Table 8.58 Housing Allocations

Commitments⁽³⁴⁾

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

Table 8.59 Housing Commitments - draft allocation sites that have now gained planning permission

- This site forms part of site MK8

Policy background

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

Initial SA Assessment

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

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.57 Draft Policy DM1: Housing Allocations

- This site forms part of site MK8

³⁴ Commitments refer to those sites that the council has granted permission for, or is minded to do so subject to the signing of a section 106.

Draft Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

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

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

Table 8.61 Employment Allocations

Commitments

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

Table 8.62 Employment Commitments

Policy background

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

Initial SA Assessment

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

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.60 Draft Policy DM2: Employment Allocations

Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations

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

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

Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations		
Site Ref	Settlement	Site Name
H51	Harrogate	Land east of Lady Lane, Harrogate
H63	Harrogate	Dragon Road car park, Harrogate
K17	Knaresborough	Former Cattle Market, Knaresborough
R25	Ripon	Claro Barracks, Ripon

Table 10.3 Mixed Use Allocations

Policy background

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

Initial SA Assessment

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

Short/medium/long term effects

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

Table 8.63 Draft Policy DM3: Mixed Use Allocations

Policy DM4: New Settlement Allocation
<p>Land in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area has been identified as a broad location for growth during the plan period and beyond. The boundary, nature and form of a new settlement within this broad location will be established in a separate New Settlement Development Plan Document (DPD).</p> <p>The DPD will be produced in consultation with key stakeholders and the local community and will include a concept plan and place making parameters, which will be incorporated into any future planning applications, together with a phasing and implementation strategy, which will set out how the rate of development will be linked to the provision of the necessary social, physical and environmental infrastructure.</p> <p>The DPD will address the following principles and requirements in the design, development and delivery of the new settlement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. At least 3,000 dwellings providing an appropriate mix of house types, sizes and tenures that achieves a balanced and inclusive community. B. Provision of about five hectares of employment land to provide a mix of employment uses. C. The relocation of the existing horticultural nursery. D. The provision of on site education, health, retail, community and other services and facilities and a local centre(s) of a suitable scale to meet residents day to day needs. E. The new settlement will be an exemplar of sustainable design and resource efficiency. It will incorporate high design and layout standards. These should draw on local character, topography of the area and assets such as trees, hedgerows and streams and important features and characteristics of the area should be recognised and incorporated into the development design, ensuring protection and enhancement where necessary. F. The provision of supporting transport infrastructure including managing the impact of traffic on the strategic and local road network, provision of appropriate public transport (services and infrastructure) serving the new settlement including the enhancement and improvement of Cattal and Hammerton rail stations and a comprehensive network of walking and cycling routes linking residential areas to public transport and local centres, schools and employment areas and providing good connectivity with adjoining areas.

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

Table 8.64 Draft Policy DM4: New Settlement Allocation

9 Cumulative Impacts, Combined Effects and Short, Medium and Long Term Effects

- 9.1** To identify how well the Local Plan as a whole contributes to the achievement of sustainable development it is necessary to consider the combined effects of the local plan's policies and how they work together to produce in-combination and synergistic effects .
- 9.2** The local plan objectives, site allocations and policies have been tested against all 16 SA Objectives and the following table now considers the effects of the local plan against the SA objectives. The effects of the local plan in relation to each SA objective are set out in the table below under the following headings where these are appropriate:
- Growth Strategy
 - Specific topic policies
 - Other policies
 - Draft plan as a whole
- 9.3** The assessment also describes how the SA has influenced the strategy adopted, specific policies and individual sites. For example SA Objective 10 relates to a transport network that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental effects. This objective

has been important in the development of the local plan growth strategy, which is focused around the key public transport corridors. This objective together with Objective 6, which addresses accessibility to local services, has also informed the settlement hierarchy and in combination the two have informed local plan Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035. The plan therefore directs development to the most sustainable locations with most new development proposed where there is access to good public transport, or where such provision can be improved, and where there is also good access to local services and facilities. In relation to the smallest settlements where growth is proposed to support rural areas the most sustainable settlements have been identified. Objective 8 in relation to biodiversity and landscape and Objective 13 which seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment have influenced the choice of site allocations. The plan has sought to avoid allocating sites with a red score in relation to any of these objectives. Where a site with a red score has been allocated, on balance the economic and social benefits of doing so have outweighed the environmental benefits and mitigation measures have been identified. Local Plan Chapter 10 Delivery and Monitoring sets out generic site requirements, which apply to all site allocations, together with site-specific requirements for bringing forward development. Generic site requirements include measures to address issues such as climate change, flooding, transport impacts and sustainable transport. Site specific requirements have been informed by the key areas for mitigation identified as part of individual SA site assessments included in Chapter 6. A wide range of measures are included which address such matters as design and layout, green infrastructure retention and enhancements, and biodiversity. Specific technical reports required to accompany a planning application are also identified such as an ecological appraisal, transport assessment and travel plan, landscape and visual impact assessment and heritage statements.

sites SA Objective	Local Plan in-combination and synergistic effects
<p>1. Quality housing available to everyone.</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The local plan allocates sites for housing to deliver the objectively assessed housing need (OAHN) in full, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paras 14 and 47 and associated planning guidance. This is justified by a Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) undertaken in 2017 and is therefore considered to be the only 'reasonable' level of growth to adopt. Policy GS1: Providing New Homes and Jobs therefore proposes the delivery of a minimum of 14,049 new homes in the district over the period of the plan 2014-2035 together with six gypsy and traveller pitches. As this is an overarching policy it is expected to have significant positive social effects which are anticipated to extend over the short to long term. Policy GS2: sets out how this growth will be distributed around the district. As far as possible growth is proposed in those settlements which are well related to the key public transport corridors where there is the best access to public transport and therefore also a wide range of jobs, services and facilities within the district and further afield. Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon are the district's main urban areas and over the plan period will accommodate most of the district's growth reflecting the district's existing settlement pattern. In Harrogate and Knaresborough this will be accommodated primarily through the release of land on the edge of the settlement to deliver urban extensions. In Ripon the majority of development will come forward on brownfield sites as a result of the re-development of the former Claro and Deverell Barracks for new homes, jobs and community uses. Land in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area has been identified as a broad location for strategic growth at which it is proposed new housing, employment and supporting services will be delivered during the plan period and beyond through the development of a new settlement providing the opportunity to create a sustainable community from the outset. It is anticipated that around 1000 dwellings and five hectares of employment land will be delivered by 2034/35. The Council is preparing a separate Development Plan Document (DPD) to guide the detailed planning of the area, including defining the development area. A Sustainability Appraisal is being prepared as part of this work. The Growth Strategy meets the housing requirement for the District and therefore has long term positive effects by helping to meet the identified housing need.</p> <p>Specific Housing Policies</p> <p>Policies in the plan provide for housing mix and density (Draft Policy HS1), affordable housing and starter homes (Draft Policy HS2), self- build housing (Draft Policy HS3), older people's housing (Draft Policy HS4) and sites for pitches for gypsies and travellers (Draft Policy HS10). Policy HS2: Affordable Housing requires 40% of housing on qualifying green field sites to be affordable housing and 30% on qualifying brownfield sites, including mixed use schemes and conversions, subject to viability and the demonstration of the need for affordable housing. The HEDNA considered if an uplift to the housing figures was required</p>

	<p>in order to meet the affordable housing need but concluded that the housing figure together with the associated policies would deliver a reasonable supply. In the short, medium and long term there are positive effects from providing a mix of housing types and size as this is more likely to meet the housing needs of the district. Policies DM1: Housing allocations, and DM3: Mixed use allocations identify specific sites for housing development. General and site specific requirements for each site focus on site specific issues. Policy DM4: Green Hammerton/Cattal broad location for growth sets out the broad location for a new settlement for which a DPD is currently being undertaken supported by a separate Sustainability Appraisal. The site allocations provide an element of flexibility, providing more land than required to meet the objectively assessed need, helping to ensure that the OAN is met and therefore has significant positive long term effects.</p> <p>Policy HS4 sets out the need for older people's specialist housing. Positive social effects arise from enabling specialist needs to be met which are expected to extend over the short to long term.</p> <p>The chapter also includes policies to manage new and replacement dwellings in open countryside and extensions to existing dwellings (Policies HS6-HS9).</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>The draft plan focuses the majority of development in larger settlements and in a new settlement, but also directs new homes to smaller settlements in the more rural parts of the district. Policies also provide for a mix of housing types and size. This will help to meet the housing needs of all communities within the district. The plan also sets out housing requirements in order to meet a reasonable supply of affordable housing and provision for other needs. The draft plan is therefore predicted to have a significant long term positive effect by delivering new homes to meet the identified needs and provide a suitable mix of housing for all the district's residents.</p>
<p>2. Conditions and services to engender good health</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>Creating and supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities is a key element of delivering sustainable development and links between planning, health and wellbeing are found throughout the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Many different factors have an influence on people's health and wellbeing including education, employment opportunities, good housing, open space, an active lifestyle, cultural and community facilities, care and health facilities and safe environments. The planning system, and new development in particular, can make a real difference in these areas helping resident's experience a high quality of life and is, therefore, a key theme that cuts across many policies in the local plan.</p> <p>The Settlement Hierarchy set out in draft policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035, and shown on the Key Diagram, focuses growth in those settlements within, or located in close proximity to, key public transport corridors which have the best access to public transport and therefore also a wide range of jobs, services and facilities within the district and further afield. Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Ripon are the district's main urban areas and over the plan period will accommodate most of the district's growth. These are the settlement's in the district that offer the greatest range of jobs, shops and services. In Harrogate and Knaresborough this will be accommodated primarily through the release of land on the edge of the settlement to deliver urban extensions to the west of Harrogate and east of Knaresborough. In Ripon the majority of development will come forward as a result of the redevelopment of the former Claro and Deverell Barracks sites and associated Laver Banks for new homes, jobs and community uses. Land in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area has been identified as a broad location for strategic growth at which is it proposed new housing, employment and supporting services will be delivered during the plan period and beyond through the development of a new settlement for which a separate Development Plan Document (DPD) is being prepared to guide the detailed development of the area.</p> <p>The district's smaller market towns of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge will maintain their roles as local service centres, providing a good range of local employment, shops and services and allocations are made to ensure that they continue to survive. There are many villages and hamlets spread across the district; allowing development in all of these would not result in a sustainable pattern of growth as many offer little in the way of local services and facilities. Primary Service Villages offering a range of basic services and facilities to residents and people in surrounding villages and Secondary Service Villages represent the most sustainable in the district and in order to support and enhance service provision in these villages, allocations are made for new housing development on the most sustainable sites. This may result in one or more site allocations. Any negative environmental effects arising from development in these smaller settlements has been balanced with the positive social and economic effects arising from supporting the retention and enhancement of services and facilities in villages to protect their existing roles and enable rural communities to thrive.</p> <p>Specific Health and wellbeing policy</p> <p>Policy GS7 Health and Wellbeing identifies how development proposals can promote, support and enhance health and well being. In addition to access to jobs, services and facilities the plan's policies also enable the protection of existing green space, provision of new green space and additions to Green and Blue Infrastructure as an integral part of development. Healthy life styles are also encouraged by improving access to safe and convenient walking and cycling routes and the right mix of homes to meet people's needs. Cumulatively these policies provide the conditions to engender good health and well being and are therefore considered to have positive effects through the period of the plan. The justification to Draft Policy GS7 emphasises the importance of working in partnership with relevant parties and service providers to ensure the delivery of health and social infrastructure to support local plan growth. The health authority and education authority, in particular, have been consulted as part of the local plan process.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>A wide range of policies add detail to GS7: Health and Wellbeing and in combination have positive effects for the achievement of this objective. Draft Policy TI4: Delivery of new infrastructure seeks to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support the council's growth strategy, making the most of opportunities to improve green infrastructure, exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes and increase the vitality and viability of the district's main urban areas. The plan includes Policy TI6: Provision of educational facilities and the Council has worked with North Yorkshire County Council, in order to understand where across the district existing provision will need to be augmented. For a number of the larger urban extensions and the new settlement there will be a need to provide new schools to meet the needs of the proposed development, which will be met through the provision of new facilities on these sites. Where required these are set out in the site requirements for each site allocation in Chapter 10: Delivery and Monitoring.</p>

	<p>NE5: Green and Blue Infrastructure addresses the need to protect such infrastructure and enhance its benefits, providing convenient access to a network of spaces and opportunities for walking and cycling, outdoor sports and recreation and the enhancement of biodiversity.</p> <p>The delivery of new infrastructure will have further positive social effects as it will also assist with the successful integration of new development within existing communities.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole The draft plan allocates sites for future growth in locations which represent the most sustainable locations in the district with the best access to jobs, shops and services. In the larger settlements, and as part of the development of a new settlement, the growth strategy will have positive effects enabling the provision of new social and physical infrastructure the details of which will be determined as part of the master planning process. On smaller sites specific site requirements identify the need for improvements. Over the long term the local plan policies are therefore predicted to have significant long term positive effects on communities and well-being.</p>
<p>3. Safety and Security for people and property</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The plan seeks to address housing delivery and provide jobs, which could affect areas of need. As these are key determinants of crime, the long term effects of the plan could be expected to be positive. However, it is difficult to predict trends in crime and perceptions of safety. Therefore effects are uncertain. The scope of influence is also limited but issues such as natural surveillance are matters considered as part of the detailed design and layout of all development proposals.</p> <p>Specific design policies</p> <p>Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness aims to protect local distinctiveness through high quality building, landscape and urban design and provides clear criteria against which all development proposals will be assessed which would have positive effects with regards to safety.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>Overall, positive effects are predicted as a result of the Plan as specific policies ought to help ensure high quality design (which can help to reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime). The effects are not significant as the plan does not take a radically different approach than the current policy framework. Furthermore, the extent of influence that the plan can have upon community safety is limited.</p>
<p>4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The draft plan proposes development in the most sustainable locations within public transport corridors and within settlements where there is good access to services and community facilities which will contribute towards reducing social isolation and the creation of vibrant communities. A variety of measures are proposed that will seek to ensure that negative impacts of growth are minimised. These are set out in site specific and general site requirements for draft allocations. Within an area of high cost housing the provision of affordable housing will enable a greater number of young people to live and work in the District which over the long term will also have positive effects on the local economy and contribute to the creation of well balanced, vibrant and cohesive communities.</p> <p>Specific policies</p> <p>Draft Policy HP8: Protection and enhancement of community facilities seeks to encourage the retention of a wide range of locally based community facilities to help ensure that people have good access to a range of services. The policy is geared towards retaining existing community uses or reinstating former uses, and where possible allowing improvement and expansion in order to offer the best services and amenities to local residents.</p> <p>HP7: New Sports, Open Space and Recreation development- the wide range of open spaces in the district provide a wealth of opportunities for formal and informal sport and recreational activities. As such they make an important contribution to the physical and mental health and well being of the district's residents. Site specific requirements provide details of on or off site community infrastructure that should be delivered as part of any development.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>Draft Policy HS2: Affordable Housing sets out the affordable housing requirement of 40% affordable housing on all qualifying greenfield developments, including mixed use schemes, and 30% on all qualifying brown field developments subject to viability and the demonstration of the need for affordable housing.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>Overall, it is predicted that the draft plan will have long term positive effects on vibrant communities and their well-being.</p>

<p>5. Culture, leisure and recreation facilities available to all</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The district contains a wide range of formal parks and gardens, recreation grounds and outdoor sports facilities, informal open spaces, and playgrounds that cater for the needs of residents and visitors. Together these open spaces provide a wealth of opportunities for formal and informal sport and recreational activities. As such they make an important contribution to the physical and mental health and well-being of the district's residents, as well as contributing to what the district has to offer for visitors. The plan's policies provide protection for the existing network of outdoor public and private sport, open space and recreation facilities across the district and set standards for the provision of new sports, open space and recreation facilities in association with new housing and mixed use developments.</p> <p>Specific sport, open space and recreation facilities policies</p> <p>Draft Policy HP6: Protection of existing sport, open space and recreation facilities aims to protect these facilities. Positive social effects in relation to health and leisure/recreation opportunities are expected through the protection of existing facilities. Draft Policy HP7: New Sports Open Space and Recreation Development requires new housing development to provide the appropriate type/level of sports, open space and recreation facilities to meet the needs arising from development. It also sets the criteria to assess proposals for new sport and recreation facilities. These policies together will have short to long term positive effects.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>Draft Policy NE5: Green Infrastructure - outdoor sports facilities, open space and recreation facilities form part of multi-functional linked networks of green spaces which are essential for meeting a wide range of social, economic and environmental objectives. Multi-functional benefits help to enhance biodiversity through improved connectivity and linking habitats, contributing to water management through storing and slowly releasing surface water run off, creating a sense of place, providing opportunities for active recreation, exercise and healthy living, mitigating climate change and creating places where people want to live and invest. In the district's towns green spaces provide an important function in terms of reducing flood, noise and air pollution and providing urban cooling and shade.</p> <p>Policy DM1: Housing allocations together with Policy DM3: Mixed use allocations allocate sites for housing development which include site specific requirements for bringing forward development including the provision of openspace.</p> <p>Draft plan as a whole</p> <p>Whilst positive effects in relation to health, and accessibility to leisure/recreation facilities are anticipated over the plan period these may become minor positive effects in the short to medium term because there may be a perceived loss of open space as some residents may focus on the loss of open space rather than the qualitative improvements brought about by development.</p>
<p>6. Local needs met locally</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper highlights those settlements in the district with the best access to public transport and the widest range of facilities and services. Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as the district's main urban area, alongside the proposal for a new settlement, will accommodate most of the district's growth and offer the greatest range of jobs, shops and services as they are well connected to each other and to areas outside the district by public transport. The broad location for a new settlement is well related to two stations on the Leeds-Harrogate-York Rail line and provides the opportunity to master plan a sustainable community from the outset. The assessment of individual sites took into account accessibility to local services and facilities.</p> <p>Specific local needs policies</p> <p>Draft Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035 seeks to focus housing and employment development in locations which are, or can be made sustainable in order to access jobs, services and facilities. The strategy protects the roles of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as places providing the best access to jobs, shops, and facilities. The provision of a new settlement provides the opportunity from the outset to plan for local needs being met locally. The district's smaller market towns of Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge will maintain their roles as local service centres, providing a good range of local employment, shops and services and allocations are made to ensure that they continue to survive. There are many villages and hamlets spread across the district; allowing development in all of these would not result in a sustainable pattern of growth as many offer little in the way of local services and facilities. Primary Service Villages offering a range of basic services and facilities to residents and people in surrounding villages and Secondary Service Villages represent the most sustainable in the district and in order to support and enhance service provision in these villages, allocations are made for new housing development on the most sustainable sites. This may result in one or more site allocations in villages. Any negative environmental effects arising from development in these smaller settlements has been balanced with the positive social and economic effects arising from new development which can contribute to the retention and enhancement of services and facilities in villages, protect their existing roles and enable rural communities to thrive.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>Policy T11: Sustainable Transport seeks to minimise the need to travel and achieve more sustainable travel behaviour by requiring all developments which will generate significant amounts of traffic to be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment and travel plan. This will enable more opportunities to access local jobs, services and facilities on foot or by bike and support improvements to the quality, frequency and accessibility of public transport.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p>

	<p>The draft plan directs growth to the most sustainable locations where local needs can be met locally. Whilst new housing may bring pressure to some existing communities and their services this will be addressed through mitigation required through local plan policies, site master planning, specific site requirements and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. In the medium to longer term positive effects are likely to be achieved as a result of the impact of improvements realised through new development, such as improvements for walking, cycling and public transport and provision of new local services which will also benefit the wider community. This will have further positive effects in relation to objective 10. Master Planning of a new settlement provides the opportunity in the longer term to create a sustainable community where the majority of local needs can be met locally.</p>
<p>7. Education and training opportunities which build on the skills and capacity of the population</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>In identifying where there needs to be new infrastructure investment to support the level of growth proposed in the local plan the council has worked with the education authority, North Yorkshire County Council, in order to understand where across the district there is likely to be a need to augment existing education provision.</p> <p>Specific education policy</p> <p>TI6: Provision of educational facilities - There are a small number of cases where the education authority has identified a need to provide additional classroom facilities to meet the growth proposed, but where the existing school is constrained such that it is not possible to accommodate additional classrooms. For these reasons sites to expand existing educational facilities at Boroughbridge High School, Killinghall and Pannal Primary Schools, and in the case of North Stanley, a site for the relocation of the primary school, are allocated.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>Educational facilities allocations: B22: Educational facilities at Boroughbridge, NS7: Educational facilities at North Stanley PN20: Educational facilities at Pannal, together with associated site requirements.</p> <p>DM2: Employment allocations and DM3: Mixed use allocations make allocations of land to deliver the amount of new employment land needed over the plan period as identified under policy GS1: Providing new homes and jobs which may provide opportunities for training and apprenticeships.</p> <p>Draft plan as a whole</p> <p>The provision of sites to allow school expansion will have positive social effects by ensuring that where schools need to expand, in order to have sufficient additional capacity, that land is allocated for this purpose. New facilities provided in association with development proposals will also benefit existing communities and therefore create further positive effects. New employment sites may also produce positive effects by creating wider opportunities for apprenticeships and training.</p>
<p>8. Biodiversity and importance of the natural environment</p>	<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Growth Strategy - The District contains a number of European sites including the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and North Pennine Moors (SAC). There are over 100 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCS) and 25 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which cover an area of 19,288ha. There are 5 local nature reserves (38.63ha), woodland covers 6% of the District and there are 6000 hectares of blanket bog. The majority of these areas are located in rural parts of the District, especially to the west where part of the area also forms the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The growth strategy set out in Policy GS2: Growth Strategy to 2035, directs a significant amount of development towards existing larger settlements and a new settlement proposal in the east. By reducing the level of growth in rural areas, especially to the west, it is expected that new development will generally avoid these areas.</p> <p>Specific biodiversity policies - Draft Policy NE3: Protecting the natural environment, seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity across the district. Policy NE5: Green and Blue Infrastructure sets out the importance of green and blue infrastructure in meeting a wide range of social, economic and environmental needs. Green and blue infrastructure such as permeable surfaces, basins, swales, ponds, open spaces, trees etc can be used to reduce flood risk and surface water run off and need to be incorporated into development proposals from the outset. In addition to managing surface water drainage significant positive effects for the biodiversity of sites can be achieved through improved connectivity and linking of habitats, including new provision on sites, linking to adjacent sites and to existing GI features, including those which are important in a regional context.</p> <p>Whilst some negative effects on sites with biodiversity value have been identified these are addressed through the inclusion of appropriate mitigation included as site requirements in the local plan, for example retention of trees and hedgerows, provision of enhanced or new green and blue infrastructure, and the requirement for further detailed investigation at the planning application stage through an Ecological Appraisal or a full Ecological Survey. To the east of Knaresborough an Impact Assessment Report is also required to address any increased recreational pressure on the Hay-a-Park SSSI.</p> <p>Draft Policy NE7: Trees and Woodland seeks to prevent the loss of trees and woodland in recognition of the significant contribution they make to biodiversity in the district and requires planting of additional trees where appropriate. These policies generally include criteria to avoid harm to the natural environment or biodiversity.</p>

	<p>Policy NE1: Air Quality - Air Quality can also impact on the natural environment and wildlife, and is particularly important in relation to designated sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) but may also impact on non-designated sites where the specific ecological features are sensitive to air pollution. The Council has worked closely with Natural England in undertaking an updated Habitat Regulations Assessment for the Local Plan and they have indicated that it is legally compliant and that there are no soundness concerns subject to resolving further work in relation to air quality modelling for Kirk Deighton SAC.</p> <p>Other policies - The growth strategy mainly steers development away from the open countryside however there are circumstances where some development may be acceptable subject to meeting very specific criteria which restrict development to specific circumstances. For example HS9: Rural workers' dwellings requires evidence of the need for a worker on site. EC7: Rural tourism will only support accommodation if there is access to local services and EC4: farm diversification requires thorough evidence of the farm business to justify diversification. The scale of the effects is not considered to be substantial but some minor negative effects may occur.</p> <p>Draft plan as a whole - Where draft allocations have a red score for biodiversity as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process, site requirements address mitigation measures, and may require a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal when a planning application is submitted. In relation to Draft allocation R27: Laver Banks, Ripon this matter is being considered as part of the master planning process. Generally it is considered that the plan as a whole will have a minor positive effect on biodiversity as through the creation of a significant amount of new green and blue infrastructure, which will link to existing networks both within and outside the district, the magnitude of the effects is not likely to be substantial. However, at a site specific level there are some uncertain effects where further assessment is required at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Growth Strategy - The landscape impacts of development proposals can be challenging to mitigate for especially in areas of high landscape value. The assessment of landscape impact has considered two aspects: the capacity of the landscape to accept additional growth and the sensitivity of the landscape to change. Where there is a negative effect in relation to capacity, mitigation is often possible and site requirements identify mitigation measures in order to lead to minor negative effects. Within the rural areas and the Nidderdale AONB any negative environmental effects arising from development have been balanced with the positive social and economic effects arising from new development and the contribution made to the retention and enhancement of services and facilities in villages, protect their existing roles and enabling rural communities to thrive. Where a number of sites are allocated in close proximity in larger settlements, for example to the south west of Harrogate, site allocations identify related sites where layout and design need to be coordinated providing an opportunity for site layouts to achieve positive benefits in relation to the provision of green and blue infrastructure and other matters. In relation to the new settlement proposal, Green Hammerton/Cattal - Broad location for growth, the preparation of a DPD presents the opportunity to create a new landscape which enhances those existing features of significance and builds in multi-functional green and blue infrastructure networks from the outset. This should lead to positive effects but will be dependent on the outcome of the master planning process: the effects are therefore uncertain in the short term.</p> <p>Specific landscape policies</p> <p>NE4: Landscape Character - this policy seeks to ensure that the landscape character of the district and locally important Special Landscape Areas around Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon are protected. There are a number of site allocations within Special Landscape Areas. Site requirements associated with these allocations identify mitigation measures to address any negative effects including the requirement for a Landscape and visual impact assessment when a planning application is submitted. This will have positive effects on the environmental objectives (maintaining an attractive natural environment) and also the historic environment.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>Draft Policy NE5: Green and Blue Infrastructure, and associated Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), provides a starting point to provide high quality design and, where possible, mitigation that respects the landscape character of the district.</p> <p>Draft plan as a whole - Some negative effects have been identified in relation to landscape and this is a reflection of the fact that many sites put forward for consideration are greenfield sites on the edge of settlements. In an area of high landscape value negative effects need to be considered in relation to the extent to which harm can be mitigated and weighed against the positive economic and social effects associated with the creation of sustainable communities which meet the housing needs of the district over the plan period. On balance therefore the long term effects are considered to be positive.</p>
<p>9. Minimal pollution</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>There are no major contamination issues associated with site allocations across the district. Air Quality issues are generally transport related and mainly occur within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. The Council's Environmental protection team have been involved in the site allocation process and those sites where mitigation is required in relation to air quality have been identified.</p> <p>Specific Air Quality Policy</p> <p>NE1: Air Quality - the policy aims to ensure that proposals for development do not have significant effects on air quality.</p> <p>Other Policies</p>

	<p>T11- Sustainable Transport - this is an overarching transport policy which aims to encourage and support sustainable transport behaviour. It might be expected, therefore, to have positive effects on environmental objectives including limiting pollution.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>The Council is producing a revised Air Quality Action Plan which will identify mitigation requirements. In the longer term improvements in electric vehicle and other technologies are likely to have a positive cumulative impact on air quality over time. A site requirement for all site allocations seeks to reduce the need for car use and maximise sustainable modes of travel, including, where appropriate, provision for public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure, Electric Vehicle Servicing Equipment (EVSE), the Harrogate car share scheme and other measures to reduce congestion/improve air quality. The location of development within the key public transport corridors will also have positive effects by reducing car use and encouraging sustainable travel. In the medium to long term this will have positive effects on air quality and further positive effects in relation to objective 10.</p>
<p>10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental effects.</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>Sustainable transport has been a factor in the development of the local plan growth strategy, which is focused around the key public transport corridors. The plan therefore directs development to the most sustainable locations with most new development proposed where there is access to good public transport or where such provision can be improved and where there is also good access to local services and facilities.</p> <p>The Harrogate District Transport Model has been used to assess the transport implications of development proposed through the local plan. Draft allocation sites have been assessed for their cumulative impact on the local and strategic highway network over the plan period and mitigation measures identified to minimise adverse effects to a level which is acceptable to both the local and strategic highway authorities. The Transport Background Paper provides further details on the traffic modelling work undertaken, proposals for mitigation and their means of delivery together with details of separate work undertaken to assess impacts at Junction 47 of the A1 (M).</p> <p>Specific Transport Policy</p> <p>Policy T11: Sustainable Transport seeks to minimise the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel behaviour. The requirement for a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment and Travel Plan for sites where development will generate significant amounts of traffic will assess impacts of traffic generated at a site specific level. All developments which generate significant amounts of traffic will be expected to contribute positively to encouraging sustainable travel; lessening the traffic generated and its detrimental impacts; reducing carbon emissions and climate impacts; creating accessible, connected, inclusive communities; improving health outcomes and quality of life; improving road safety and reducing the need for new development to increase existing road capacity and provide new roads. In the medium to long term this will have positive effects by encouraging sustainable travel and will contribute towards the achievement of objective 9: Minimal Pollution.</p> <p>Other Policies</p> <p>NE1: Air Quality- the policy aims to ensure that proposals for development do not have significant effects on air quality. In Harrogate District air quality issues are mainly caused by transport pollution.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>Overall, the Plan is predicted to have positive effects on the transport network as the strategy supports efficient patterns of movement and sustainable modes of transport. This is supported by a number of specific policies which also seek to minimise traffic impacts, support sustainable travel, promote walking and cycling and manage air quality. Whilst new development is likely to lead to an increase in car trips, traffic modelling work undertaken suggests that the effects are manageable and less prominent than may be the case in the absence of the plan (i.e. from speculative development). Mitigation measures have been identified in partnership with the County Council as the local highway authority and Highways England. Policies and site requirements also require sustainable transport measures to be considered. Consequently, the effects are likely to be positive in the long term.</p>
<p>11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change.</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The local plan growth strategy, settlement hierarchy and policies in the plan direct development to the most sustainable locations. Most development is located within key transport corridors where there is good access to public transport or where it can be improved, and site allocations have been selected having taken into account Flood Risk. The local plan sets out policies to help mitigate the extent of climate change by reducing carbon emissions, as well as helping to ensure that development and key infrastructure is more resilient to the effects of climate change. Site requirements for all draft allocations are included in Chapter 10 of the Local Plan, and include the need for development to be designed to both mitigate climate change and be resilient to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Climate Change Policies</p>

	<p>Policy CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage - this policy has positive effects on a number of objectives as it looks to protect people and property from flooding, contribute to a managed approach to climate change and a quality built environment, and efficient land use patterns that promote balanced development and encourage biodiversity. The risk of flooding from rivers, surface water, sewers, groundwater, canals and reservoirs within the district has been explored within the Harrogate District Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and its addendum. The SRFRA provides more detailed flood risk information including identifying which parts of Flood Zone 3 are within the functional flood plain (Flood Zone 3b) and information on the effects of climate change and data on depth and hazard of flooding. The policy also requires that priority should be given to incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage unless it is proven that that SuDS are not appropriate, and to put in place arrangements for their whole life management and maintenance.</p> <p>Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - in recognition of the important contribution that renewable and low carbon energy is required to play in meeting commitments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and mitigate climate change this policy seeks to support, in principle, schemes to generate energy from renewable and low carbon sources where any adverse impacts, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts, can be satisfactorily addressed. This policy is expected to have neutral effects for the sustainability of the plan in relation to efficient use of natural resources, minimising pollution levels and managing climate change. The policy seeks to address any negative environmental effects (on the built and natural environment) but the significance of these, and whether impacts are cumulative, is uncertain as it would depend on the renewable energy technology developed and the number of projects delivered.</p> <p>Policy CC4: Sustainable Design - this policy aims to ensure new developments are designed to both reduce the extent and impacts of climate change, promoting zero carbon development and encouraging all developments to meet the highest environmental standards.</p> <p>Other policies Policy T11: Sustainable Transport seeks to minimise the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel behaviour as set out under objective 10.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>A key site requirement for all development set out in Chapter 10.0 of the Local Plan is the need to be designed to be resilient to, and adapt to, climate change. A neutral effect on climate change is predicted at this stage but positive effects are expected to increase over the plan period.</p> <p>The proposal for a new settlement broad location for growth - Green Hammerton/Cattal provides an opportunity to master plan a sustainable new settlement which addresses climate change issues from the outset and provides a positive long term effect on climate change.</p>
<p>12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>In a district where 20% of the land is Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land and where there are further constraints associated with the green belt, internationally designated sites and the Nidderdale AONB, it is inevitable that some site allocations are on land of high agricultural land value.</p> <p>Protection of Agricultural Land</p> <p>Policy NE8: Protection of agricultural land, protects the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) from development not associated with agriculture or forestry. For sites of over 5 hectares which may affect the best and most versatile agricultural land there is a requirement to undertake an Agricultural Land Classification Survey to assist in locating development on the least valuable land and where appropriate adopt building techniques which retain soil quality for the future. Positive effects are therefore predicted as the policy seeks to protect agricultural land and use this resource sustainably in line with best practice.</p> <p>The policies allocating sites for development set out site-specific requirements for bringing forward development on each of the sites being allocated, including in relation to climate change.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>New development will increase the use of primary resources with new households creating an increase in energy and water consumption. A key site requirement for all development is the need to be designed to be resilient to, and adapt to, climate change with positive cumulative effects expected to increase over the plan period.</p>
<p>13. Protect and enhance the historic environment.</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>Harrogate District has an exceptionally high quality and diverse environment which the plan seeks to protect and enhance. It is recognised that the historic environment brings wide social, economic and environmental benefits to the district which need to be retained. These assets include Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal World Heritage Site, 53 conservation areas, 2268 Listed Buildings, 12 Historic Parks and Gardens, 3 Registered Battlefields and 169 Scheduled monuments as well as numerous non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>The growth strategy directs a significant amount of development towards existing settlements which has the potential for negative effects on heritage assets within these settlements. In the main settlements most development will however take place on the urban fringe where impact on the historic environment is less likely.</p>

	<p>The effects on the historic environment in relation to the broad location for a new settlement proposal in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area are currently uncertain but within this area there are heritage assets where negative effects may occur including in relation to the conservation areas at Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Whixley and the Listed Church in Kirk Hammerton. The new settlement proposal also provides the opportunity through master planning to enhance the historic environment. The new settlement proposal will be subject to its own sustainability appraisal.</p> <p>Specific Heritage Policies</p> <p>Draft Policy HP1 : Harrogate Town Centre Improvements - This policy provides a framework for the implementation of a number of improvements in Harrogate Town Centre. Positive economic effects are realised by providing the opportunity for development and investment in the town centre and there are further significant positive effects arising from environmental improvements and enhancement of key visitor attractions.</p> <p>Draft Policy HP2: Heritage Assets relates directly to the protection and enhancement of the district's designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting. A significant positive effect on cultural heritage might therefore be expected. However, as the policy, in line with national planning policy, allows for some level of harm if outweighed by other benefits, the effects are therefore likely to be neutral.</p> <p>A number of sites are within or in close proximity to designated or non-designated heritage assets. These are identified in site requirements where the development is required to minimise harm and seek to enhance, the significance of heritage assets. The mitigation of impacts on the historic environment is challenging in a District with a high quality built environment and on some sites further detailed assessment/investigation is required at the planning application stage through site requirements set out in 10.0 of the Local Plan and in the accompanying individual site requirements to ensure the long term protection of the historic environment. In combination the effects of the sites on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment is considered to be positive.</p> <p>Development proposals on some sites provide the opportunity to retain, reveal and improve such assets creating potential positive cumulative effects contributing to local distinctiveness and the achievement of objective 14: quality built environment and efficient land use patterns.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>Draft Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness - the policy aims to enhance and protect local distinctiveness through promoting high quality building, landscape and urban design and provides clear criteria against which all development proposals will be assessed. Whilst some of these are protected through international, national or local designations, much of what makes the district distinctive is not designated. Positive in-combination effects on sites are therefore predicted.</p> <p>Draft plan as a whole</p> <p>The growth strategy directs the majority of development towards existing settlements or as part of a new settlement. Whilst in existing settlements this has the potential for negative effects on the historic environment on balance it is considered that the effect of the draft plan on the historic environment is predicted to be uncertain but will ultimately be dependent on the site and/or project implemented and mitigation through the relevant local plan policies and detailed site requirements. In relation to the new settlement proposal there is the opportunity to provide an exemplar new development achieving significant positive effects in relation to the historic environment.</p>
<p>14. Quality built environment and efficient land use patterns</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>Retaining local distinctiveness, the quality of the built environment and efficient land use patterns is addressed through the policies of the local plan especially Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness. This policy establishes criteria against which all development proposals will be assessed. It reflects the importance of maintaining high quality, locally distinctive environments across the district for their own sake, and as a means of ensuring the conservation and contributing to the enhancement of the significance of heritage assets as well as the protection of landscape character. Whilst some of these are protected through international, national or local designations, much of what makes the district distinctive is not designated.</p> <p>Specific Policy</p> <p>Protection for designated and non-designated heritage assets is provided under Policy HP2 :Heritage Assets, and protection of landscape character is provided under policies NE4: Landscape Character and GS8: Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Site requirements identified in Chapter 10 Delivery and Monitoring will also contribute to the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>Positive effects can, therefore, be expected against environmental objectives over the period of the plan.</p>

<p>15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HEDNA) concluded that the district's economy is expected to grow by 1.9% (gross value added (GVA) growth per annum) between 2014 and 2035. Draft Policy GS1: Providing new homes and jobs - makes provision for the allocation of a minimum of 38ha of new employment land in the district over the period 2014 -2035. However more land is allocated to provide for a choice of sites and ensure flexibility of supply. The delivery of sufficient land and premises for employment uses to improve choice and help a thriving economy alongside the provision of new housing, including affordable housing, enables residents to live and work in the district contributing to a strong and sustainable economy creating positive effects.</p> <p>Specific employment policies</p> <p>Sites for employment use are allocated under draft policies DM2: Employment allocations and DM3: Mixed use allocations. Development requirements have been identified for each site and are necessary to ensure that the likely impacts of the development will be satisfactorily mitigated.</p> <p>Draft Policy EC1: Protection and enhancement of existing employment areas - the policy should have significant positive effects as it seeks to protect those employment sites which are key to the local economy. Identifying employment sites in areas of population will also help to ensure jobs are available in the most accessible locations which will result in positive effects in relation to travel to work and on pollution, climate change and the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>Draft Policy EC3: Employment Development in the countryside - the policy seeks to support new employment development in the countryside subject to certain criteria relating to impacts on the natural and built environment and traffic generation being met. The policy should have positive economic effects by supporting the rural economy through enabling the development of rural businesses. Due to the rural location of such proposals they are unlikely to be on public transport routes so there is the potential for negative impacts through increased traffic generation. The potential for further negative effects on the built and natural environment are recognised in the policy by identifying the considerations which will be taken into account in considering individual proposals.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>HS2: Affordable Housing - The provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses with their recruitment and retention of staff and encourage local business expansion.</p> <p>Policy T11: Sustainable Transport seeks to minimise the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel behaviour. Site requirements for site allocations include provision of a transport assessment and travel plan where appropriate.</p> <p>Draft Plan as a whole</p> <p>The growth strategy makes provision for new employment sites and the protection and enhancement of existing sites. Provision of employment land will encourage investment and support local business expansion having long term positive effects on the economy and will bring further positive effects through the expansion of the business community. Development requirements have been identified for each draft allocation and are necessary to ensure that any negative impacts of development will be adequately mitigated. It is therefore predicted that the draft plan will have a significant long term positive effect on the district's economy.</p>
<p>16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.</p>	<p>Growth Strategy</p> <p>The local plan seeks to support business, enterprise and job creation in order to build a strong and sustainable economy throughout the district. This in combination with the provision of housing sites enables more of the district's residents to live and work in the district, reducing the need to travel and resulting in positive social and economic effects.</p> <p>Specific employment policies</p> <p>Draft Policy GS1: Providing new homes and jobs - makes provision for the allocation of sites for housing and employment, informed by the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA). The HEDNA also considers the level of affordable housing need in the district.</p> <p>Other policies</p> <p>HS2: Affordable Housing - Average house prices within Harrogate district are significantly higher than national and regional averages. The provision of affordable housing is therefore important because it impacts upon the retention of skills and talent in the district and has a major influence upon the local economy and quality of life and will have a positive long term effect.</p> <p>Draft plan as a whole</p> <p>The provision of affordable housing will help support existing businesses with their recruitment and retention of staff and encourage local business expansion and is predicted to have a long term positive effect on the district's economy.</p>

Table 9.1

9.4 Cumulative Effects

As part of the evidence base prepared for the local plan a number of studies have assessed the cumulative effects of development proposals and have informed the development of the local plan. These are the:

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

9.5 The combination of local plan policies with those included in the plans and policies of adjacent authorities and other organisations also has the potential to lead to cumulative effects. Whilst these are considered through the Duty to Cooperate process the following key areas where such effects are expected to arise are identified below:

9.6 **Ecological networks** - the Council is working with the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre to map an ecological network for the district as part of wider regional work being undertaken. Once completed this work will feed into an update of the Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and will ensure integration between the district and adjacent authorities in relation to biodiversity and is predicted to lead to **significant positive cumulative impacts** in the long term.

9.7 **A Sustainable transport system** - the long term protection of former strategic rail routes provides options for sustainable transport in the future. North Yorkshire County Council's Strategic Transport Prospectus (2015) provides a long term vision for how improved transport in North Yorkshire can contribute towards a thriving northern economy. Policy T12: Protection of transport routes and sites continues the protection of the Harrogate-Ripon-Northallerton and Harrogate Wetherby sections of former railway lines for future transport use. Whilst parts of these former railway lines are used as cycle/pedestrian routes it is considered that rail and cycle/pedestrian use could co-exist in the future and have **positive cumulative impacts** enabling strategic

sustainable transport improvements to be realised. Planned improvements to the Leeds-Harrogate-York Railway will provide the district with a better link to the wider rail network and HS2 Hub stations at Leeds and York.

9.8 **Flood risk** - the effects of new development can impact on flooding from all sources. The local plan's policies and approach, together with the policies included in adjacent authorities' plans, and policies included in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), and other authorities plans relating to flood risk should limit any negative effects.

Mitigation

9.9 The policies proposed by the draft plan, together with those included in NPPF, will help to reduce the significance of the cumulative impacts identified above, which are in any case seen to be generally positive. Monitoring of policies through the local plan and the duty to cooperate process will however be important to identify any unidentified effects in order to inform any requirements for remedial action and the local plan review process.

10 Monitoring

Monitoring

- 10.1** An Annual Monitoring Report has been published since 2002 and whilst this process is no longer a legal requirement the Council publishes a report each year which includes monitoring information in connection with the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 10.2** A monitoring framework has been developed to ensure that significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan are monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and enable remedial action to be taken.
- 10.3** In developing the proposals for monitoring regard has been paid to:
- The objectives, targets and indicators developed for the Sustainability Framework.
 - Baseline information and identified sustainability issues.
 - Likely significant effects that were identified.
 - Proposed mitigation measures.
- 10.4** Monitoring proposals need to consider both positive and negative impacts. It is not necessary to monitor everything or to monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead the focus of monitoring should be on significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage and significant effects where there was uncertainty in the Sustainability Appraisal and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.
- 10.5** The table below suggests the type of information that should be monitored and associated indicators. A number of these indicators are also proposed to monitor the Local Plan.

Proposals for Monitoring

What should be monitored (effect)	What sort of information is required (indicator)	Sources of information
Homes for local people in need	Percentage of affordable housing granted planning permission compared to the requirement.	Harrogate Borough Council
Access to services	Number of new community facilities/services granted planning permission. Number of community services/facilities lost.	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car; integration between different modes of transport	Levels of car ownership. Number of developments approved resulting in significant transport impacts where a Transport Assessment/Transport Statement and Travel Plan has been agreed by North Yorkshire County Council and Harrogate Borough Council.	Census Harrogate Borough Council
Anti-social behaviour / crime and the fear of crime	% of residents who feel safe outside. Domestic burglaries per 1000 population.	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Bio-diverse environment	Changes in the areas of sites of importance for natural heritage and biodiversity (no loss in area of international, national and local sites). Change in priority habitats and species. % of rivers of good or fair ecological condition. Loss of trees and woodland through development proposals. Area of green infrastructure created and lost through development.	Natural England Natural England Environment Agency Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Quality built environment	Loss of appeals where developments were refused on amenity or design grounds.	Harrogate Borough Council
Prudent use of natural resources	Amount of waste arising per household. % of total household waste recycled. Number of developments meeting BREEAM very good standard. Loss of the best and most versatile land from development (Grade 1, 2 and 3a) unless justified by benefits of development.	North Yorkshire County Council Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Landscape character	Loss of appeals where developments were refused on landscape character grounds.	Harrogate Borough Council
Historic Environment	Number and % of designated heritage assets at risk. Number of heritage statements submitted with all relevant applications. Loss of appeals where developments were refused on grounds of local distinctiveness /impact on designated or non designated heritage asset.	Historic England at Risk Register Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Diverse and robust economy	% of individuals of working age in employment. Shop vacancy rates in market towns. Total tourist visitors to the district and spend. % of adults with NVQ level 3 and 4 (economically active).	Census Harrogate Borough Council (<i>survey every other year</i>) Harrogate Borough Council Census
Employment Land Provision	Employment land available by type. Loss of employment land to other uses.	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council

Table 10.1 Proposals for Monitoring

Appendices

Appendix 1 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Schedule 1

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

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

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

Appendix 2 Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

International and European Context

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

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

Table 2.1 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change

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

Table 2.2 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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

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

Table 2.3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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

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

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

The Ramsar Convention

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

Table 2.5 The Ramsar Convention

The Bern Convention

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

Table 2.6 The Bern Convention

The Florence Convention

The Council of Europe European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention) (2000)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Requires 'landscape to be integrated into regional and planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape'.	Aims to encourage a move towards multifunctional landscapes that provide a variety of benefits while protecting and managing those aspects of the landscape valued by society, and managing change positively in the planning and creation of new landscapes.	<p>The Local Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the landscape dimension is fully understood and integrated into all social, economic and environmental policies. That the evidence base, including SA/SEA, is informed by the requirements.

Table 2.7 The Florence Convention

The Valletta (Malta) Convention

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

Table 2.8 The Valletta (Malta) Convention

The Granada Convention

The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) (1985)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop public awareness and interest in the importance of architectural heritage as an element of cultural identity and as a source of inspiration for the present and the future. Demonstrate unity of cultural heritage and architecture and the links at regional, national and European level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote policies for disseminating information and increasing awareness at a European level. Promote training and techniques in the conservation of architectural heritage. Exchange of information and techniques to manage and promote heritage. Committee of experts to monitor progress. 	<p>The Local Plan should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies/policies that address heritage, archaeology, quality of the built environment and local distinctiveness issues generally.

Table 2.9 The Granada Convention

EU Air Quality Directive

EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (EU Air Quality Directive)		
Context/background (where necessary): Merges the Air Quality Directive and daughter Directives into a single Directive on Air Quality. In the UK implemented through the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010).		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines a policy framework for a number of air pollutants known to have harmful effects on human health and the environment. Sets maximum levels for certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations. Sets target dates for reducing very fine particulates (PM_{2.5}); continues with previous standards & targets for fine particulates (PM₁₀). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide. Requires monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of Action Plans where limits are exceeded. Reduce exposure to PM2.5 to below 20µg/m³ in urban areas by 2015. In all areas to respect the PM2.5 limit value of 25µg/m³. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential impacts of growth strategies and policies on air quality and seek to deliver improvements, especially in the district's Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) at Bond End in Knaresborough and Skellgate in Ripon. Ensure strategies and policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reduce air quality generally. Do not have negative impacts on the district's AQMAS

Table 2.10 EU Air Quality Directive

EU Birds Directive

EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (EU Birds Directive)		
Context/background (where necessary): Replaces the former Directive (79/409/EEC) on the conservation of wild birds		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

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

Table 2.11 EU Birds Directive

EU Habitats Directive

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

Table 2.12 EU Habitats Directive

EU Waste Framework Directive

EU Framework Directive 2008/98/EC on waste		
Context/background (where necessary): Builds upon previous waste framework directives 75/442/EEC and 91/156/EEC		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit waste production. Promote prevention, recycling & conversion of waste with a view to re-use. Requires waste to be managed without endangering human health, harming the environment, and without nuisance that would adversely affect the countryside or places of special interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. 	<p>Within the scope available to this plan, consideration should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage waste efficient development, including the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. Encourage recycling facilities in new developments

Table 2.13 EU Waste Framework Directive

EU Water Framework Directive

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

Table 2.14 EU Water Framework Directive

EU Renewable Energy Directive

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

Table 2.15 EU Renewable Energy Directive

EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

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

Table 2.16 EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Promotes improvements in the energy performance of buildings, taking account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conditions The requirements of the building Cost effectiveness 	In the UK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The directive is being implemented through updated Building Regulations (for residential property) and BREEAM (for non-residential property) 	Not applicable, the energy performance of buildings is managed and assessed through the Building Regulations consent regime

Table 2.17 EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

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

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

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

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

European Spatial Development Perspective

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

Table 2.19 European Spatial Development Perspective

European Sustainable Development Strategy

European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

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

Table 2.20 European Sustainable Development Strategy

EU Biodiversity Strategy

Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Replaces an earlier strategy from 1998. Sets out the commitments made at the 10 th United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The UNCBD led to five internationally agreed strategic goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss 2. Reduce direct pressures and promote sustainable use 3. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity 4. Enhance the benefits of ecosystems services to all 5. Enhance implementation through participatory planning <p>Building on this, the EU strategy outlines the vision that:</p> <p>By 2050 European Union biodiversity and ecosystems services are protected, valued and appropriately restored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For their intrinsic value • For their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity • So that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided 	<p>The strategy identifies five target areas that will help to deliver, in part, on some of the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU legislation to protect biodiversity. • Better protection for ecosystems and more use of Green Infrastructure (GI). • Sustainable agriculture and forestry, and better management of fish stocks. • Tighter controls on invasive alien species. • A larger EU contribution to preventing global biodiversity loss. <p>The strategy also outlines 20 specific actions to help achieve the targets.</p>	<p>Seek opportunities for local planning strategies and policies to help achieve the strategic goals and target areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to maximise GI coverage and the range and quality of the ecosystems services that the GI provides. • Policies to support agricultural and forestry practices, which are more sustainable.

Table 2.21 EU Biodiversity Strategy

National Context

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy

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

Table 2.22 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act aims to cut the costs of doing business, boosting consumer and business confidence, and helping the private sector create jobs. • The changes most relevant to planning are connected with heritage protection. Some of the reforms were promoted in the 2008 draft Heritage Protection Bill; others have been brought forward following the Penfold Review of Non-Planning Consents. • Some of the changes will require supporting regulations, expected in Spring 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Area consent (previously required for demolition works) is replaced with planning permission. • Heritage Partnership Agreements can be set up to outline works to listed buildings for which consent is granted. • The extent of protection of a listed building can be better defined e.g. whether buildings within the curtilage are protected. • National and local class consent orders are introduced where the works described will not need listed building consent. • Lawful proposed works certificates are introduced. These confirm that the works described in the certificate do not need listed building consent. • Certificates of immunity from listing can be applied for at any time. 	<p>Consider, in consultation with Conservation Officers, whether the changes require a different approach to developing policy related to heritage assets.</p>

Table 2.23 The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

The Plan for Growth

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

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

Table 2.24 The Plan for Growth

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England

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

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

Table 2.25 Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England

The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future

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

Table 2.26 The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)		
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 	<p>Also identifies a number of key activities (with a UK wide dimension) for each goal. These include:</p> <p>Goal A e.g.:</p>	<p>Seek opportunities for local planning strategies and policies to help achieve the strategic goals and target areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to maximise GI coverage and the range and quality of the ecosystems services that the GI provides

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building <p>The Framework identifies the extent of support in the EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011) for each of the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal A: strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal B: habitat loss, invasive species and fisheries strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal C: large role for EU Biodiversity Strategy and Natura 2000 Goal D: strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal E: less relevant to the EU Biodiversity Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, measure and integrate biodiversity values in accounting systems <p>Goal B e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve targeting of EU direct payments for agriculture and forestry Better understanding of the impacts of pollution Addressing invasive alien species Evidence base to assess vulnerability to climate change <p>Goal C e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider review of UK policies to maintain diversity Better identification of threatened species Maintain SSSI and ASSI guidelines and practice for reviewing species and habitat condition <p>Goal D e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of the 'ecosystem approach' Share best practice of innovative approaches to planning and resources to help shape EU policy on climate change adaptation and Green Infrastructure <p>Goal E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities mainly relate to actions on the international stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to support agricultural and forestry practices, which are more sustainable. Policies to protect international, national and locally designated nature sites and assets.

Table 2.27 The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

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

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

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

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

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

Table 2.29 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

The Air Quality Standards Regulations

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

Table 2.30 The Air Quality Standards Regulations

Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England

Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

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

Table 2.31 Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England

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

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

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

Planning Practice Guidance: Housing - Optional Technical Standards

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

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

Table 2.33 Planning Practice Guidance: Housing- Optional Technical Standards

Technical housing standards - nationally described space standard

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

Table 2.34 Technical housing standards- nationally described space standard

The Government's Water Strategy for England

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

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

Table 2.35 The Government's Water Strategy for England

National Planning Policy Framework

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

Table 2.36 National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy for Waste

National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Sets out national planning policy for waste in England, and replaces PPS10 (2011). It incorporates the requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and should be read alongside the Waste Management Plan for England.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>This new document follows the streamlining principles used in the preparation of NPPF; however, it maintains the principle of the 'plan-led' approach and continues the focus of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Policy changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full reflection of the 2008 EU Waste Framework Directive. • Changes related to the Localism Act 2011 and the abolition of regional planning. • Additional encouragement for the recovery of greater levels of energy from waste, particularly making more use of the excess heat created, as well as generating electricity. 	<p>Advice is mainly directed to Waste Planning Authorities however Local Planning Authorities, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource, with disposal as the last option. • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their waste. • Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource, with disposal as the last option. • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their waste. • Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. • Consider means to encourage the recovery of greater levels of energy from waste. • Identify on the policies map any waste allocations adopted in Local Plans adopted by the WPA (NYCC).

Table 2.37 National Planning Policy for Waste

Waste Management Plan for England

Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): Fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England for a range of waste streams, and sets out work required to achieve a zero waste economy.</p> <p>The plan does not introduce new policies; rather it brings together current waste management policies in one national plan. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures relating to packaging and packaging waste. • Measures to promote high quality recycling. • Measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste to enable greater levels of composting and digestion. • Measures to encourage the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities. 	<p>To ensure that by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 50% of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. 2. At least 70% of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy. • To consider the requirements for increased recycling in terms of accommodating any physical requirements in new development. • To promote more sustainable construction methods to enable material recovery targets to be met.

Table 2.38 Waste Management Plan for England

Planning Policy for Gypsy and Traveller Sites

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

Table 2.39 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites

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

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

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

Regional, Sub Regional And County Level Context

Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (LCR Enterprise Partnership, 2014)		
Context/background: Refines and updates strategic priorities of the former 'Realising The Potential' plan and forms a basis to deliver the Local Growth Deal (2014)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan identifies four priorities (essentially the same as the 'Realising the Potential' plan):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting growing businesses 2. Developing a flexible and skilled workforce 3. Building a resource smart city-region 4. Delivering the infrastructure for growth 	<p>The following key action areas are relevant to Local Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency • Improve transport connectivity (inc. West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund, Accelerated Growth programmes) • Accelerate housing growth • Help to bring forward development sites that investors will not finance • Improve digital infrastructure • Improve Green Infrastructure 	<p>Local Plan should contribute to achieving the SEP objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider policy to improve energy efficiency • Ensure sufficient land is allocated for housing • Policies to support digital connectivity • Policy to protect, enhance and expand Green Infrastructure provision

Table 2.41 Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

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

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Forms a basis to deliver the Local Growth Deal (2014)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Identifies specific objectives in 5 priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profitable and ambitious small and micro businesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative, growing small businesses • More entrepreneurs who start and grow business • Ambitious business leaders 2. Global leader in food manufacturing, agri-tech and bio-renewables: 	<p>Identifies core activities to achieve the objectives. Those relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profitable and ambitious... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver business friendly planning, regulation and procurement. 2. Global leader... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalise on bio-renewable and low carbon assets. • Support investment in energy and resource efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should only contain policies that are necessary, they should be easily understood and lead to predictable outcomes. • Policy to support appropriate bio-renewable and low carbon energy schemes. • Policy to promote resource efficiency including retro-fitting energy efficiency measures. • Effective and meaningful engagement during plan preparation, and policies to support and enable effective Neighbourhood Planning • Effective cross boundary planning with LCR and YNY&ER authorities • Consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for infrastructure to unlock locally strategic

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Enterprise Partnership, 2014)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World class innovation in agri-tech and bio-renewables Agriculture and food business connected to new opportunities Low carbon businesses <p>3. Inspired people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A productive workforce for growing businesses Inspired people making the right job choices Empowered communities delivering support and inclusion <p>4. Successful and distinctive places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlock major growth opportunities New development in response to shock and closures Environmental quality and community needs <p>5. A well connected economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast reliable journeys between key centres Transport that underpins growth Access to UK and international markets 	<p>3. Inspired people...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop strong communities and active inclusion. <p>4. Successful and distinctive places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen economic links with neighbouring cities. <p>5. Well connected economy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve east/west connections. Ease congestion in York and Harrogate. Enhance reliability of current transport networks. Enhance telecommunications and broadband. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas for development, reduce congestion in Harrogate, and enhance transport reliability Consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for improved digital connectivity.

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

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

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

Table 2.43 North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

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

People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007-2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2007)
Context/background (where necessary): The Countryside & Rights of Way Act (2000) introduced a statutory duty to produce a Rights of Way Improvement Plan and review its content at least every 10 years. The 2007-2011 plan is currently being refreshed but the strategic approach is likely to be unchanged.

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

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

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)		
Context/background (where necessary): Work on a new Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan to replace this document has begun. Consultation on Issues and Options took place over 11 weeks up to 11 April 2014. A Publication version is time tabled for June 2016.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The overall aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure an adequate and steady supply of minerals • To encourage greater use of alternatives to primary resources • To limit the adverse effects of mineral extraction on the environment and local amenity • To encourage, through the reclamation of mineral workings, the longer term enhancement of the environment and local amenity • To encourage utilisation of the most environmentally acceptable standards of mineral operation and processing • To prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources and to minimise potential conflict with non-mineral development • To sustain the contribution of mineral related employment to the rural economy. <p>A number of more specific objectives are outlined as delivery mechanisms for each aim.</p>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need awareness of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (for possible future mineral working) within the district • Restrict non-mineral development which would: hinder the implementation of existing permissions (or future mineral development in areas of search), or would be adversely affected by mineral operations • Support and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials

Table 2.45 North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)		
Context/background (where necessary): Work on a new Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan to replace this document has begun. Consultation on Issues and Options took place over 11 weeks up to 11 th April 14. A Publication version is timetabled for June 2016.		

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The overall aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the environment and local amenity from potential harm from waste related development. To seek a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal. To secure an adequate and integrated network of facilities for dealing with local waste. To encourage a move away from waste disposal to alternative methods of re-use and recovery. To encourage the use of environmentally acceptable standards of waste treatment and disposal. <p>A number of more specific objectives are outlined as delivery mechanisms for each aim.</p>	Not applicable, however, national targets are set in more recent national policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy. Identify on the policies map any waste allocations adopted in Local Plans adopted by the WPA (NYCC).

Table 2.46 North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan

Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project

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

Table 2.47 Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

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

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

Table 2.48 Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy (North Yorkshire and York LNP, 2014)		
<p>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.</p>		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Vision: To see the natural environment of North Yorkshire and York conserved, enhanced and connected for the benefit of wildlife, people and the economy.</p> <p>Identifies a series of objectives under four themes:</p>	<p>Each objective is linked to one (or more) targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats and species: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that strategies and policies support and enhance the widest range of GI typologies and functional elements to secure the widest range of social benefits (including health), economic benefits (including attracting inward investment), and environmental benefits (including ecosystems services), e.g. improve connectedness and multifunctionality.

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy (North Yorkshire and York LNP, 2014)		
<p>1. Habitats and species:</p> <p>a. Conserve, enhance, and create natural sites (e.g. wetland, woodland, grassland etc.)</p> <p>b. Strengthen natural corridors for species movement (e.g. river corridors, hedgerows, field margins etc.)</p> <p>2. Economy:</p> <p>a. Enhance connections between nature and the local economy (e.g. wildlife friendly farming, local produce, tourism etc.)</p> <p>b. Improve the quality and use of the area's Green Infrastructure (GI) to attract inward investment</p> <p>3. People and communities:</p> <p>a. Increase access to nature to improve health (e.g. footpaths/multi-user trails, accessible/natural greenspace areas)</p> <p>b. Increase engagement with local communities on nature projects</p> <p>4. Climate change:</p> <p>a. Strengthen climate change mitigation through natural solutions (e.g. carbon storage through habitats, increased walking and cycling)</p> <p>b. Strengthen climate change adaption through natural solutions (e.g. floodwater management, temperature regulation, habitat corridors)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support delivery of priority habitat restoration/ creation (potential target of 5700ha). ● 75% coverage of GI corridors in priority areas in positive management for biodiversity. <p>2. Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support increased uptake of stewardship options that benefit insects such as pollinators and pest predators (potential target of 3000ha). <p>3. People and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase (%) in visitors visiting the area for nature interest ● Increase (£) in tourism economy generated from nature tourism ● Increase the number of developments that enhance local GI or incorporate GI into them. ● Increase volunteering for nature conservation. Increase footfall on 7 promoted routes. ● 1,500 new people actively involved in conservation activities <p>4. Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support restoration of degraded peat lands to reduce carbon emissions and store water (potential target 650ha). Support tree planting to store carbon, reduce flood risk. ● Support delivery of flood alleviation schemes incorporating high biodiversity wetlands (potential target 1,300ha). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify where development can be used to enhance existing GI assets. ● Ensure developments incorporate GI initiative, appropriate to their scale and location. ● Identify where opportunities exist to use development to support sustainable flood risk management. ● Develop strategies and policies to increase low carbon transport, particularly walking and cycling. ● Ensure policies support local food production, wildlife friendly farming and sustainable tourism - in particular nature tourism.

Table 2.49 North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy

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

Water for life and livelihoods. Part 1: Humber River Basin District- River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015)		
Context/background (where necessary): RBMPs fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. This document updates an earlier plan from 2009.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The objectives of the management plan are the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD):</p> <p>1. Prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater</p>	<p>Actions identified in the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote water efficiency in new development. 	<p>Local Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seek to ensure new developments are more water efficient

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

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

The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan

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

Table 2.51 The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Harrogate Borough Council together with Richmondshire District Council and Craven District Council produced the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) as an essential part of the pre-production/evidence gathering stage of their Local Development Frameworks (LDF) or Local Plans		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report provides data, guidance and recommendations of flood risk issues at a local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report should be used to enable LPA to carry out the Sequential and Exception Test and to select and develop sustainable site allocations with regard to flood risk. 	<p>Report should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen development options. Produce appropriate flood risk indicators.

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid strategic sites at high risk of flooding. • Carry out sequential test on proposed development sites. • Identify sites where a greater understanding of flood risk is required. • Identify the likelihood of sites passing the exception test. • Allocate appropriate development through the SA. • Draft flood risk policies and guidance.

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

Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water

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

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

Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy

Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): A catchment abstraction management strategy setting out how water resources will be managed		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New licenses at assessment point three on River Washburn will be restricted to periods of high flow only. • Additional license restrictions may apply in areas close to SACs, SPAs and SSSIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid strategies and policies that encourage private water abstraction and consumption within areas where abstraction licensing is restricted.

Table 2.54 Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy

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

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

Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse (SUNO) Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New licenses at assessment point eight on River Nidd (Birstwith) and points nine (outside district) and ten (Westwick) on river Ure will be restricted to periods of high flow only. Additional license restrictions may apply in areas close to SACs, SPAs and SSSIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid strategies and policies that encourage private water abstraction and consumption within areas where abstraction licensing is restricted.

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

National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales

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

Table 2.56 National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales

National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe

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

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

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

National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York

National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York (Natural England, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Intends to influence decision making to support conservation activities at a landscape scale. Area 28 covers the far-eastern fringe of the Harrogate district		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) provide guidance to help achieve sustainable growth and a secure environmental future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify opportunities within existing agricultural systems to enhance landscape character and create a functioning ecological network 2. Increase the landscape's ability to naturally manage flood and drought risk. 3. Increase the network of species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerows. 4. Protect the historic and cultural features of the Vale, in particular the traditional settlement patterns of remaining villages and the evidence of previous settlements. 	N/A	<p>Within the limitations of a Local Plan, seek opportunities to advance the achievement of the SEOs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to reference National Character Area Profiles within the text/justification of landscape policies • Consider relationship to Green Infrastructure policies • Consider relationship to local distinctiveness policy including possible reference to species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerows • Seeking to protect traditional settlement patterns, in particular conservation areas, whilst supporting sustainable development and recognising land availability

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

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone

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

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

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

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Produced, in part, in response to the European Landscape Convention (2000). Harrogate Borough Council has also produced a more detailed Landscape Character Assessment of the district.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Provides a foundation for strategic and long term understanding of landscapes in North Yorkshire and York.</p> <p>Identifies nine landscape areas across the study area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban landscapes • Sandstone landscapes • Limestone Landscapes • Upland fringe and valley landscapes • Coastal landscapes • Chalk landscapes • Farmed lowland and valley landscapes • Gritstone landscapes • Siltstone and sandstone landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key characteristics, including geology, settlement patterns and land cover, are given for landscape type. • The project provides a consistent sub-regional landscape characterisation framework and evidence base. • Where available, more detailed landscape character assessments (produced by district authorities) should be used to inform local level decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan needs to recognise the landscape areas present in the district and their different capacities to accommodate change. • Assessment of strategic options and individual site options need to identify impacts on landscape quality and avoid significant adverse impacts.

Table 2.60 North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project

North Yorkshire Community Plan

North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-17 (Local Government North Yorkshire and York; Chief Executives Group North Yorkshire and York, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan outlines three priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites by delivering the necessary infrastructure investments through partnership. Support and enable communities to have a greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need. 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"> 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. Community capacity: Support communities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support communities to deliver a range of local services. Become more resilient- implement the prevention and dementia strategies. Reduce health inequalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership approach to control alcohol and tobacco. Support employers and others promote health and wellbeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the infrastructure requirements of major potential development sites and identify costs, funding mechanisms and delivery organisations as part of developing options. Support delivery of the YNY&ER LEP Strategic Economic Plan. Support communities wishing to make use of Neighbourhood Planning tools. Develop effective community engagement techniques to ensure community aspirations are identified and accommodated as much as possible in the development of the Local Plan.

Table 2.61 North Yorkshire Community Plan

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

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

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

Table 2.62 North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Police and Crime Plan

Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 (Police and Crime Commissioner North Yorkshire, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Outlines six goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce harm- respond effectively to: crime, anti-social behaviour, vulnerable people, road casualties, drivers of crime Put people first- a people rather than process driven force Deliver more with less- achieve maximum value for money, resources prioritised towards frontline policing Ensure we are fit for the future- responding to future needs with investment in buildings, training, recruitment, IT Drive justice- action on prolific offenders, appropriate use of cautions, well prepared cases, restorative justice, and work with the CPS. Police UK- comply with the duty to play a role in strategic national policing. 	<p>Each goal is accompanied by around 10 delivery mechanisms, although these have little relevance to planning policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the appropriateness of including policy requiring Secure by Design standard for residential neighbourhoods, or individual elements promoted by the standard. Within this, consideration is to be given to the combined impact on delivery (in terms of viability) of requiring this standard and other standards which may overlap or conflict. <p>Further information available in: A Review of Local Standards for the Delivery of New Homes (Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012).</p>

Table 2.63 Police and Crime Plan

Local Context

Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan

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

Table 2.64 Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan

A Strong Local Economy: Action Plan 2015-2020

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

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

Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan

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

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

Table 2.66 Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board Plan

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan identifies five priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety: Reducing re-offending: Alcohol and substance misuse: 	<p>Each priority area includes a number of specific objectives intended to deliver improvements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to encourage residential layouts that reduce speed through careful design. To consider the appropriateness of including policy requiring Secure by Design standard for residential neighbourhoods, consideration is to be given to the combined impact on viability of requiring this standard

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)		
<p>4. Domestic Abuse 5. Making a difference locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raise awareness of the key factors influencing collisions. ● Respond to community concerns of speeding and road safety. <p>2. Reduce Re-offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Co-ordinate partners to tackle individuals at risk of offending or coming to notice <p>3. Alcohol and Substance Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase awareness of the impact and consequences of alcohol misuse. ● Tackle the issue of access to alcohol. ● Address parental responsibility and support. ● Support offenders who have substance misuse as a factor in their behaviour. <p>4. Domestic Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deliver awareness campaigns of the issue and the support available. ● Encourage partners to refer high risk cases. <p>5. Making a difference locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tackle crime and behaviours that affect individuals and communities. ● Deliver targeted crime prevention and reassurance based on interventions to improve the quality of life. 	<p>and other standards which may overlap or conflict (see Police Crime Plan entry).</p>

Table 2.67 Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Produced in 2009 in response to The Climate Change Act 2008, and adopted in 2010. The strategy is likely to be updated during plan preparation; it is expected that the targets will remain unchanged, however, the strategic actions may require updating. The council's Home Energy Conservation Act Report and Plan 2013-2015 identifies detailed specific actions to reduce energy use in residential environments and schools.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2010)		
<p>The council has adopted the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the district's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 40% (from 2005 levels) by 2020, and by 80% by 2050. Reduce CO₂ from Council operations by 40% (from 2009/10 levels) by 2020. 	<p>The strategy identifies priorities and actions to help achieve these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy use: improving energy efficiency, promoting and using renewable (and other low carbon) energy sources. Transport: promoting alternatives to private cars, improving the efficiency of the council's fleet of vehicles. Purchasing: using the council's buying power to adopt sustainable procurement principles within the council. Raising awareness and changing attitudes: the community carbon reduction project, providing information to householders, assistance for local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a development strategy that makes use of, and maximises, opportunities to travel by non-car means. Development management policies that require energy efficient buildings and support appropriate sources of low carbon energy.

Table 2.68 Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy

Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment

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

Table 2.69 Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 placed a legal duty on public bodies to maintain biodiversity. Local authorities should do this, in part, through local policy making, and planning infrastructure and development decisions. The UK BAP identifies Priority Habitats and Priority Species for protection. Local BAPs (LBAPs) have been produced, in part, to help deliver the UK BAP.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)		
<p>Explains the hierarchy of designations, and relevance within the district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International: SPAs (see EU wild birds directive), SACs (see EU habitats directive) National: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) Local: Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Local Nature Reserves <p>Produced in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help deliver action on UK priority species and habitats at local level. Identify and take action to identify, protect and enhance locally important habitats and species (both within SINCs and the countryside more widely). Develop local partnerships to aid delivery. Raise awareness. 	<p>To aid delivery, individual action plans are included for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 habitats (and their associated species) Six particular species One grouped species <p>Each action plan contains specific measures and targets relevant to its subject.</p> <p>Guidance notes with conservation tips have been included for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland Gardens Benefiting wildlife through development Invasive non-native species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that development strategies direct development to land with lower biodiversity value, and in particular do not negatively impact priority species and habitats. Develop policies that will protect designated sites. Consider policy to protect and where possible enhance undesignated areas contributing to biodiversity, such as gardens, landscaping around development, cemeteries etc. Develop policies that require an appropriate understanding of the impact on biodiversity of individual development proposals, and can where necessary protect biodiversity or appropriately mitigate the impact. Seek ways to enhance biodiversity, in line with the local BAP, through the development process.

Table 2.70 Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan

Nidderdale AONB Management Plan

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan identifies policies covering four themes:</p> <p>Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness and understanding of the special qualities of the AONB. Maintain and enhance special qualities of the AONB's landscape including priority wildlife habitats and restore damaged or degraded features. Ensure characteristic features of the landscape are resilient to climate change. Resist planning permission for major development, and applications for smaller scale development, that conflict with the designation in and adjacent to the AONB. 	<p>The plan sets out detailed objectives to help achieve each policy. The objectives read as measurable targets and may be helpful in the identification of indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy to protect and enhance the landscape of the AONB appropriate to its special significance. Policy to support climate change adaptation measures that increase resilience both within the AONB and for the wider district. Policy to protect and enhance biodiversity value, in particular providing improved and extended habitats for priority species. A development strategy that recognises the fundamental need to protect the AONB whilst recognising and accommodating small scale local needs, particularly for affordable housing. Policy to ensure that new development is sensitive to its context and adds to local distinctiveness. Policy to support small scale renewable projects.

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote highest standards of design, materials, environmental performance in new development and conversions/restorations. Encourage sustainable development creating affordable housing, enterprise based on environmental qualities, small scale renewable energy etc. <p>Natural Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure designated sites are managed to the highest standards Support landowners to improve management of Habitats of Principle Importance Secure compliance with Water Framework Directive criteria for rivers and still waters. <p>Heritage/Historic Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect historic landscape and features of archaeological importance by resisting inappropriate development Support innovative proposals for sustainable future use of historic buildings. Encourage increased awareness and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment <p>Understanding and Enjoyment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the county council's efforts to improve the rights of way network. Reduce the adverse impact of vehicular use of unsurfaced, unclassified roads. Increase understanding and awareness of the AONB. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy to protect international and nationally designated sites appropriate to their significance. Policy to heritage assets and landscape features whilst supporting appropriate innovative proposals for the re-use of historic buildings.

Table 2.71 Nidderdale AONB Management Plan

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

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

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

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

Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1 Standards Assessment (Harrogate Borough Council, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Produced as part of evidence base work for the Harrogate District Sites and Policies DPD		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies existing quantitative deficiencies and surpluses in sport, recreation and open space facilities and village hall provision in the district's defined settlements. For sport, recreation and open space it uses an accessibility standard (distance threshold) and a quantity standard (number of hectares per 1000 people) carried forward from earlier studies as follows. Similar approach used for village halls although, the quantity standard is one hall for 650 people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each settlement the document identifies whether the standards are met for a range of open and recreation space types, outdoor sports facilities and village halls. Identifies next steps: essentially the need to identify suitable sites where deficiencies exist and allocate through the plan making process. 	<p>The Local Plan should have regard to the findings of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise, and where necessary, assess the impact of new development allocations on existing provision. Seek to address deficiencies.

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

Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy

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

Table 2.74 Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy

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

Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017 (Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): The CCG are responsible for commissioning local health services from hospital trusts, community and mental health providers and voluntary and third sector service providers, and others in order to meet local needs.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017 (Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), 2013)		
<p>The five year ambition outlines four strategic priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long term conditions and urgent care 2. Planned, safe, effective care 3. Vulnerable people 4. Health and wellbeing 	<p>For each priority area, more detailed priority areas and initiatives are presented:</p> <p>Long term conditions and urgent care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better experience of urgent care for patients • More personal control over health • More community service infrastructure • More care at home <p>Planned, safe, effective care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioned services tailored to local need • Promote equity in access to planned care • Support care closer to home <p>Vulnerable people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care closer to home <p>Health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a development strategy that supports local health facilities and can contribute to improving accessibility to health services close to where people live. • Support the delivery of the Health and wellbeing strategy (see section on North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy).

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

Appendix 3 Summary of Baseline Position

1. Quality Housing Available to Everyone

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

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

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

Table 3.1 1. Quality Housing Available to Everyone

2. Conditions and Services to Engender Good Health

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

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

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

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

Table 3.2.2. Conditions and Services to Engender Good Health

3. Safety and Security for People and Property

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

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

Table 3.3 3. Safety and Security for People and Property

4. Vibrant Communities that Participate in Decision Making

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

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

Table 3.4.4. Vibrant Communities that Participate in Decision Making

1. www.ons.gov.uk
2. www.ons.gov.uk
3. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?Publication_filter_option=statistics

5. Culture, Leisure and Recreation Activities Available to All

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

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

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

6. Local Needs Met Locally

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

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

Table 3.6 6. Local Needs Met Locally

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

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

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

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

8. Biodiversity and Attractive Natural Environments

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Biodiversity and habitats within the district					
Number / Area of SSSIs	<u>Harrogate district</u> Number: 25 Area: 19,288ha (2014)			No issues identified. The area identified is land within Harrogate district that carries a SSSI designation rather than land area of the complete SSSIs that are partly within the district. For example the North Pennine Moors SSSI covers an extensive area and only part of the designation lies within the district.	Natural England 2014
Reported condition of sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) (% or area-percentages have been rounded)	<u>Harrogate district</u> Favourable: 1,779ha (10%) Unfavourable- recovering: 17,262ha (89%) Unfavourable- no change: 197ha (1%) Unfavourable- declining: 49ha (<1%) (2014)	<u>North Yorkshire</u> Favourable: 19% Unfavourable- recovering: 79% Unfavourable- no change: 1% Unfavourable- declining: <1% <u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u> Favourable: 14% Unfavourable- recovering: 84% Unfavourable- no change: 2% Unfavourable- declining: <1% <u>England</u> Favourable: 38% Unfavourable- recovering: 59% Unfavourable- no change: 2% Unfavourable- declining: 2% (2014)		Unfavourable- improving There has been a vast improvement in the condition of the SSSIs over the previous 10 years with 99% of sites in the district reported as in a favourable condition or an unfavourable condition but improving. Nevertheless the percentage of sites in a favourable condition is only approximately half that of the county and only about a quarter of the national figure	Natural England 2014
Number / area of Local Nature Reserves	Local Nature Reserves in Harrogate district: 1. Rossett: 1.78ha 2. Birk Crag: 10.46ha 3. Hookstone Wood: 7.56ha 4. Hell Wath: 8.88ha 5. Quarry Moor: 9.95ha Total area: 38.63ha		A fifth Local Nature Reserve was designated at Rossett in 2010		Personal communication with Harrogate Borough Council's Ecology Officer, May 2015

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

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

Table 3.9 Biodiversity and attractive natural environments

9. Minimal Pollution Levels

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

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

Table 3.10 Minimal Pollution Levels

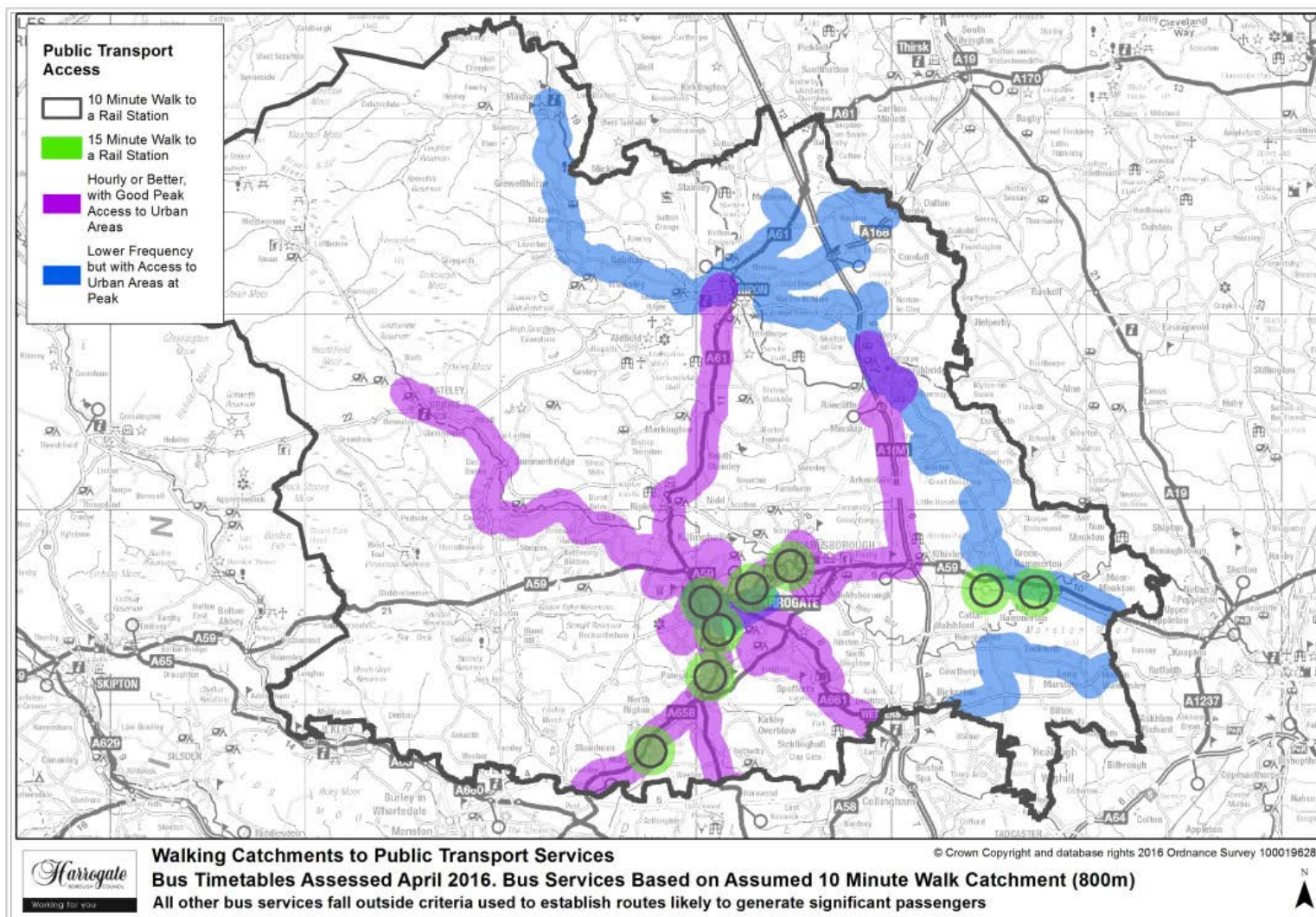
10. A Transport Network that Maximises Access Whilst Minimising Detrimental Impacts

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

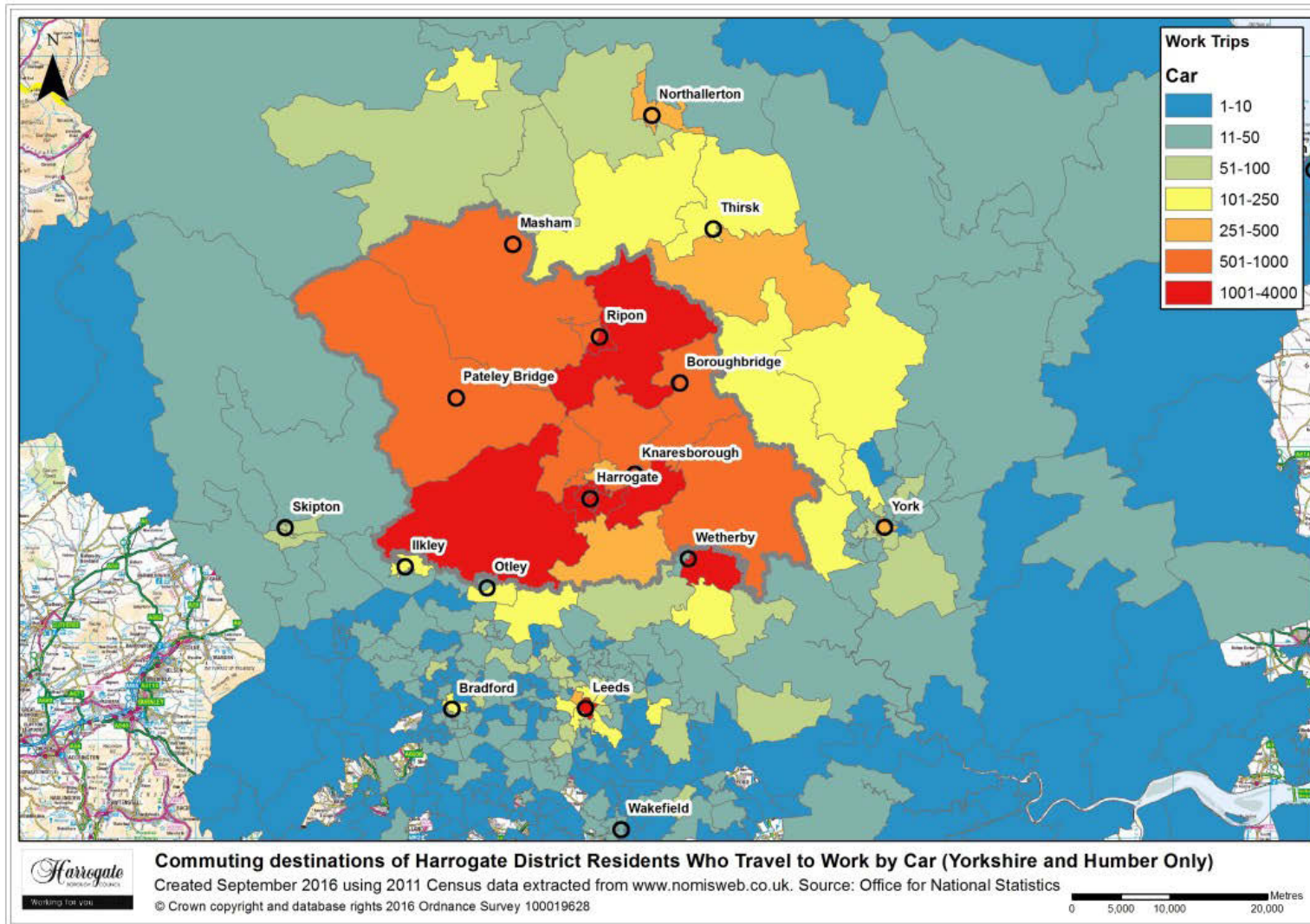
Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source						
Car Usage											
				Boroughbridge and the Nidd valley. It also shows that greater numbers drive to the district from adjacent areas to the north and east including Thirsk than from areas to the south.		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

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

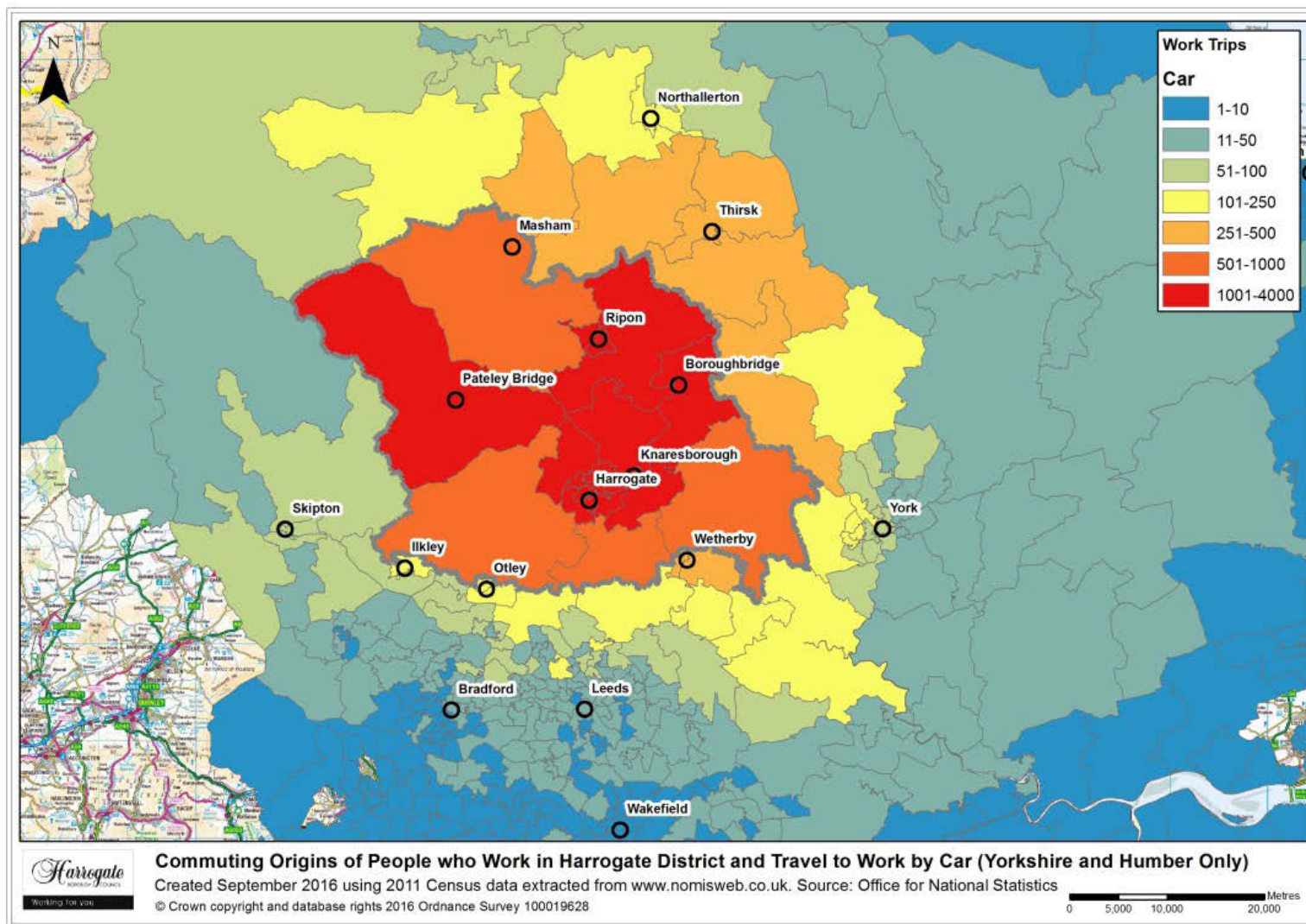
Table 3.11 A Transport Network that Maximises Access Whilst Minimising Detrimental Impacts



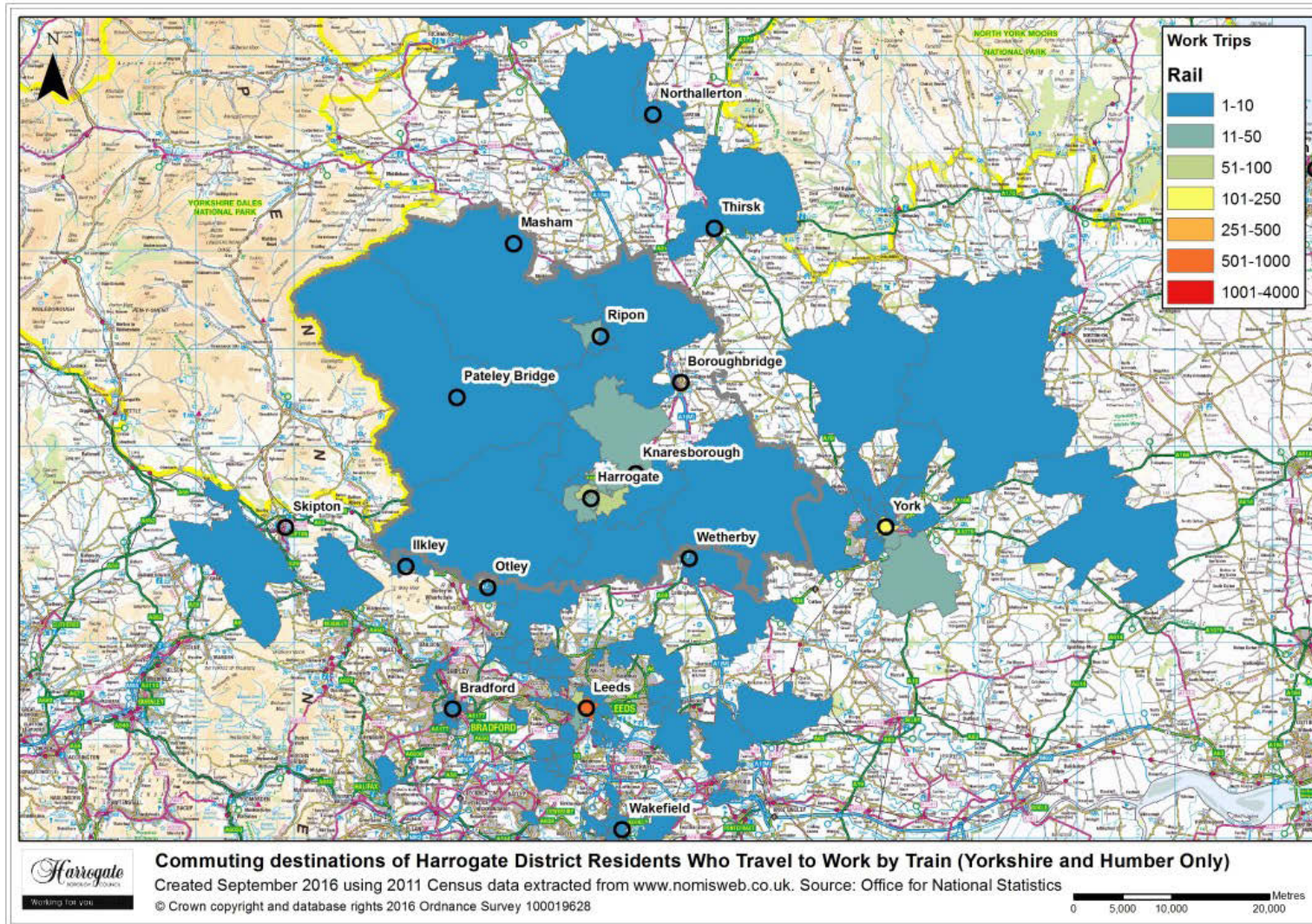
Map 3.1 Public Transport Accessibility



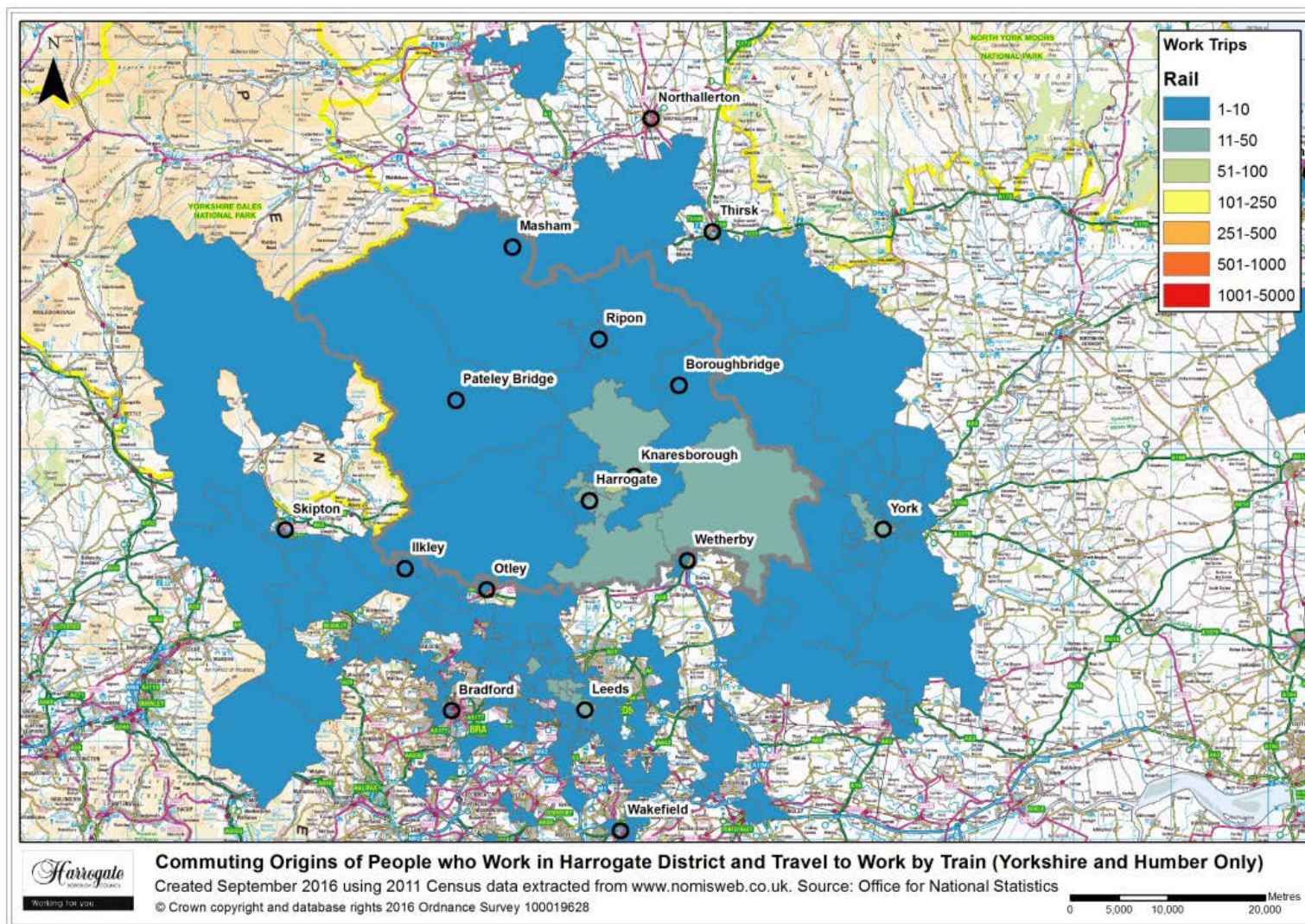
Map 3.2 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by car.



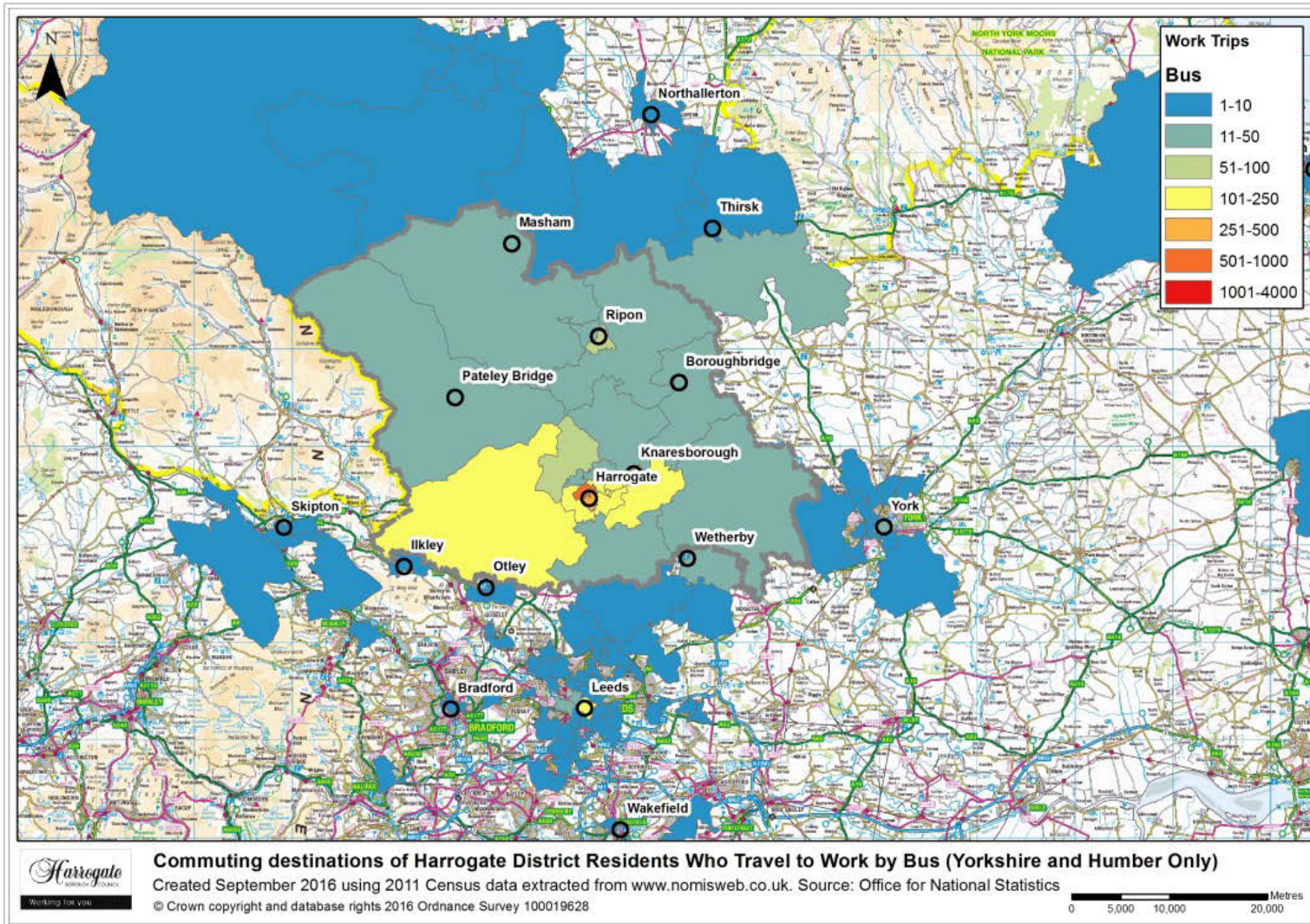
Map 3.3 Commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by car.



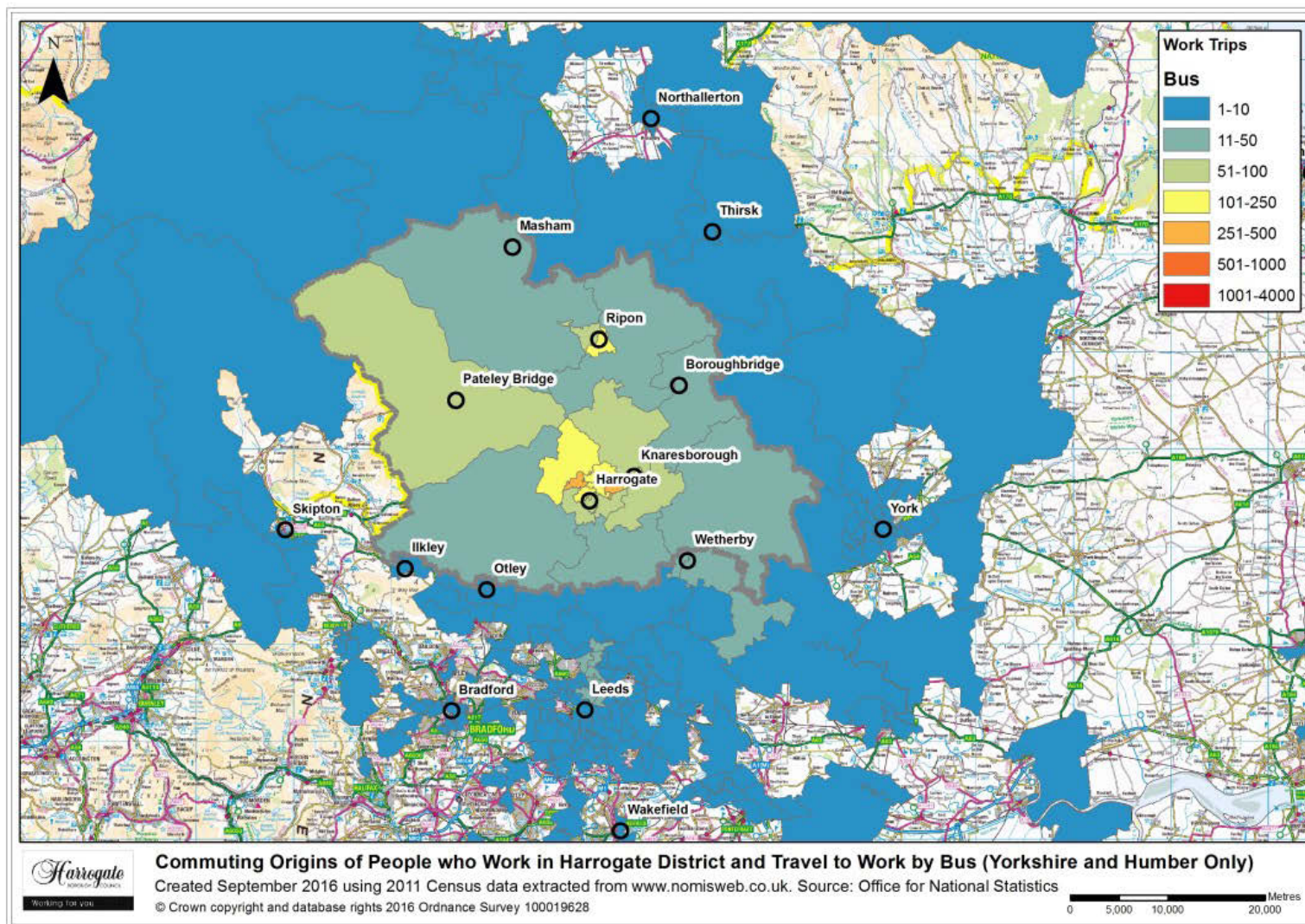
Map 3.4 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by train.



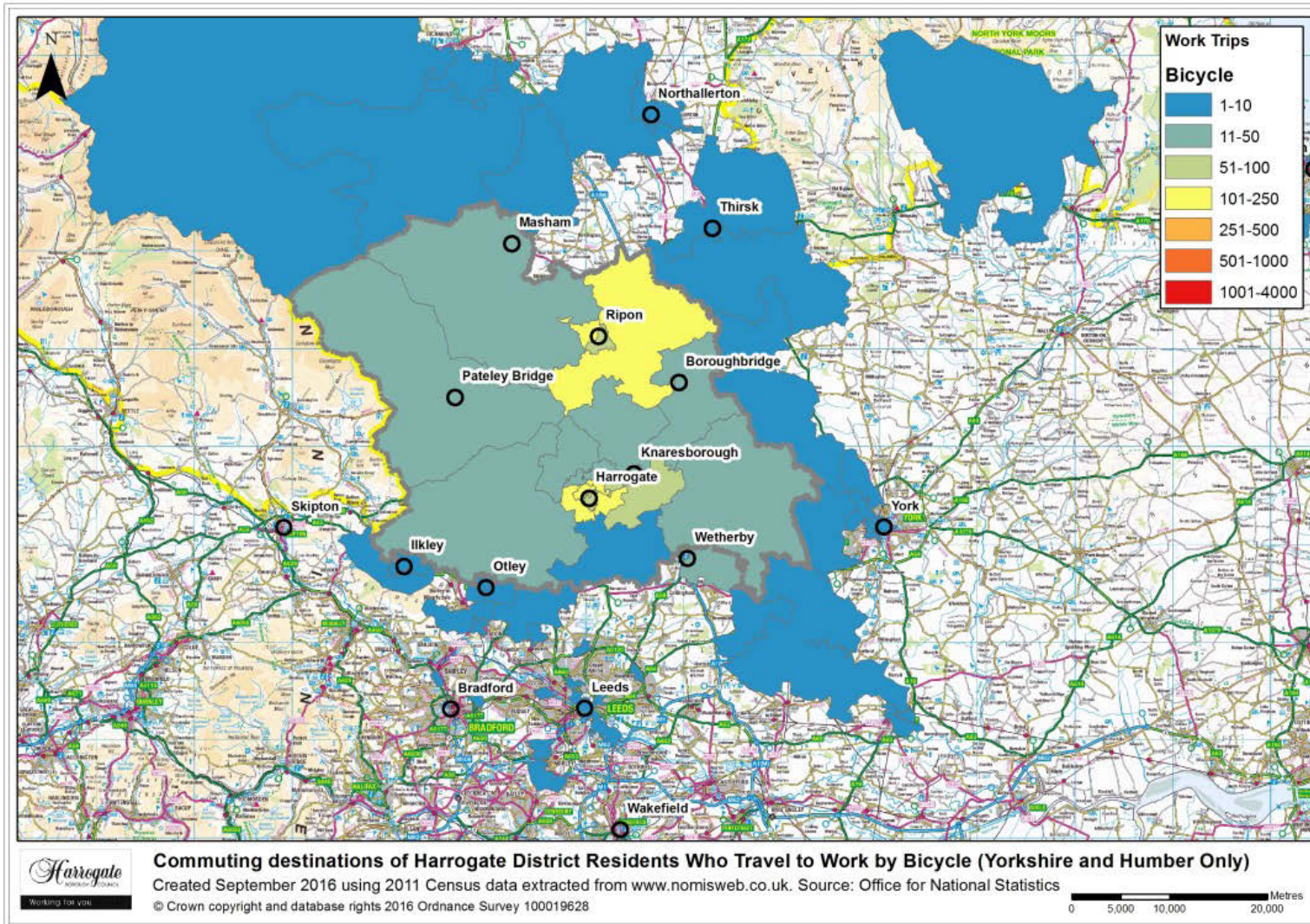
Map 3.5 Commuting origins of people who work in Harrogate district and travel to work by train.



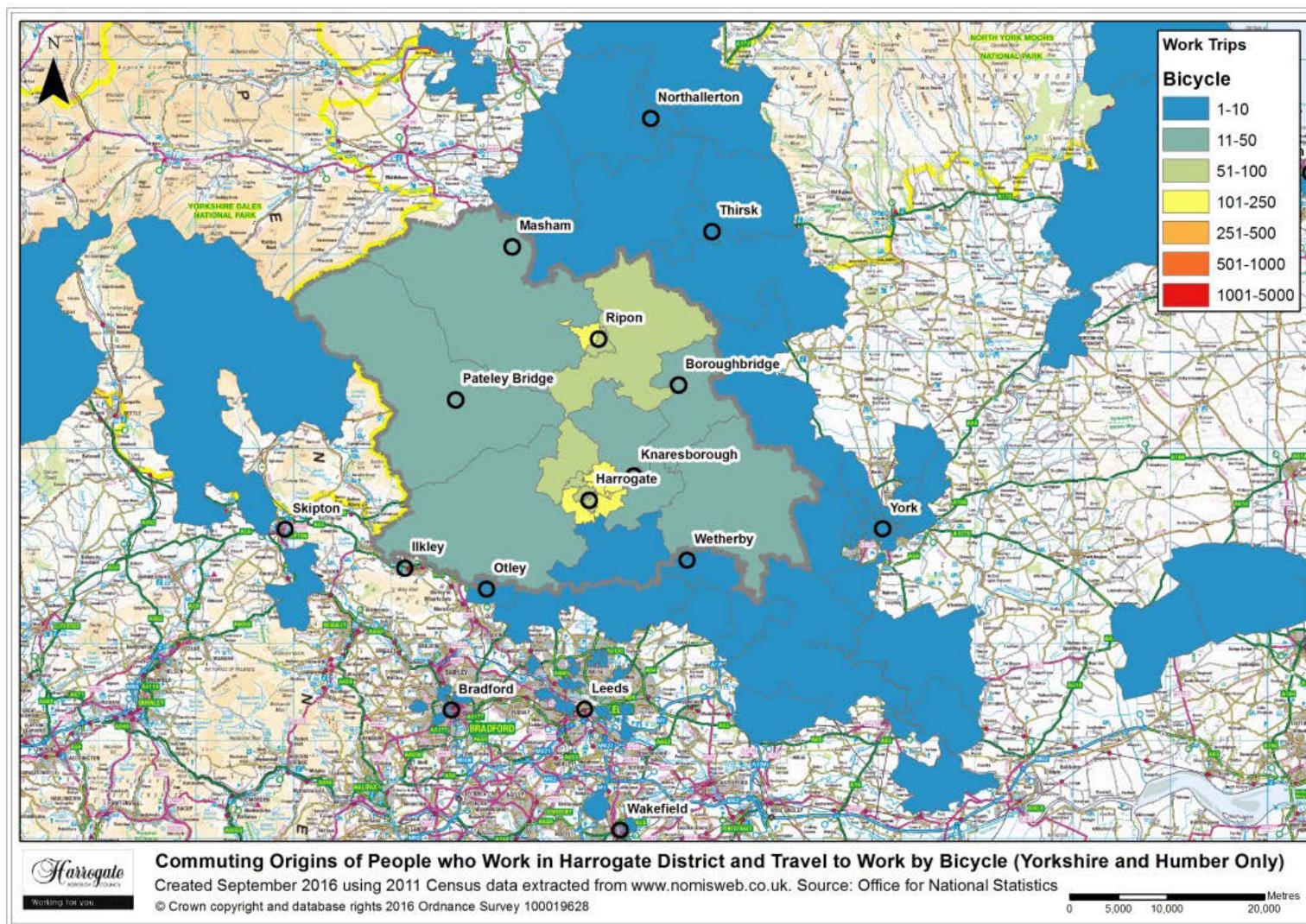
Map 3.6 Commuting destinations of Harrogate district residents who travel to work by bus.



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source																								
Use of raw materials																													
Household energy use (gas and electricity as used per household)	<p><u>Harrogate district in 2014:</u></p> <p>Average domestic electricity consumption: 4,358kwh</p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption: 15,810gwh</p>	<p><u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u></p> <p>Average domestic electricity consumption</p> <p>2014: 3,679kwh; 2011: 3,613kwh</p> <p><u>England</u></p> <p>Average domestic electricity consumption</p> <p>2014: 3,972kwh; 2011: 3,77kwh</p> <p><u>Yorkshire and the Humber</u></p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption</p> <p>2014: 16,656gwh; 2011: 14,785gwh</p> <p><u>England</u></p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption</p> <p>2014: 13,226gwh; 2011: 14,173gwh</p>	<p>Average domestic electricity consumption:</p> <p>2011: 4,192kwh 2009: 4,168kwh 2007: 4,303kwh</p> <p>Average domestic gas consumption:</p> <p>2011: 16,887gwh 2009: 17,571gwh 2007: 20,044gwh</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>The average consumption of both gas and electricity in the Harrogate district is above the national average (electricity consumption is also above the regional average). After reducing from 2007 to 2009, consumption of electricity has steadily risen over the last five years and is now above 2007 levels. Consumption of gas has continued to fall.</p>	Department of Energy and Climate Change																								
Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Refer to Table 1 Quality housing available																												
Refuse (tonnes)	<p><u>2014-15</u></p> <p>Refuse landfilled (tonnes): 34,037</p> <p>Refuse recycled or composted (tonnes): 24,009</p> <p>Refuse recycled or composted (%): 41.36</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Refuse landfilled (tonnes)</td> <td>40,290</td> <td>37,199</td> <td>36,981</td> <td>34,127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refuse recycled or composted (tonnes)</td> <td>19,662</td> <td>20,357</td> <td>19,770</td> <td>22,968</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total amount of refuse (tonnes)</td> <td>59,952</td> <td>57,556</td> <td>56,751</td> <td>57,095</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refuse recycled or composted (%)</td> <td>32.78</td> <td>34.87</td> <td>34.84</td> <td>40.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 3.14</p>		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Refuse landfilled (tonnes)	40,290	37,199	36,981	34,127	Refuse recycled or composted (tonnes)	19,662	20,357	19,770	22,968	Total amount of refuse (tonnes)	59,952	57,556	56,751	57,095	Refuse recycled or composted (%)	32.78	34.87	34.84	40.23	<p>Unfavourable but improving</p> <p>Unfavourably, the total amount of refuse generated has increased after several years of declines. Nevertheless, the proportion of refuse that is being recycled and composted continues to increase and has seen a significant increase in the last year.</p>	Parks and Environmental Services Team, Harrogate Borough Council
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14																									
Refuse landfilled (tonnes)	40,290	37,199	36,981	34,127																									
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Refuse recycled or composted (%)	32.78	34.87	34.84	40.23																									
Efficient use of land																													

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and Targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues Identified	Source
Use of raw materials					
% of residential development completed on previously developed (brownfield) land	2014/15: 77%	There is a percentage target of 70% within the adopted Core Strategy (2009) Policy SG1. This target may be revised as part of the production of a new Local Plan.	2013/14: 72% 2012/13: 73% 2011/12: 81% 2010/11: 61% 2009/10: 66.6% 2008/09: 66.6% 2007/08: 67.3% 2006/07: 81% 2005/06: 67%	Favourable	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)
% of employment development completed on previously developed (brownfield) land	2014/15: 0%	No target.	2013/14: 0% 2012/13: 100% 2011/12: 38% 2010/11: 39% 2009/10: 100% 2008/09: 100%	Unfavourable	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)
Percentage of dwellings completed at: less than 30 dwellings per hectare (dph); 30 - 50 dph; greater than 50 dph	<u>2014/15</u> Permissions in the period (rather than completed dwellings) on large sites (10 or more dwellings): < 30dph: 18.96% 30 - 50dph: 79.93% > 50dph: 1.09%	The adopted Core Strategy (2009) sets out a minimum target of 30 dwellings per hectare. This target may be revised as part of the production of a new Local Plan.	<u>Completions 2012/13</u> < 30dph: 42% 30-50dph: 44% > 50dph: 36%	Data from previous years were unfavourable and showed that a substantial percentage of dwellings were developed at a density lower than 30dph. The more recent data relates to permissions rather than completions and, as such, cannot be relied upon to show what has been delivered as a permission may be varied through a new planning application before the dwellings are built. Nevertheless they show that less than 20% of the dwellings permitted are planned to be built at a density lower than 30dph. However this more recent data are not directly comparable with the earlier because they only relate to sites delivering 10 or more dwellings and the trend may not be a positive as that suggested because it is the smaller sites that are more likely to be built at lower densities.	Calculated using data in: Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council)
Long term (1) dwellings vacant	<u>2015</u> Harrogate district: 811	<u>2015</u> Craven: 321 Hambleton: 393 Richmondshire: 325 Ryedale: 233 Scarborough district: 733 Selby district: 308	2014: 709 2013: 768 2012: 840 2011: 860 2010: 933 2009: 860 2008: 1034	Unfavourable. Although the long-term trend for the level of vacant dwellings in the district has been favourable i.e. numbers have been falling, 2015 has seen an increase- the first in five years	Dwelling Stock Estimates: 2015, England (DCLG, 2016)

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

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

1. unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for over six months

13. Protect and Enhance the Historic Environment

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

Table 3.15 13. Protect and enhance the historic environment

Industry				2015	2014
T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use				10	Not known

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

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

Table 3.16 14. Economic Aims

Appendix 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators

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

Aim	Objective	Indicator
Social aims		
1. Quality housing available to everyone.	Will it make housing available to people in need? Will it improve the quality of housing stock? Will it improve energy efficiency / insulation in housing? Will it increase the use of sustainable building practices? Will it reduce homelessness?	% of housing stock judged unfit to live in. Average energy efficiency of housing. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Housing completions. Affordable housing completions. Households accepted in priority need.
2. Conditions and services to engender good health.	Will it improve equitable access to health services? Will it promote positive health and prevent ill health? Will it address health inequalities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?	Proportion of the population who live in wards within the 25% most deprived in the country. Geographical access to services. Death rate from: heart disease and stroke; all cancers; hospital admission rate for accidents; suicide and undetermined injury. Number of years of expected healthy life. % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics. Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity.
3. Safety and security for people and property.	Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures? Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention. Will it reduce fear of crime? Will it improve road safety? Will it reduce causes of accidents?	% of residents surveyed who feel safe outside. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population. Violent crime per 1,000 population. Number of people killed or seriously injured on roads.
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making.	Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process? Where appropriate, will it devolve decision-making to communities? Will it improve and increase community facilities? Will it reduce the potential for social isolation with particular regard to potentially disadvantaged groups?	% of people actively volunteering. % of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Turn out at local and parish council elections. Geographical access to services. Areas of district with low earnings and high dependency.
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities for all.	Will it increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities /venues? Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries? Will it preserve, promote and enhance culture and heritage in the district?	Total tourist visitors to the district. % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics. Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity. Location and condition of features of cultural heritage.
6. Local needs met locally.	Will it ensure that everyone has access to essential services (e.g. Employment, education, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs? Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres? Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?	Areas with poor frequency of public transport. Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport. %of households served by broadband enabled exchanges. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Affordable housing completions. Geographical access to services. Improvements to transport services.

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

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

Table 4.1 Sustainability appraisal framework, objectives and indicators

Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites 2015

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

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

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

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

Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites Objectives 1 - 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Updated 2016 Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites

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

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

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

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

Table 4.2 Updated 2016 Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.3

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

SA Objective	Performance	Assessment Rationale
Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?	<p>Dark Green</p> <p>Updated Local Plan Assessment Rationale for Sites Objectives 10 - 16</p>	No transport or accessibility problems evident from information provided at the time of the appraisal.
	<p>Light Green</p>	Some transport and/or accessibility related problems but minor in nature and can be mitigated.
	<p>Yellow</p>	Some transport/and accessibility related problems, including cumulative impacts although developer funded mitigation measures can address these.
	<p>Orange</p>	Significant transport/and or accessibility/ cumulative impact problems requiring substantial mitigation measures to address impacts as part of a developer contribution funding mechanism.
	<p>Red</p>	Significant transport/accessibility/cumulative impact problems requiring substantial new infrastructure provision, business case preparation and government funding bids submitted.
Will it increase provision of public transport where needed?	<p>Dark Green</p>	Adjacent to both Key Bus Network and a station on the Harrogate rail line (or affords good connectivity to the rail station) and extension of the Key Bus Network is possible as part of the development.
	<p>Light Green</p>	Adjacent only to the Key Bus Network, the extension of which is possible as part of the development.
	<p>Orange</p>	Location does not offer good connectivity but there may be opportunities for improvement.
	<p>Red</p>	Location does not offer good connectivity and there are no opportunities for improvement.
	<p>0</p>	The site lies adjacent to the key bus network but there is no possibility of achieving an extension to the site.
	<p>?</p>	Increased public transport provision and extension of services cannot be predicted at this stage.
Will it improve existing provision of cycleways and footpaths?	<p>Dark Green</p>	Well served by existing routes.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.3

Appendix 5 Summary of Consultation Responses

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

Preparing the new Local Plan

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

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

Table 5.1 Preparing the plan

Report Structure

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

Table 5.2 Report structure

Establishing a baseline and providing a context

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

Table 5.3 Establishing a baseline and providing a context

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

Table 5.4 SA framework

Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale

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

Table 5.5 Developing a draft assessment rationale

Next Steps and Monitoring

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

Table 5.6 Next steps and monitoring

Appendix 3 Summary of Baseline Position

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

Table 5.7 Appendix 3 comments

Appendix 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators

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

Table 5.8 Appendix 4 comments

Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale

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

Table 5.5 Developing a draft assessment rationale

Next Steps and Monitoring

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

Table 5.6 Next steps and monitoring

Appendix 3 Summary of Baseline Position

Consultee	Comments	HBC Response
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Table 5.7 Appendix 3 comments

Appendix 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, Objectives and Indicators

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

Table 5.8 Appendix 4 comments

Appendix 7 Assessment of Site Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.9 Appendix 7 comments

Appendix 8 Assessment of Draft Allocations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.10 Appendix 8 comments

Appendix 8 Assessment of Potential options for New Settlement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.11 Appendix 8 comments

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

Policies, Plans or Programmes

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

Table 5.12 Policies, plans or programmes

Baseline Information

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

Table 5.13 Baseline information

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

Table 5.14 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Assessment of Growth Strategies

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

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

Table 5.15 Assessment of Growth Strategies

Other Issues

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.16 Other Issues

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

Sustainability Appraisal Assessment

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

Table 5.17 Sustainability Appraisal Assessment

Economic Policies

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

Table 5.18 Economic Policies

Natural Environment Policies

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

Table 5.19 Natural Environment Policies

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

Historic England (formerly English Heritage)

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

Table 5.20 Historic England (formerly English Heritage) comments

Environment Agency

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

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

Table 5.21 Environment Agency comments

Natural England

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

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

Table 5.22 Natural England comments

North Yorkshire County Council

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

Table 5.23 North Yorkshire County Council comments

Knarborough Town Council

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

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

Table 5.24 Knaresborough Town Council comments

Appendix 6 Assessment of Growth Options

Introduction

Identification of strategies

6.1 In order to identify potential areas for growth, the planning policy team undertook a survey of Harrogate Borough Council elected members (Members), parish councils (including parish meetings, town councils and Ripon City Council) and neighbourhood

planning teams. In addition workshops were held with Members, and transport stakeholders. The transport stakeholders' workshop included representatives from the local highway authority (North Yorkshire County Council), the passenger transport authority, Highways England, bus and rail companies serving the area, Harrogate Borough Council officers (representing parking services, environmental protection, refuse services, strategic development, and development management), and transport officers from local authorities covered by the duty-to-co-operate.

6.2 This engagement identified the following views on potential areas for growth.

	Potential areas for growth	Survey of parish level councils	HBC Members' workshop	Transport stakeholders' workshop
1	Continue with existing approach. <i>As set out in the current Core Strategy</i>	+-		
2	Focus growth in the largest settlements <i>Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon. Best access to jobs, shops and services. Possible extensions to existing bus services</i>	+		+
	Growth in Harrogate	+-		+
	Growth in Knaresborough <i>For example: include Manse Farm</i>	+-	+	+
	Growth in Ripon <i>More than currently - to reflect the closure of the barracks.</i>	+	+	+
3	Growth in the district's market towns <i>Boroughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge. Good access to jobs, shops and services.</i>	+		+
	Growth in Boroughbridge <i>May facilitate a viable bus service. Close to A1(M)</i>	+	+	+
	Growth in Masham			+
	Growth in Pateley Bridge			+
4	A dispersed approach, spreading development across the widest range of settlements. <i>All settlements could increase by a small set proportion. Help support existing services.</i>	+-	+	-
4a	A dispersed approach across all appropriate defined settlements (including some growth in those currently Group C).	+-	+	-
4b	A dispersed approach across all appropriate settlements (including some growth in those currently Group C and undefined).	+-	+	-
5	A new settlement. <i>Accommodating a significant proportion of new development.</i>	+-	+	+
	A new settlement close to the A1(M) on its eastern side	+-	+	

	A new settlement close to the A1(M) on its western side	+ -	+	
6	Growth in sustainable village clusters. <i>Groups of closely related villages that together provide access to jobs, shops, services.</i>	+	+	+
7	Growth in villages close to Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough. <i>Potential to be supported by better transport links, increasing access to jobs, shops and services.</i>	+ -		+
8	Growth in villages close to market towns. <i>Potential to be supported by better transport links, increasing access to jobs, shops and services.</i>	+ -	+	
8a	Growth in villages close to market towns in Harrogate district (Boroughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge).	+	+	
8b	Growth in villages close to market towns in neighbouring districts. <i>Requires DtC (Duty-to-Co-operate).</i>	-	+	
	Growth in villages close to Wetherby (market town in Leeds district). <i>Requires DtC</i>	-	+	
	Growth in villages close to Otley (market town in Leeds district). <i>Requires DtC</i>			
	Growth in villages close to Ilkley (market town in Bradford district). <i>Requires DtC</i>			
9	Growth in selected villages with large areas of previously developed land. <i>For example: Airfields - Tockwith, Dishforth.</i>	+	+	
10	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors.	+ -	+	+
10a	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors- Harrogate rail line.	+ -	+	+
	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors- Harrogate rail line. <i>Harrogate to York</i>	+ -	+	+
	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors- Harrogate rail line. <i>Harrogate to Leeds (Green Belt)</i>		+	+
10b	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors - strategic bus routes.	+		+
	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors - strategic bus routes. <i>A61 road corridor (Key bus corridor)</i>	+		+
	Concentrate future growth around key public transport corridors - strategic bus routes. <i>Bus corridor to Pateley Bridge. Potential to increase bus viability.</i>	+		+
11	Concentrate future growth around strategic East/West road corridor. <i>A59 Harrogate to York. Potential to support introduction of viable bus service.</i>	+ -	+	+

Table 6.1 Potential areas for growth

6.3 A further workshop was held with the council's internal consultancy team to identify their thoughts in relation to conservation, design, landscape and transport issues.

6.4 The results of this engagement were used to identify the following strategies to be investigated further:

1. The existing approach.
2. Focus growth in the largest settlements.
3. Growth in the district's market towns.
4. A dispersed approach.
5. A new settlement (close to the A1(M)).
6. Growth in sustainable village clusters.
7. Growth in villages close to Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.
8. Growth in villages close to market towns.
9. Growth in selected villages with large areas of previously developed land.
10. Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors.
11. Concentrate growth in the strategic east west road corridor.

Assessment of strategies

6.5 Initially, an assessment of the options was undertaken against the sustainability appraisal framework which identified high level pros and cons of each approach in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal's (SA) 16 draft objectives. This provided a picture of the potential overall social, economic and environmental effects of each option (included in earlier iterations of the sustainability appraisal). This has been further refined to assess the significant effects of each option.

Objective 1 - Quality Housing Available to Everyone

Objective 1 - Quality Housing Available to Everyone											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's market towns (Boroughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west road corridor
	Not assessed	+	+	+	-	Not assessed	+	+	-	+	+

Table 6.2 Objective 1 - Quality Housing Available to Everyone

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.3 Key

- 6.6** Although Strategy 2 would meet the housing needs of households in the District's three largest settlements it would provide only a limited amount of housing in the rest of the District, including the rural area. There is a greater potential for larger site allocations, which could facilitate the provision of a wider mix of housing types to meet specific housing needs e.g. specialist older persons accommodation. However, it is uncertain whether the amount of growth could be achieved in full due to uncertainties over delivery, particularly in Ripon where Gypsum could be a constraint on site suitability, and infrastructure capacity. With only limited housing provision elsewhere under Strategy 2 there could be a negative effect as it would not support population growth or address issues of housing affordability outside of the largest settlements. Overall, it is predicted the Strategy would have a minor positive effect.
- 6.7** Strategy 3, which would focus most growth in the District's market towns, would have a similar effect as Strategy 2 although it would shift the positive effects to the north, north west and east of the District.
- 6.8** Having a dispersed approach (Strategy 4) could offer a wider choice of housing sites across different settlements and all parts of the district and is, therefore, predicted to have a positive effect in terms of housing delivery and meeting housing needs, including rural affordable housing. However, the positive effects of this Strategy are tempered as it would not bring forward a significant number of homes to each area and would not be of benefit to addressing urban housing needs. Strategies 7 and 8 would have a similar minor positive effect, although as growth would be directed to fewer locations the effect would be more focused.
- 6.9** The provision of a new settlement (Strategy 5) would have a positive effect as it would contribute to meeting housing needs and the scale of development would enable a wider mix of housing types to be provided as well as generating affordable housing. However, limited growth across the rest of the District would have a negative effect as the housing needs of the main settlements and rural area would not be fully met. As the location of a new settlement is unknown, delivery could be affected by infrastructure requirements and it is also unlikely that the housing requirement could be delivered in full within the plan period. Therefore, whilst in the long term a new settlement could have a positive effect on meeting housing needs, it is predicted that overall there would be negative effects on housing within the plan period if only this strategy were to be pursued.

- 6.10** Strategy 9 seeks to utilise the availability of large areas of previously developed land (PDL) associated with airfields. The provision of housing on a large scale would provide positive effects through the opportunity to provide a wider mix of housing types but it is unlikely that the areas of PDL available would be of sufficient size to meet the District's housing needs in full over the plan period. Focusing housing development in these locations would, as with Strategy 5, have a negative effect as the housing needs of the main settlements and rural area would not be fully met.
- 6.11** Strategies 10 and 11 seek to focus growth in those settlements within transport corridors (both main settlements and villages). This would have positive effects in terms of housing delivery as needs would be met in a variety of locations (both urban and rural). Focusing on these transport corridors, however, would mean that the ability to meet housing needs outside of these corridors would be limited.

Objective 2 - Conditions to engender good health

Objective 2 - Conditions to engender good health											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west road corridor
	Not assessed	++	++	-	+ ?	Not assessed	+	-	-	++	+

Table 6.4 Objective 2 - Conditions to engender good health

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.5 Key

- 6.12** Locating growth in the largest settlements (Strategy 2) or market towns (Strategy 3) would provide access to a greater range of existing health services, including specialist facilities such as a hospital (Harrogate), thereby having positive effects. Although growth could lead to increased pressure on these services, the scale of development would support new or improved facilities that would be of benefit to both new and existing residents. Under both Strategies 2 and 3 development would primarily be on sites on the edges of settlements, which could give rise to negative effects in respect of accessibility of new development to these services. However, this would be dependent on where development sites were located in these settlements and/or whether new facilities were provided as part of the development. Focusing development in a limited number of settlements could result in the potential to reduce existing areas of open space used for informal recreation but larger site allocations would present opportunities for the provision of new open space and strategic green infrastructure. There would also be greater opportunity to access by walking and cycling the available employment, shops and services in the District's largest settlements and market towns, which could be enhanced by improvements to pedestrian and cycling connectivity. Focusing development in a limited number of settlements would not support significant population growth elsewhere, which might make the existing level of health provision more difficult to sustain but this effect is uncertain. Overall it is predicted that both Strategies 2 and 3 would have significant positive effects.
- 6.13** The dispersed approach to development (Strategy 4) is predicted to have an overall negative effect. Whilst there are GP practices in several villages, the majority of development would be in locations with poor access to health facilities and the scale of development in each settlement would not be substantial enough to support new facilities in these locations. There may be some loss of open space available for recreation but this would be offset by encouraging healthy lifestyles through wider accessibility to the countryside.
- 6.14** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Strategy 5) gives the opportunity to provide primary healthcare facilities as an integral part of the development, which could serve not only the new settlement but also, nearby communities depending on the location of the new settlement. This would deliver positive effects. The comprehensive master planning of a new settlement could ensure the provision of new open space and strategic green infrastructure and that convenient walking and cycling routes were created to access jobs, shops and service. However, without specific development detail the effects, whilst likely to be positive, are uncertain at this stage.

- 6.15** There are health care facilities available in several of the villages identified under Strategy 7 and although development in these locations might increase pressure on these services it could potentially make investment in improving/expanding these facilities more viable. However, the majority of settlements would be reliant on accessing health care in the nearby towns and as not all enjoy good accessibility by public transport this would be likely to have a negative effect, unless accessibility was improved. The proximity of the villages to the towns gives the potential to access services and employment by healthy modes of transport (cycling and walking) and access to the wider countryside would encourage healthy lifestyles.
- 6.16** Whilst Strategy 8 would have similar effects to Strategy 7 in respect of encouraging healthy lifestyles, the villages identified have no or very limited health services and would be reliant on accessing these in the nearby market towns or largest settlements (for specialist health provision). As accessibility from the identified villages by public transport is poor it is predicted that overall this strategy would have a minor negative effect.
- 6.17** Of the two identified locations under Strategy 9, basic health facilities are available in Tockwith but not Dishforth. The scale of development would increase the potential for investment in existing or the provision of new facilities to serve development, which would also potentially be of benefit to existing communities. However, as accessibility to more specialist health care from the identified villages by public transport is poor it is predicted that overall this strategy would have a minor negative effect.
- 6.18** Strategies 10 and 11 would, because of the location of development, have similar impacts to Strategies 2 and 7, although Strategy 11 is predicted to have only minor positive effects due to poorer accessibility by public transport from settlements in the western part of the corridor.

Objective 3 - Safety and security for people and property

Objective 3 - Safety and security for people and property											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west road corridor
	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.6

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.7 Key

6.19 The effects on this objective through, for example, reducing crime or the fear of crime and improving road safety are not influenced by the spatial strategy but rather will depend on detailed proposals for the design and development layout of individual sites. As the strategies have no direct relationship with this objective, the effects have been predicted as neutral.

Objective 4 - Vibrant communities that participate in decision making (including reducing the potential for social exclusion)

Objective 4 - Vibrant communities that participate in decision making (including reducing the potential for social exclusion)											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Existing Approach (Core Strategy)		Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	++	++	-	+	Not assessed	++	+	+	++	+

Table 6.8 Objective 4 - Vibrant communities that participate in decision making

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.9 Key

- 6.20** The effects on this objective have been assessed against the accessibility of services and facilities that would offer the opportunity for community participation (such as the provision of open space) or address social exclusion (such as the provision of affordable housing or access to public transport).
- 6.21** Locating growth in the largest settlements (Strategy 2) or market towns (Strategy 3) would provide access to the greatest range of existing community facilities and public transport services (both rail and bus in the case of Harrogate and Knaresborough) thereby having positive effects. The scale of development could also facilitate the provision of a number of community facilities as part of that development including open space, leisure/recreation and meeting places and affordable housing. Overall it is predicted that both Strategies 2 and 3 would have significant positive effects.
- 6.22** Development in those settlements identified under Strategies 7 and 8 would benefit from accessing the facilities available in those settlements and also from being able to access facilities in the nearby larger settlements, which would have a positive effect. However, the latter would be dependent on accessibility to those larger settlements, which for villages identified under Strategy 8 is poor by public transport. As such, Strategy 8 is predicted to have only minor positive effects.
- 6.23** Strategies 10 and 11 would because of the location of development and accessibility by public transport have similar impacts to Strategies 2 and 7, although Strategy 11 is predicted to have only minor positive effects due to poorer accessibility by public transport from settlements in the western part of the corridor.
- 6.24** Under Strategy 4 residents would be able to access to existing community facilities in settlements, although the range of those facilities varies considerably from settlement to settlement. Under a dispersed strategy it is possible that the resultant scale of development in each settlement would not be sufficient to sustain improvements to existing facilities or the provision of new facilities to support development and as not all settlements benefit from good accessibility to community facilities in other locations, negative effects are predicted.

- 6.25** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Strategy 5) gives the opportunity to provide community facilities as an integral part of the development, which could serve not only the new settlement but also, nearby communities depending on the location of the new settlement. This would deliver positive effects but significance is predicted to be minor during plan period as these facilities may not, depending on the pace of development, be fully in place before the end of the plan period.
- 6.26** The likely scale of development in the identified locations associated with Strategy 9 would support the provision of community facilities and affordable housing, resulting in positive effects.

Objective 5 - Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all

Objective - Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	++	++	-	+	Not assessed	+	-	+	++	+

Table 6.10 Objective 5 - Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.11 Key

- 6.27** Locating development in the largest settlements (Strategy 2) or Market Towns (Strategy 3) would give access to widest range of culture/leisure/recreation facilities, which could be accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. The scale of development may result in pressure on these existing facilities but could also make it more viable for investment to improve existing or provide new facilities. It is assumed that the existing level of provision elsewhere in the district would be maintained and there would, therefore, be a neutral impact.
- 6.28** A dispersed strategy (Strategy 4) would support facilities in those settlements where they exist and may also support investment for improvements but it is uncertain whether development would be of a sufficient scale in each settlement to make it viable to provide new or a wider range of facilities. There would also be limited access to the wider range of facilities available in larger settlements as accessibility by means other than the private car from the majority of the smaller settlements is poor.
- 6.29** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Strategy 5) could support the provision of a wide range of facilities as an integral part of the development. Whilst this would be a positive effect the significance has been predicted as being minor, as it would depend on whether such facilities were provided during the plan period. Depending on the new settlement location development could also support existing facilities, if available.
- 6.30** There are basic facilities available in several of the villages identified under Strategies 7 and although development in these locations might increase pressure on these facilities it could potentially make investment in improving/expanding these facilities more viable. However, the majority of settlements would be reliant on accessing a wider range of facilities in the nearby towns and as not all enjoy good accessibility by public transport this would be likely to have a negative effect, unless accessibility was improved.
- 6.31** The availability of existing facilities in the villages identified under Strategy 8 is variable, with most of the villages around Broughbridge having some facilities compared to the villages close to the other Market Towns. Whilst facilities would be available in the Market Towns or larger settlements, as accessibility from the identified villages by public transport is poor it is predicted that overall this strategy would have a negative effect.
- 6.32** Of the two identified locations under Strategy 9, facilities are available in Tockwith but are more limited in Dishforth. The scale of development would increase the potential for investment in existing or the provision of new facilities to serve development, which would also be of benefit to existing communities.

- 6.33** Strategies 10 and 11 would, because of the location of development, have similar impacts to Strategies 2 and 7 settlements although Strategy 11 is predicted to have only minor positive effects due to poorer accessibility by public transport from settlements in the western part of the corridor.

Objective 6 - Local needs met locally

Objective 6 - Local needs met locally											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	++	+	-	+	Not assessed	+	-	+	++	+

Table 6.12 Objective 6 - Local needs met locally

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.13 Key

- 6.34** Locating development in the largest settlements (Strategy 2) or Market Towns (Strategy 3) would benefit from accessibility to existing services that provide for essential day to day needs and which could be accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. Larger allocations also offer the potential for further services to meet such needs as an integral part of the development. With limited or no population growth in other parts of the District there may be a negative effect on existing services elsewhere, particularly in the rural areas, but this is uncertain. Strategies 10 and 11 would have a similar effect although Strategy 11 is predicted to have only minor positive effects due to poorer accessibility by public transport from settlements in the western part of the corridor.
- 6.35** A dispersed strategy (Strategy 4) would support existing services in those settlements where they exist but it is uncertain whether development would be of a sufficient scale in each settlement to support additional services. As the majority of settlements would rely on having their day to day needs met in larger settlements, there is predicted to be a negative effect as accessibility by means other than the private car from the majority of the smaller settlements is poor.
- 6.36** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Strategy 5) would support the provision of services to meet essential needs, possibly as part of a local centre. This would have a positive effect, provided the policies of the Local Plan ensured that these services were provided in line with the growth of the settlement. Master planning of the new settlement could ensure that these services and local centre were located where they are most accessible to residents. As with Strategy 2, focusing development could have a negative impact on supporting/enhancing service provision elsewhere. It is expected that Strategy 9 would have a similar positive effect.
- 6.37** Under Strategy 7 a positive effect is predicted as there is the potential for essential needs to be met by existing services in the identified villages. However, the significance of this is tempered as there are few existing services in those villages around Ripon and they would be reliant on having their needs met in Ripon.
- 6.38** Strategy 8 would have negative effects as most identified villages have few, if any, facilities to support new development. Whilst a wider range of facilities can be found in market towns a negative effect is predicted as accessibility is an issue.

Objective 7 - Education and training skills that build on the skills and capacity of the population

Objective 7 - Education and training skills that build on the skills and capacity of the population											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	++	+	-	++?	Not assessed	++	++	+	++	+

Table 6.14 Objective 7 - Education and training skills that build on the skills and capacity of the population

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.15 Key

- 6.39** Under all Strategies it is assumed that to avoid pressure on existing schools additional school places would be provided to accommodate population growth.
- 6.40** Locating growth in the largest settlements (Strategy 2) or market towns (Strategy 3) would provide access to the greatest choice of primary and secondary schools and, in the case of Strategy 2, access to further education provision. Under both Strategies 2 and 3, development would primarily be on sites on the edges of settlements, which could give rise to negative effects in respect of accessibility of new development to school provision, although this would be dependent on where development sites were located in these settlements. Larger allocations would also provide the critical mass to make provision of a new school, particularly a primary school, more cost effective and more easily delivered in terms of land availability. Focusing development in a limited number of settlements would not support significant population growth elsewhere, which might make sustaining existing schools in rural areas more difficult but this effect is uncertain. Overall it is predicted that Strategy 2 would have significant positive effects and Strategy 3, because of the need to travel to access further education provision, minor positive effects. Strategies 10 and 11 would have a similar effect although Strategy 11 is predicted to have only minor positive effects due to poorer accessibility by public transport from settlements in the western part of the corridor.
- 6.41** The dispersed approach to development (Strategy 4) is predicted to have an overall negative effect. Whilst development would support rural primary schools, most of the identified settlements do not have educational facilities necessitating travel to access secondary and further education, and for a number of settlements, also primary education.
- 6.42** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Strategy 5) would provide the critical mass to make provision of a primary school to serve the development viable and more easily delivered. Depending on the location of the new settlement it could also serve nearby communities, reducing capacity pressures on existing schools. This would deliver positive effects. There would be further positive effects if the settlement was large enough to require a secondary school, thereby limiting the need for travel, but it is uncertain whether the development threshold for a secondary school would be met.
- 6.43** Under Strategies 7 and 8, development would support existing village primary schools thereby delivering positive effects. Although not all identified villages have a primary school these would be accessible in the largest settlements and market towns and under Strategy 8, development would also support the secondary schools in Pateley Bridge and Broughbridge.

6.44 Under Strategy 9, development would support existing primary schools in the two identified locations. However, because of the need to travel to access secondary and further education provision only minor positive effects are predicted.

Objective 8 - Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment

Objective											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	- ?	- ?	-- ?	-- ?	Not assessed	- ?	- ?	- ?	- ?	- ?

Table 6.16 Objective 8 - Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.17 Key

- 6.45** Under all strategies the effects on biodiversity and landscape are uncertain as they would be dependent on the exact location of development sites, the design of development and any mitigating measures.
- 6.46** As greenfield sites may support a greater number of habitats and range of species, it might be expected that those strategies involving more greenfield land take would be more likely to result in negative effects. The provision of strategic green infrastructure may offset negative effects to some degree as it would provide the opportunity to enhance existing/create new habitats but the opportunity to do so, and the positive effects that would arise, would be reduced where the scale of development was more dispersed and the economies of scale lessened.
- 6.47** Strategies 2, 7, 8, 9 and 10 would direct development away from areas protected by national (AONB) or international (SPA/SAC) designations which would provide a positive effect. However, Strategies 2, 7 and 10 could have landscape impacts as some development may need to take place within the Special Landscape Areas and/or involve placing development in the Green Belt which would impact on the openness of the Green Belt and possibly increase the risk of coalescence between Harrogate and Knaresborough.
- 6.48** As the location for a new settlement (Strategy 9) is unknown it is predicted as having significant negative but uncertain effect. It would have significant effects on the landscape due to the scale of development in a predominately rural area and potentially localised impacts on biodiversity and, therefore, good design and the provision of green infrastructure, green spaces and other natural features will be important. The Kirk Deighton SAC is also within the identified search area but as location is not known the effect on this is uncertain.

Objective 9 - Minimise pollution levels

Objective 10 - A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

Objective 9 - Minimise pollution levels											
Objective 10 - A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	+/- ?	+	-- ?	+/- ?	Not assessed	+/- ?	+	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?

Table 6.18 Objective 9 - Minimise pollution levels and Objective 10 - A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.19 Key

- 6.49** Additional development under any of these strategies would increase the amount of traffic contributing to air and noise pollution. Those strategies that involve locating growth in the largest settlement and market towns, or in close proximity to them, would be more likely to demonstrate positive effects because of the availability of more sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling or using public transport) to access available employment, community, education and retail services and with the potential for these modes to be enhanced.
- 6.50** There are existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Harrogate and Ripon and increased traffic associated with Strategies 2, 7, 10 or 11 may, depending on where development sites are located, exacerbate air pollution within these areas. As such a mixed positive/negative but uncertain effect is predicted for these strategies.
- 6.51** As Strategy 4 disperses development to villages where public transport is not as frequent or convenient, it has been predicted as having a significant negative effect. It may be the case that cumulatively development in these settlements could lead to improvements in the frequency and reliability as demand for existing public transport services rise, but this is uncertain.
- 6.52** Strategy 5 (a new settlement) has also been predicted to have a mixed positive/negative but uncertain effect. The comprehensive master planning of a new settlement could ensure that convenient walking and cycling routes were created to access jobs, shops and service thereby reducing reliance on private car trips, which would have a positive effect. The location of the settlement within the A1(M) corridor could encourage increased car travel and resultant congestion on the A1(M) unless it was connected to other settlements by sustainable modes of transport. The scale of development could provide the critical mass to secure funding to deliver new or improve existing transport infrastructure, including existing public transport provision, which would be of benefit to the wider community.

Objective 11 - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change

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

Objective 11 - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change											
Objective 12 - Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor	
	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.20 Objective 11 - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change and Objective 12 - Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.21 Key

- 6.53** New development typically results in an increase in the use of natural resources but the ability to deliver resource efficient and resilient developments ought not to be dependent upon location. Negative effects are not predicted as there are minimum standards that must be achieved as set through building regulations and detailed proposals for the design of individual sites offer the opportunity to use resilience measures such as green infrastructure, green roofs and sustainable urban drainage.
- 6.54** As the strategies have no direct relationship with this objective, the effects have been predicted as neutral.

Objective 13 - Protect and enhance the historic environment

Objective 13 - Protect and enhance the historic environment											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	- ?	- ?	- ?	+/- ?	Not assessed	- ?	- ?	- ?	- ?	- ?

Table 6.22 Objective 13 - Protect and enhance the historic environment

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.23 Key

- 6.55** To provide for the full development needs of the District, some development is likely to be within the settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 6.56** Where development is located in fewer locations such as Strategy 2 (largest settlements) or Strategy 3 (Market Towns) effects will be more focused and as such there will be minimal impact on rural conservation areas (although this will depend on where development in the largest settlements and Market Towns is located). Under both strategies, the scale of development could change the character of the settlements particularly the urban fringe, as there would be a need for the development of larger sites on the edge of settlements. Under Strategy 2, there is also the potential for development to impact on the World Heritage Site (Ripon) and associated buffer zone and under Strategy 3, the Registered Battlefield (Boroughbridge).
- 6.57** A dispersed approach (Strategy 4) will have an impact on a greater number of heritage assets (particularly conservation areas) and the scale of development in some locations may have a detrimental impact on the character of the settlements. In contrast, under Strategy 5 (new settlement) any effects will be more limited because development is focused in a single location. However, as the location for the new settlement is not known the significance of any effects and whether they are positive or negative cannot, at this stage, be predicted.
- 6.58** Under Strategy 9 (focusing development on large area of PDL) the effects of development will be limited to the two locations but as there are a number of heritage assets in the vicinity of both, there potentially could still be some negative effects.
- 6.59** Under Strategies 7, 8, 10 and 11 there is the potential for negative effects but these will be limited to the heritage assets within the identified settlements or transport corridors. The scale of development in some locations may have a detrimental impact on the character of the settlements and there is the potential for impacts on the World Heritage Site and buffer (Strategies 7 and 10) and registered battlefield (Strategy 8)
- 6.60** Whilst negative impacts have been predicted, the actual effect and significance of the effects will depend on detailed proposals for the design and development layout of individual sites and mitigation measures to help safeguard against any adverse impacts.

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

Objective											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Existing Approach (Core Strategy)		Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	++	++	-	++ ?	Not assessed	+	+	++ ?	++	+

Table 6.24 Objective 14 - A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.25 Key

- 6.61** Under both Strategy 2 (largest settlements) and Strategy 3 (Market Towns) there is the potential for development to utilise previously developed land (PDL) although it is unlikely there would be sufficient PDL available so as not to necessitate the development of greenfield sites. In the case of Strategy 2 this could involve the release of sites within the Green Belt around Harrogate and Knaresborough. Both strategies may also offer more opportunity to achieve development at higher densities within the built up area of the settlements without compromising the amenity or character of the settlements. Locating development in the largest settlements (Strategy 2) or Market Towns (Strategy 3) would benefit from accessibility to existing employment, jobs, retail and other services thereby minimising the need to travel and larger allocations also offer the opportunity for mixed use developments.
- 6.62** There is likely to be only a limited amount of PDL land available under a dispersed development strategy (Strategy 4) and with the need for development to be at a lower density to reflect the character and landscape of the rural area resulting in less efficient land take, it is predicted that overall this strategy would have a negative effect.
- 6.63** The provision of a new settlement (Strategy 5) would have a positive effect as master planning could ensure not only the creation of a high quality environment but also that densities across the new settlement were maximised and that community facilities and services were located where they are most accessible to residents. A new settlement could have significant positive effects if it enabled the use of PDL, but as the location is not known this is predicted as being uncertain.
- 6.64** Under both Strategy 7 and 8 there is only limited availability of PDL, which would require not only the development of greenfield sites but could involve the release of Green Belt sites around Harrogate and Knaresborough (Strategy 7) or Ilkley and Otley (Strategy 8). The proximity of the identified settlements under Strategy 7 provides the opportunity to create relatively well balanced development as they have good accessibility to the areas with the most employment, shops and services.
- 6.65** The redevelopment of former airfields (Strategy 9) would have significant positive effects from focusing development on PDL. However, this could be tempered if there is insufficient PDL available to meet development needs without the use of greenfield land, which is likely to involve the use of best and most versatile agricultural land: the effect has, therefore, been predicted as uncertain.

6.66 Strategies 10 and 11 would, because of the location of development, have similar impacts to Strategies 2 and 7 although Strategy 11 is predicted to have only minor positive effects as there are fewer facilities available in settlements in the western part of the corridor necessitating travel to access them in larger settlements, most likely by private car as accessibility by public transport is poor.

Objective 15 - Good quality employment opportunities available to all

Objective 16 - Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

Objective 15 - Good quality employment opportunities available to all											
Objective 16 - Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment											
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
	Not assessed	+	+	-	+	Not assessed	+ ?	-	-	+	+

Table 6.26 Objective 15 - Good quality employment opportunities available to all and Objective 16 - Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.27 Key

- 6.67** Under Strategy 2 the employment needs of households in the District's three largest settlements would be met by jobs provided at existing employment areas and the opportunity provided by larger allocations for mixed use developments. However, this focus of development would provide only limited support for new employment in other parts of the District and lead to the need to travel to access job opportunities, which may not be by sustainable transport modes from some settlements. The scale of development would support investment in new infrastructure that could increase the attractiveness of employment sites in these settlements to the market and there may also be benefits from clustering of businesses. Overall, it is predicted the Strategy would have a minor positive effect.
- 6.68** Strategy 3, which would focus most growth in the District's market towns, would have similar effects as Strategy 2 in respect of accessing existing job opportunities, although this would be a narrower range than in the larger settlements. With the exception of Broughbridge, which benefits from proximity to the A1(M), the allocation of sites in these market towns may not be attractive locations for employment investors.
- 6.69** Whilst having a dispersed approach (Strategy 4) would offer a wider geographic availability of new jobs it is unlikely that there would be land suitable for employment development in most of the identified villages. Where land was available and suitable for allocation it would also be dependent on these allocations coming forward for development. Development could have the potential to encourage investment in new facilities and services but it is predicted that overall this strategy would have a minor negative effect.

- 6.70** The provision of a new settlement (Strategy 5) would have a positive effect as the scale of development would provide the opportunity for an employment allocation as part of the development. The A1(M) corridor, which is the area of search for the new settlement, is likely to prove attractive to the market. It would also be accessible but without public transport connectivity this could have a negative effect as access for those not living in the new settlement would have to be made by private car, which may not be available to all potential employees.
- 6.71** The settlements identified under Strategy 7 would benefit from their proximity to the District's major employment centres and sites could also be attractive to the market because of that. However, as not all settlements enjoy good accessibility by public transport to the larger settlements this strategy could have a negative effect, unless accessibility was improved. Similarly, those settlements under Strategy 8 could access those existing employment opportunities in the Market Towns, although these would be limited. There may also be limited market interest in large employment allocations in Masham and Pateley Bridge, which likely lead to the need to travel to access employment opportunities in other locations for the majority of residents.
- 6.72** Development at Tockwith and Dishforth (Strategy 9) would be of a scale that would provide the opportunity for an employment allocation as part of a mixed use development. However, some of the identified land is already in employment use and redevelopment of the airfield could as a consequence lead to a net loss in the amount of employment land available. Development at Dishforth in particular would also benefit from its proximity to the A1(M) although, as with the new settlement strategy, without improved public transport accessibility there would likely be an increase in the number of journeys made by car.
- 6.73** Strategies 10 and 11 would, because of the location of development, have similar impacts to Strategies 2 and 7.

Initial Growth Strategy assessment conclusions

Initial Growth Strategy assessment conclusions											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Existing Approach (Core Strategy)	Focus growth in largest settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)	Most growth in the district's Market Towns (Broughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)	Dispersed Approach	New Settlement (close to A1(M))	Growth in sustainable village clusters	Growth in villages close to largest settlements	Growth in villages close to Market Towns	Growth in selected villages with large areas of PDL (Tockwith/Dishforth)	Concentrate growth in strategic public transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)	Concentrate growth around strategic east/west corridor
1. Quality housing available to everyone	Not assessed	+	+	+	-	Not assessed	+	+	-	+	+
2. Conditions to engender good health	Not assessed	++	++	-	+	Not assessed	+	-	-	++	+
3. Safety and security for people and property	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	0
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making	Not assessed	++	++	-	+	Not assessed	++	+	+	++	+
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	Not assessed	++	++	-	+	Not assessed	+	-	+	++	+
6. Local needs met locally	Not assessed	++	+	-	+	Not assessed	+	-	+	++	+
7. Education and training skills that build on skills and capacity of the population	Not assessed	++	+	-	++?	Not assessed	++	++	+	++	+
8. Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment	Not assessed	-?	-?	--?	--?	Not assessed	-?	-?	-?	-?	-?
9. Minimal pollution levels	Not assessed	+/-?	+	--?	+/-?	Not assessed	+/-?	+	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?
10. A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts											
11. Minimise greenhouse emissions and a managed response to climate change	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	Not assessed	0	0	0	0	0
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste											
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment	Not assessed	--?	--?	-?	-?	Not assessed	--?	--?	-?	-?	-?
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development	Not assessed	++	++	-	++?	Not assessed	+	+	++?	++	+

Initial Growth Strategy assessment conclusions											
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	Not assessed	+	+	-	+	Not assessed	+ ?	-	-	+	+
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment											

Table 6.28 Initial Growth Strategy assessment conclusions

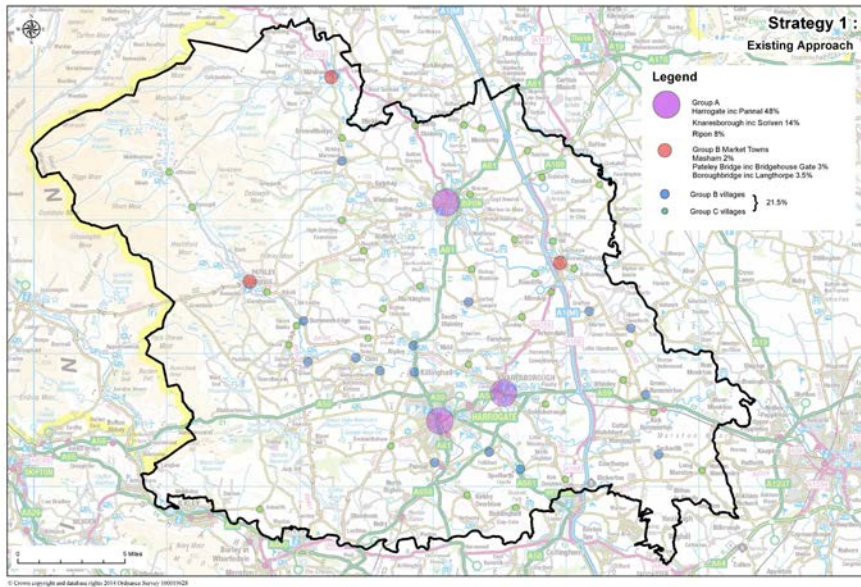
++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.29 Key

- 6.74** The assessment of the identified potential strategies highlights that no single strategy could meet future needs of the District in a wholly sustainable manner. With the exception of Strategy 4 (dispersed development), which performs poorly against the 16 sustainability objectives, each of the other strategies have a mix of positive and negative effects.
- 6.75** Strategies 2 and 10 have been assessed as having the most significant positive effects against the sustainability objectives compared to the other assessed strategies, and perform particularly well in respect of accessibility to services and facilities thereby minimising the need to travel. Both strategies are likely to have negative or uncertain effects on the environment (biodiversity, the historic environment and pollution levels) as new development has the potential to impact on the environment and the extent of that impact is dependent upon the location of development, which in terms of specific development sites is unknown. Through the selection of development sites and the implementation of any necessary mitigation measures there is the opportunity to minimise these impacts. The principle of a new settlement can be seen to have positive effects in respect of a number of the sustainability objectives and it may, depending on the chosen location for the new settlement, be possible to turn some of the negative effects into positive effects.

Strategy 1: Existing Approach

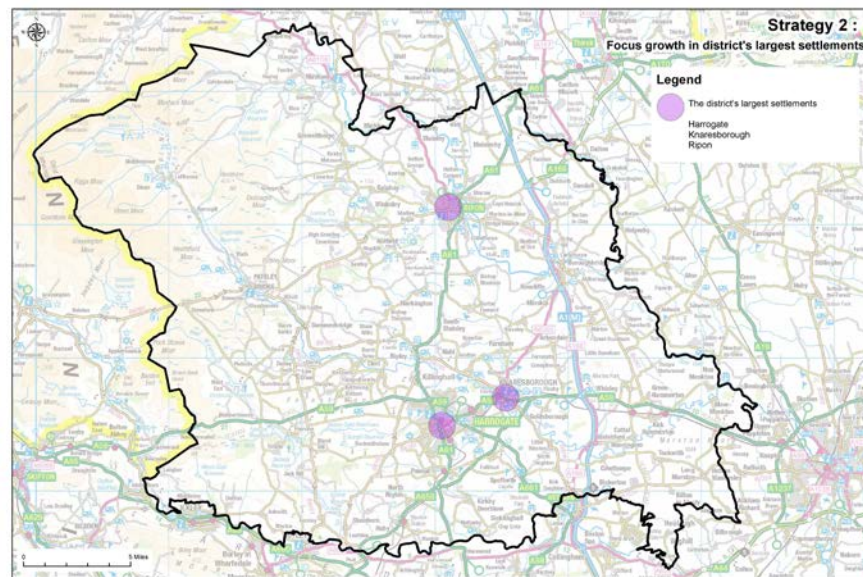
6.76 This strategy is the approach currently being followed, as set out in the Harrogate District Core Strategy (adopted 2009). Unlike the other strategies in this assessment, which concentrate on a single strategic element to help ensure that a high level assessment of the element is possible, strategy 1 includes several elements that would make a high level assessment less reliable. As a number of these elements are covered by the other strategies in this document, and because the Core Strategy was subject to a full sustainability appraisal, this strategy was not assessed further.



Picture 6.1 Strategy 1: Existing Approach

Strategy 2: Focus Growth in the Largest Settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon)

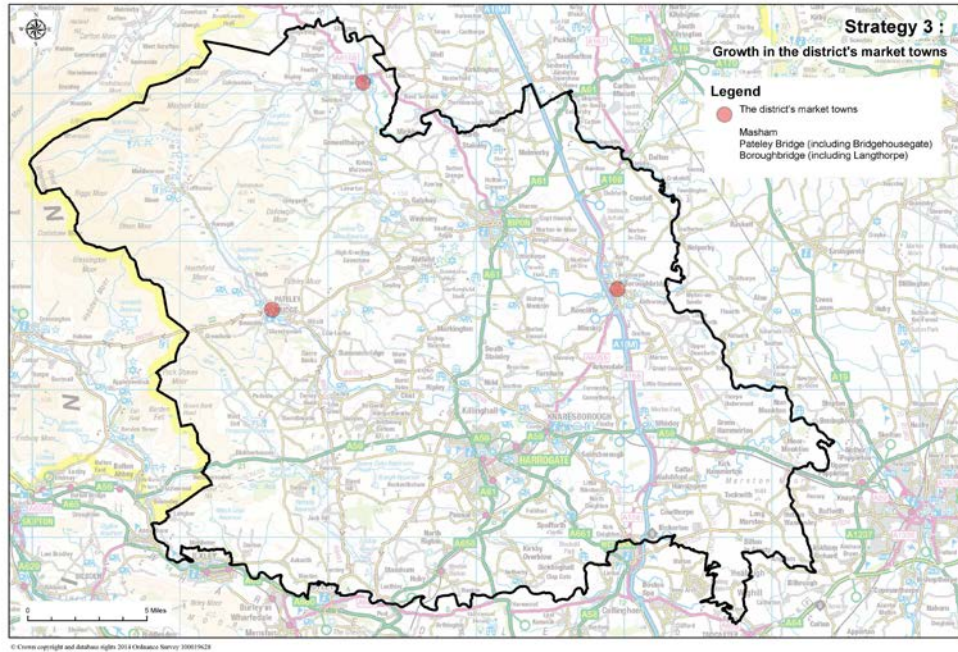
6.77 Under this strategy most growth would take place in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. In line with previous adopted strategies, at this stage Harrogate is considered to include Pannal, and Knaresborough is considered to include Scriven.



Picture 6.2 Strategy 2: Growth in largest settlements

Strategy 3: Most Growth in the District's Market Towns (Boroughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge)

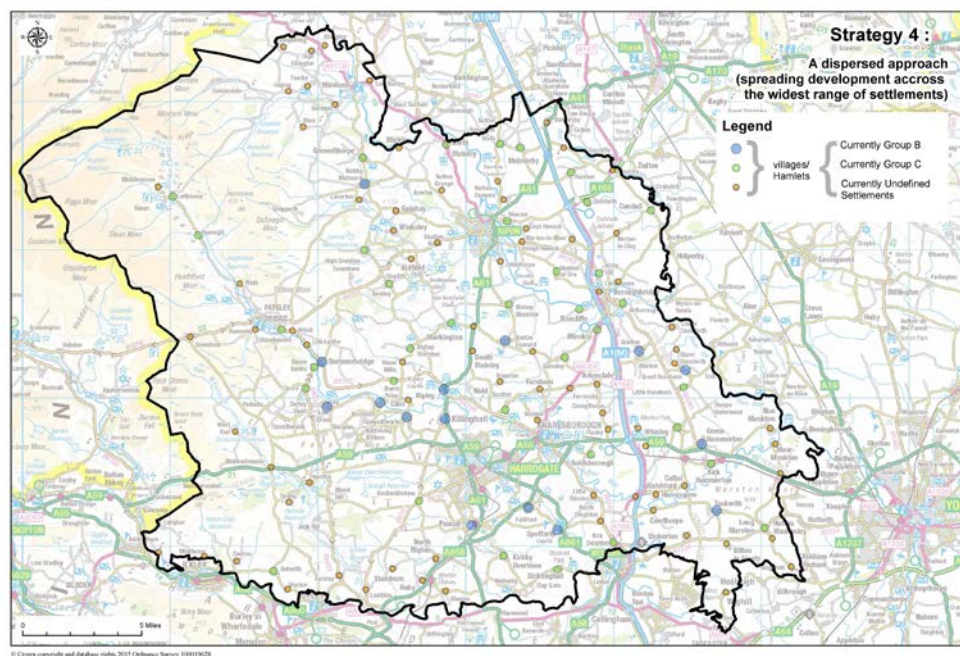
6.78 Under this strategy most growth would take place in Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge. In line with previous adopted strategies, at this stage Pateley Bridge is considered to include Bridgehousegate, and Boroughbridge is considered to include Langthorpe.



Picture 6.3 Strategy 3: Most Growth in the District's Market Towns

Strategy 4: A Dispersed Approach (Spreading Development Across the Widest Range of Settlements)

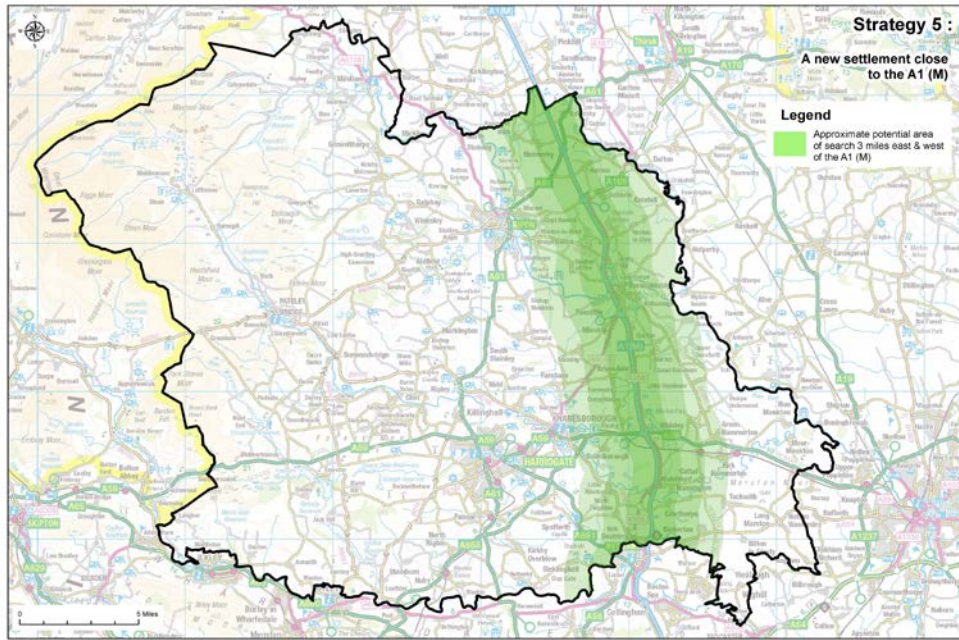
- 6.79 Under this strategy most growth would take place in the widest selection of villages and hamlets. In terms of current planning policy (Core Strategy policy SG2) this would include Group B villages, Group C villages and villages and hamlets that are undefined.



Picture 6.4 Strategy 4: Dispersed Approach

Strategy 5: A New Settlement (Close to the A1(M))

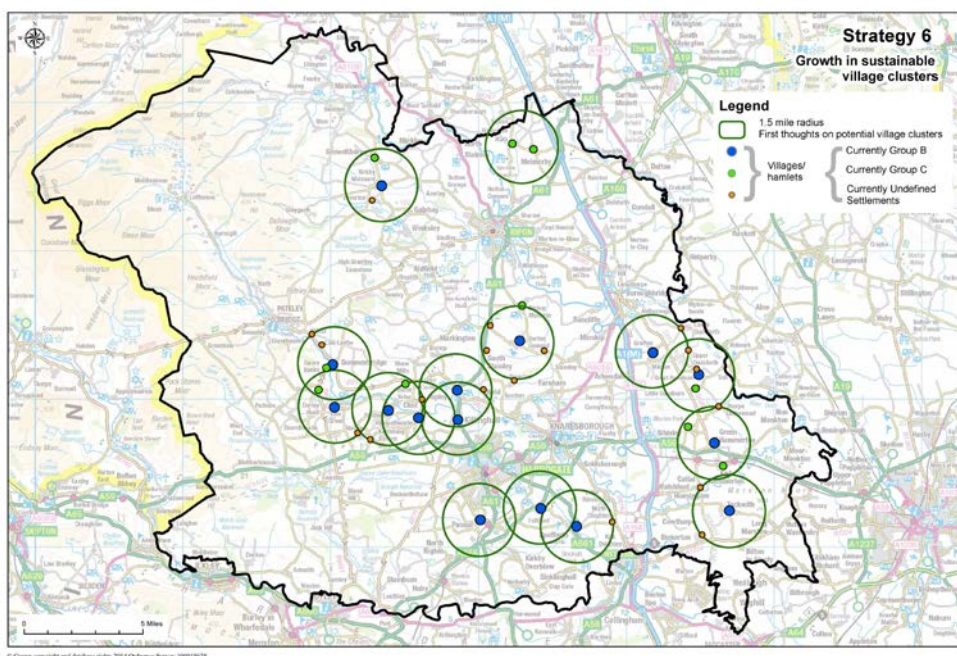
- 6.80 Under this strategy most growth would take place in a new settlement (or significantly expanded settlement) within an area of search that is roughly three miles east and three miles west of the A1(M).



Picture 6.5 Strategy 5: New Settlement

Strategy 6: Growth in Sustainable Village Clusters

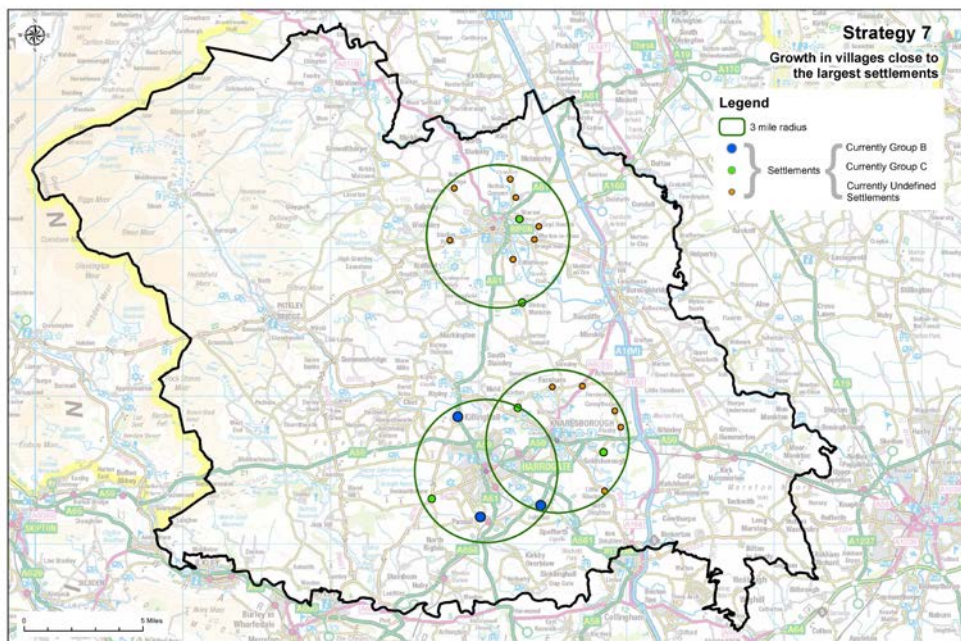
6.81 NPPF paragraph 54 identifies that when seeking rural development that will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities, local planning authorities should consider whether development in one village may support services in another nearby village. In response, this strategy identifies potential village clusters where development in one settlement may support services in another. The clusters identified are based around villages that have a wider range of shops, facilities and/or employment opportunities. The strategy was not assessed further as it was concluded that the approach is a tool that could be used to help deliver the rural element of a wide range of strategies rather than being a strategy in itself.



Picture 6.6 Strategy 6: Growth in Sustainable Village Clusters

Strategy 7: Growth in Villages Close to Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon

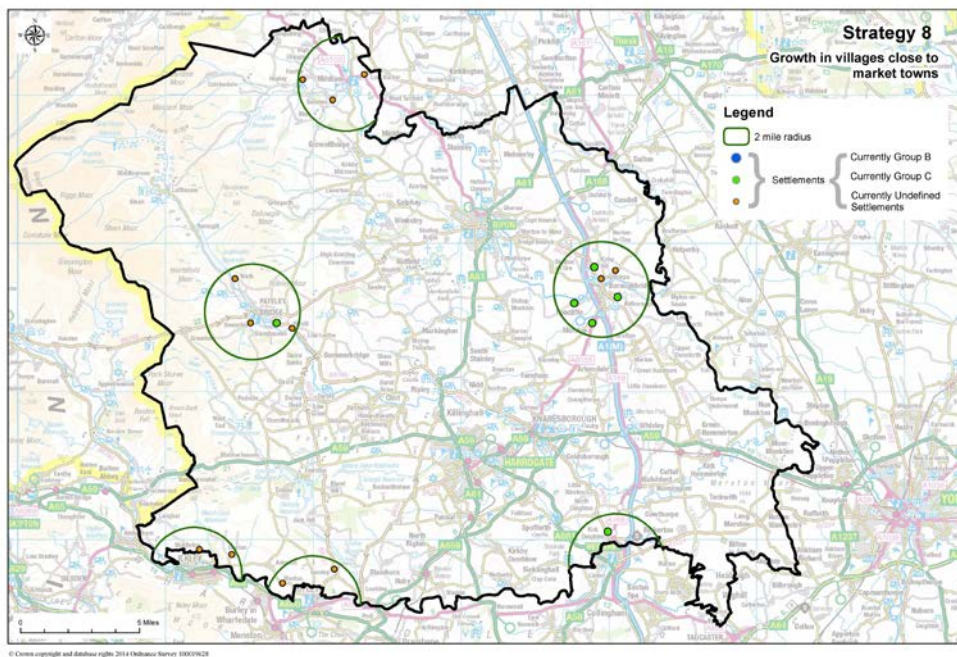
6.82 Under this strategy most growth would take place in the villages surrounding Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. At this stage, settlements within roughly three miles of these settlements have been included.



Picture 6.7 Strategy 7: Growth in Villages Close to Largest Settlements

Strategy 8: Growth in Villages Close to Market Towns

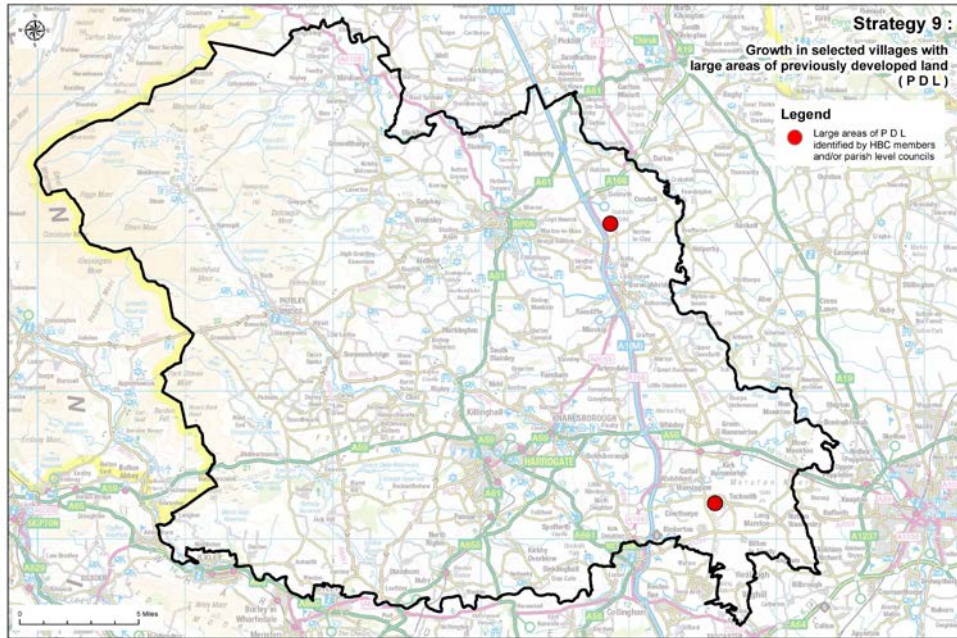
- 6.83 Under this strategy most growth would take place in villages surrounding market towns. The strategy includes villages close to the market towns within the district (Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge), and villages within the district that are close to market towns outside the district. At this stage, settlements within roughly two miles of a market town have been included.



Picture 6.8 Strategy 8: Growth in villages close to Market Towns

Strategy 9: Growth in Selected Villages with Large Areas of Previously Developed Land (e.g. Airfields at Tockwith and Dishforth)

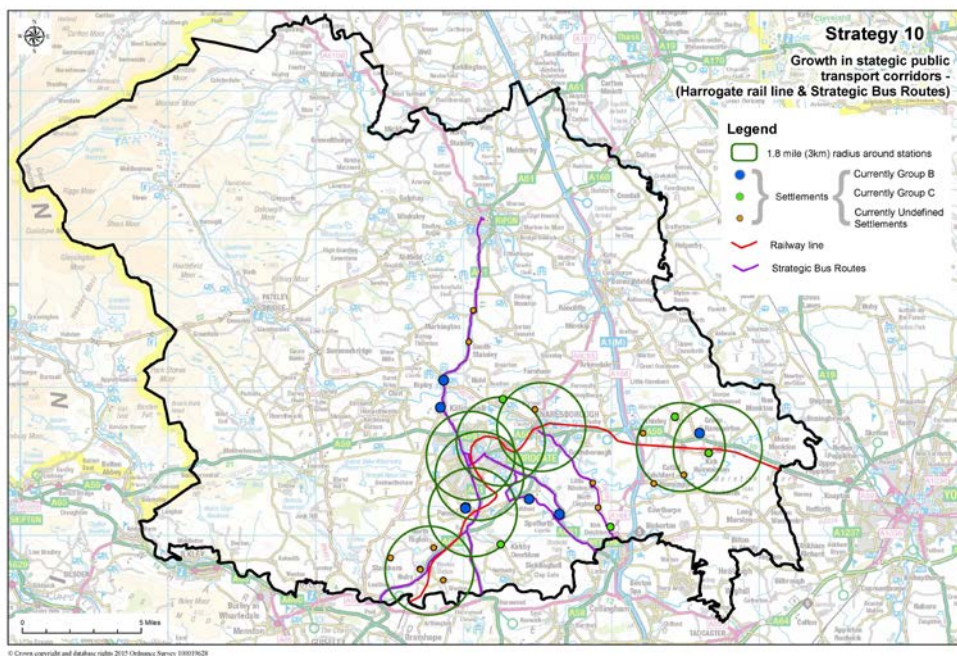
6.84 Under this strategy most growth would take place in villages that have large areas of previously developed land (sometimes called brownfield land). Specifically airfields at Tockwith and Dishforth have been considered.



Picture 6.9 Strategy 9: Growth in villages with PDL

Strategy 10: Concentrate Growth in Strategic Public Transport Corridors (Harrogate Rail Line and Strategic Bus Routes)

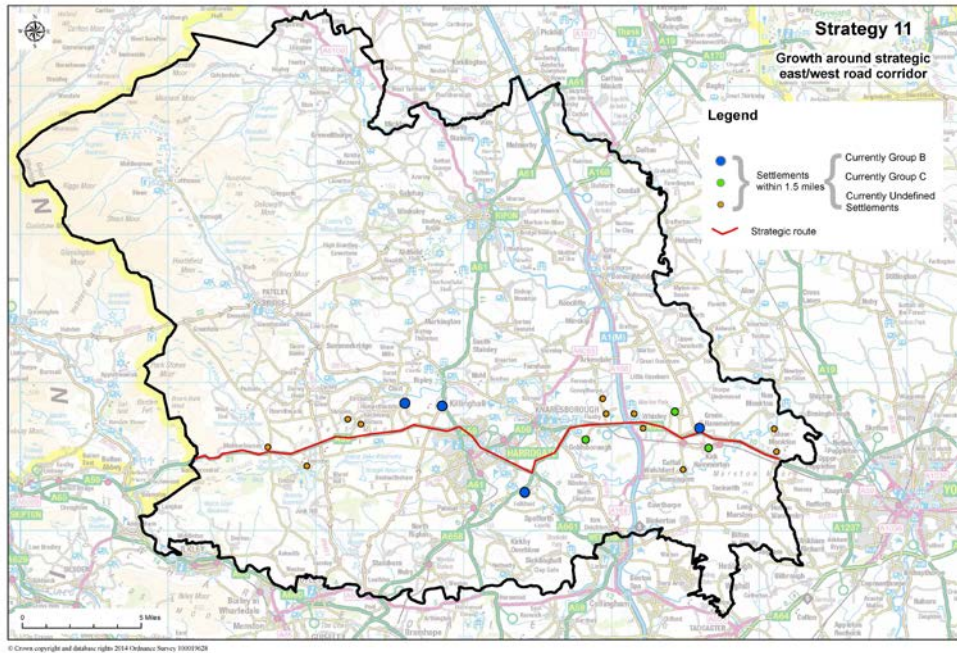
- 6.85** Under this strategy most growth would take place in strategic public transport corridors i.e. the Harrogate line rail corridor and bus corridors connecting key centres that provide a wider range of services and employment opportunities. Settlements on the bus routes and settlements within roughly 1.8 miles (3km) of a railway station have been identified. This includes Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as well as the villages highlighted opposite.



Picture 6.10 Strategy 10: Growth in strategic public transport corridors

Strategy 11: Concentrate Growth Around the Strategic East West Road Corridor

- 6.86 Under this strategy most growth would take place around the strategic east-west road corridor connecting York and the A1(M) with East Lancashire and beyond. In broad terms, this is the route of the A59. Settlements within 1½ miles of the route have been identified. This includes Harrogate and Knaresborough as well as the villages highlighted opposite. At this stage Harrogate is considered to include Pannal, and Knaresborough is considered to include Scriven.



Picture 6.11 Strategy 11: Growth around strategic east west road corridor

Assessment of Refined Growth Strategies

6.87 As a result of the assessment of the initial growth strategy options, five options were identified and included in the Issues and Options consultation (2015). This takes elements from the better performing initial strategy options, centred around three themes:

- Most growth concentrated in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.
- Most growth concentrated in public transport corridors.
- A new settlement in A1(M) corridor.

Objective 1 - Quality housing available to everyone

Objective 1 - Quality housing available to everyone					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+	++	+	+	+

Table 6.30 Objective 1 - Quality housing available to everyone

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.31 Key

6.88 All the options provide for the distribution of growth to both urban and rural settlements, albeit to a greater or lesser degree, and it is, therefore, predicted that all options would have a positive effect on enabling the housing needs of the District to be met.

6.89 Option 1 would provide for a good choice of housing in terms of location, addressing affordability and providing for a range of house types/tenures. However, smaller settlements and the majority of the rural area may not benefit from this option as they would be reliant on having their housing needs met in the urban areas/market towns or a few villages, which could mean not all needs, particularly those for rural affordable housing, would be met where the need exists.

6.90 Option 2 would have similar effects to Option 1 in that needs could be met in urban and rural areas of the district. In addition with development dispersed to a wider number of villages, Option 2 would go further than Option 1 and be more specific in allowing growth near to where the need arises. It is, therefore, predicted to have a significant positive effect.

- 6.91** As both Options 3 and 4 are focused on development in the same public transport corridors they would have similar effects. As with Option 1, there would be positive effects arising from housing needs being met in both urban and rural settlements, however, as the likely scale of development in the three market towns would be less under these options than Options 1 and 2, it is predicted that this would only be a minor positive effect.
- 6.92** Option 5 would contribute to meeting needs but with more limited development in the urban areas and market towns compared to other options, particularly Options 1 and 2, it is possible that the housing needs of these areas would not be fully met. As the location of a new settlement is unknown, there is also uncertainty as to whether housing delivery could be affected by infrastructure requirements.

Objective 2 - Conditions to engender good health

Objective 2 - Conditions to engender good health					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+	++	+	+	+

Table 6.32 Objective 2 - Conditions to engender good health

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.33 Key

- 6.93** Locating most development in the urban areas (Option 1) would mean that more people would be able to access the available health care facilities (including higher order facilities) that are mainly located in the urban areas. They would also be able to access jobs, services and facilities by sustainable modes which would be conducive to healthy lifestyles. A positive effect is, therefore, predicted. However, directing development to these areas could also mean that those in more rural areas would not be able to access health care facilities easily or that development which could support improvements to existing facilities in these areas would not take place.
- 6.94** Option 2 would have similar effects although the opportunity for improved facilities in the rural area maybe enhanced by enabling development in a wider number of locations in the rural area.
- 6.95** Options 3 and 4 would give rise to the same positive effect as Option 1 given that development would be focused partly in the urban areas, however, as the scale of development here would not be as great as under Option 1 it may make investment in facility improvements more difficult to secure. Whilst these options propose significant growth focused in public transport corridors, the scale of growth proposed may not be of a sufficient scale that would support improvements to existing facilities or the development of new ones. If this were the case, then existing facilities, if available, would come under pressure or residents would have to travel to access them. It is also possible that the scale of development in the three market towns would be less under these options than Options 1 and 2. Overall, it is predicted that these options would have a positive effect but it would be only minor.
- 6.96** The development of a new settlement (Option 5) would give the opportunity to provide healthcare facilities as an integral part of the development. Development could also, through master planning, support healthy lifestyles by encouraging increased walking, cycling etc. to access services provided. However, directing most development to a new settlement could also mean that the scale of development in other locations would not be sufficient to support improvements to existing facilities in these areas or the development of new facilities.

Objective 3 - Safety and security for people and property

Objective 3 - Safety and security for people and property					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.34 Objective 3 - Safety and security for people and property

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.35 Key

6.97 Whilst the options have been refined from the strategies that were initially assessed, it remains the case that the effects on this objective will depend on detailed proposals for the design and development layout of individual sites. As such, the effects on this objective for all options have been predicted as neutral.

Objective 4 - Vibrant communities that participate in decision making

Objective 4 - Vibrant communities that participate in decision making					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+	++	+	+	+

Table 6.36 Objective 4 - Vibrant communities that participate in decision making

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.37 Key

- 6.98** Focusing development in the urban areas (Option 1) would mean that more people would be able to access services and facilities located there, which would be of benefit to those who did not have access to a car. It could also lead to investment in supporting these facilities. However, whilst there would be development in the market towns and some villages, limiting development here might mean that the opportunities to improve existing or provide new services were lost and that any existing access related issues would continue. Overall the effects are still predicted to be positive but only minor.
- 6.99** Option 2 would have more significant positive effects because development would be spread over a wider number of settlements, particularly in the rural area, which would have a more positive effect than under Option 1.
- 6.100** Options 3 and 4 would give rise to the same positive effect as Option 1 given that development would be focused partly in the urban areas, however, as the scale of development would not be as great it may make investment in improvements more difficult to secure. However, as the likely scale of development in the three market towns would be less under these options compared to Options 1 and 2 it is predicted that both options would have only be a minor positive effect.
- 6.101** The development of a new settlement (Option 5) would give the opportunity to provide community facilities as an integral part of the development. However, the significance of the effect would be dependent on whether these facilities were made available before the end of the plan period and also whether they could benefit existing communities, which would be possible to an extent with other options. A more limited amount of development in other locations may reduce the potential for improving existing or developing new facilities in the urban area/market towns.

Objective 5 - Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all

Objective 5 - Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+	++	+	+	+

Table 6.38 Objective 5 - Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.39 Key

- 6.102** Focusing development in the urban areas (Option 1) would give access to widest range of culture/leisure/recreation facilities, which could be accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. The scale of development may result in pressure on these existing facilities but could also make it more viable for investment to improve existing or provide new facilities.
- 6.103** Option 2 would have more significant positive effects because development would be spread over a wider number of settlements, particularly in the rural area, which would have a more positive effect than under Option 1.
- 6.104** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Option 5) could support the provision of a wide range of facilities as an integral part of the development. Whilst this would be a positive effect the significance has been predicted as being minor, as it would depend on whether such facilities were provided during the plan period. Depending on the new settlement location development could also support existing facilities, if available.
- 6.105** Options 3 and 4 would give rise to the same positive effects as Option 1 given that development would be focused partly in the urban areas and locating development in public transport corridors would provide good accessibility to existing facilities. However, as the scale of development would not be as great it may make investment in improvements in the urban areas more difficult to secure. However, as the likely scale of development in the three market towns would be less under these options than Options 1 and 2, it is predicted that this would only be a minor positive effect.

Objective 6 - Local needs met locally

Objective 6 - Local needs met locally					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+	++	+	+	+

Table 6.40 Objective 6 - Local needs met locally

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.41 Key

- 6.106** Locating development in the urban areas (Option 1) would benefit from accessibility to existing services that provide for essential day to day needs and which could be accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. Larger allocations also offer the potential for further services to meet such needs as an integral part of the development. However, under this option development in villages would be focused on only a few villages and with limited or no population growth in this part of the district, there may be a negative effect on existing services. Options 3 and 4 would have a similar effect.
- 6.107** Option 2 would have more significant positive effects because development would be spread over a wider number of settlements, particularly in the rural area, thereby reducing the potential negative effect of Option 1
- 6.108** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Option 5) would support the provision of services to meet essential needs, possibly as part of a local centre. This would have a positive effect, provided the policies of the Local Plan ensured that these services were provided in line with the growth of the settlement. Master planning of the new settlement could ensure that these services and local centre were located where they are most accessible to residents. As with Option 1, focusing development could have a negative impact on supporting/enhancing service provision elsewhere.

Objective 7 - Education and training skills that build on the skills and capacity of the population

Objective 7 - Education and training skills that build on the skills and capacity of the population					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	++	++	+	+	+

Table 6.42 Objective 7 - Education and training skills that build on the skills and capacity of the population

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.43 Key

- 6.109** It is assumed that to avoid pressure on existing schools arising from development additional school places will be provided.
- 6.110** Focusing most development in the urban area (Option 1) and market towns should ensure that most new residents have good access to education facilities that are largely concentrated in larger settlements. This option also focusses development in the most sustainable villages, where primary education in particular is most likely to be available. Option 2 would have a similar effect.
- 6.111** Options 3 and 4 would give rise to the same positive effect as Option 1 given that development would be focused partly in the urban areas, however, as the likely scale of development in the three market towns would be less under these options compared to Options 1 and 2 it is predicted that both options would have only be a minor positive effect as there would be less support for the secondary schools in Boroughbridge and Pateley Bridge.
- 6.112** The scale of development associated with a new settlement (Option 5) would support the provision of a primary school to serve the development and, depending on the location of the new settlement, nearby communities.

Objective 8 - Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment

Objective 8 - Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	- ?	-- ?	- ?	- ?	-- ?

Table 6.44 Objective 8 - Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.45 Key

- 6.113** Under all strategies the effects on biodiversity and landscape are somewhat uncertain as they would be dependent on the exact location of development sites, the design of development and any mitigating measures.
- 6.114** While directing development to urban areas (Option 1) may offer good opportunities for the redevelopment of previously development sites, the scale of development will result in large scale development on greenfield sites adjoining the urban areas and to a lesser extent the Market Towns, which might be expected to have the potential for a greater impact on the number of habitats and range of species. However, it may also be the case that brownfield sites within some of these settlements are limited in availability and/or have biodiversity value. Development in or around the urban areas could also potentially have an effect on designated sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Local Nature Reserves) with increased recreational pressure on these sites likely to be the main impact. Options 3 and 4 would have similar effects.
- 6.115** It has been predicted that Option 2 could have significant effects, although uncertain, as there is the potential for more development to take place in locations that could have an impact on the AONB or SPA/SAC in the west of the district.
- 6.116** Option 5 (new settlement) has also been predicted as having significant negative effects although, as the location for the new settlement is unknown, this is uncertain. The area of search includes the Kirk Deighton SAC and there is also the potential for significant effects on the landscape due to the scale of development in a predominately rural area.

Objective 9 - Minimise pollution levels

Objective 10 - A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

Objective 9 - Minimise pollution levels					
Objective 10 - A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+/- ?	- ?	++	++	+/- ?

Table 6.46 Objective 9 - Minimise pollution levels and Objective 10 - A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.47 Key

- 6.117** As with the assessment of the original strategies, additional development will increase the amount of traffic contributing to noise and air pollution. Locating most development in the urban areas (Option 1) is likely to have a positive effect on enabling people to use sustainable transport modes. Journeys to work and to access services and facilities are likely to be shorter and therefore more easily undertaken on foot or by cycling. Public transport services are also likely to be better than from most other parts of the district. However, because there are existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Harrogate and Ripon further development may, depending on where it is located, exacerbate the poor air quality in these areas and, therefore, a positive/negative but uncertain effect is predicted.
- 6.118** Due to the likely location of development Option 2 would have similar effects to Option 1, but with a greater proportion of development located in lower order settlements the length and number of car trips might be expected to be greater. As such, a minor negative but uncertain effect is predicted.
- 6.119** Options 3 and 4 are predicted as having significant positive effects as they offer the potential for more trips to be made by public transport than under other options as services are already available and development offers the potential for them to be enhanced further.
- 6.120** Option 5 is predicted as having a positive/negative but uncertain effect because its location is unknown. The comprehensive master planning of a new settlement could ensure that convenient walking and cycling routes were created to access jobs, shops and service thereby reducing reliance on private car trips, which would have a positive effect. The location of the settlement within the A1(M) corridor could encourage increased car travel and resultant congestion on the A1(M) unless it was connected to other settlements by sustainable modes of transport.

Objective 11 - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change**Objective 12 - Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production waste**

Objective 11 - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change					
Objective 12 - Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production waste					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.48 Objective 11 - Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change and Objective 12 - Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production waste

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.49 Key

- 6.121** The overall scale of development under all options will inevitably result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, although the extent to which new development is energy efficient and may incorporate renewable energy generation and use would be determined by design and people's behaviour rather than the spatial distribution of the development.
- 6.122** Development concentrated in urban areas or a new settlement could, as there is greater demand for heat, provide the conditions that would make decentralised energy schemes, such as district heating, more feasible. However, without any detail this is uncertain.
- 6.123** The effects have, therefore, been predicted as neutral for all options.

Objective 13 - Protect and enhance the historic environment

Objective 13 - Protect and enhance the historic environment					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	- ?	- ?	- ?	- ?	+/- ?

Table 6.50 Objective 13 - Protect and enhance the historic environment

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.51 Key

- 6.124** The scale of development could result on impacts on heritage assets and their settings.
- 6.125** Development under Option 1 and Option 2 will be more focused and as such will have less impact on heritage assets across the wider district. However, the scale of development could change the character of the settlements particularly the urban fringe, as there would be a need for the development of larger sites on the edge of settlements. Under both options, there is also the potential for development to impact on the World Heritage Site (Ripon) and associated buffer zone. Under Option 2 the scale of development in some village locations may have a detrimental impact on the character of those settlements.
- 6.126** Under Option 5 (new settlement) any effects will be more limited because development is focused in a single location. However, as the location for the new settlement is not known the significance of any effects and whether they are positive or negative cannot, at this stage, be predicted.
- 6.127** Under Options 3 and 4 there is the potential for negative effects but these will be limited to the heritage assets within the identified settlements/transport corridors. The scale of development in some locations may have a detrimental impact on the character of the settlements and there is the potential for impacts on the World Heritage Site and buffer zone.
- 6.128** Whilst negative impacts have been predicted, the actual effect and significance of the effects will depend on detailed proposals for the design and development layout of individual sites and mitigation measures to help safeguard against any adverse impacts.

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

Objective 14 - A good quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?

Table 6.52 Objective 14 - A good quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.53 Key

- 6.129** Under Options 1 and 2 focusing development in the urban areas/market towns would mean there is the potential for development to occur on previously developed land (PDL) and it is more likely to be built to higher densities. There would also be benefit to be gained from good accessibility to existing employment, jobs, retail and other services thereby minimising the need to travel and larger allocations also offer the opportunity for mixed use developments. Although under Options 3 and 4, there would be more development in smaller settlements thereby potentially increasing the need to travel to access employment and services/facilities, the location of development in public transport corridors would offer the opportunity for these journeys to be made by sustainable transport modes. Under options 1, 2, 3 and 4 development could involve the release of sites within the Green Belt.
- 6.130** The provision of a new settlement (Option 5) would have a positive effect as master planning could ensure not only the creation of a high quality environment but also that densities across the new settlement were maximised and that community facilities and services were located where they are most accessible to residents. A new settlement could have significant positive effects if it enabled the use of PDL, but as the location is not known this is predicted as being uncertain.

Objective 15 - Good quality employment opportunities available to all

Objective 16 - Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

Objective 15 - Good quality employment opportunities available to all					
Objective 16 - Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
	+	+	+	+	+

Table 6.54 Objective 15 - Good quality employment opportunities available to all and Objective 16 - Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.55 Key

- 6.131** Under Options 1 and 2 the employment needs of the District would be met by jobs provided at existing employment areas and the opportunity provided by larger allocations for mixed use developments. The scale of development would support investment in new infrastructure that could increase the attractiveness of employment sites in these settlements to the market and there may also be benefits from clustering of businesses. Focusing development in these locations may also help reduce traffic congestion creating conditions to enable economic growth as more people could walk cycle or use public transport. Options 3 and 4 would have similar effects.
- 6.132** The provision of a new settlement (Option 5) would have a positive effect as the scale of development would provide the opportunity for an employment allocation as part of the development. The A1(M) corridor, which is the area of search for the new settlement, is likely to prove attractive to the market. Whilst a location in the A1(M) corridor would be accessible, without public transport connectivity this could have a negative effect as access to wider employment opportunities would have to be made by private car, which may not be available to all potential employees. Overall, a minor positive effect against these two objectives is predicted.
- 6.133** In all cases a minor positive effect is predicted as outside the areas where development is focused there would be more limited support for new employment, which may lead to the need to travel to access job opportunities possibly be less sustainable modes of travel.

Refined Growth Strategy assessment conclusions

Refined Growth Strategy assessment conclusions					
Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
	Focus growth in the main urban areas	Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the east	Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south	New Settlement close to the A1(M)
1. Quality housing available to everyone	+	++	+	+	+ ?
2. Conditions to engender good health	+	++	+	+	+ ?
3. Safety and security for people and property	0	0	0	0	0
4. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making	+	++	+	+	+
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	+	++	+	+	+
6. Local needs met locally	+	++	+	+	+
7. Education and training skills that build on skills and capacity of the population	++	++	+	+	+
8. Biodiversity and attractiveness of the natural environment	- ?	-- ?	- ?	- ?	-- ?
9. Minimal pollution levels	+/- ?	- ?	++	++	+/- ?
10. A transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts					
11. Minimise greenhouse emissions and a managed response to climate change	0	0	0	0	0
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste					
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment	- ?	- ?	- ?	- ?	+/- ?
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development	++	++	++	++	++ ?

Refined Growth Strategy assessment conclusions				
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	+	+	+	+
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment				

Table 6.56 Refined Growth Strategy Assessment Conclusions

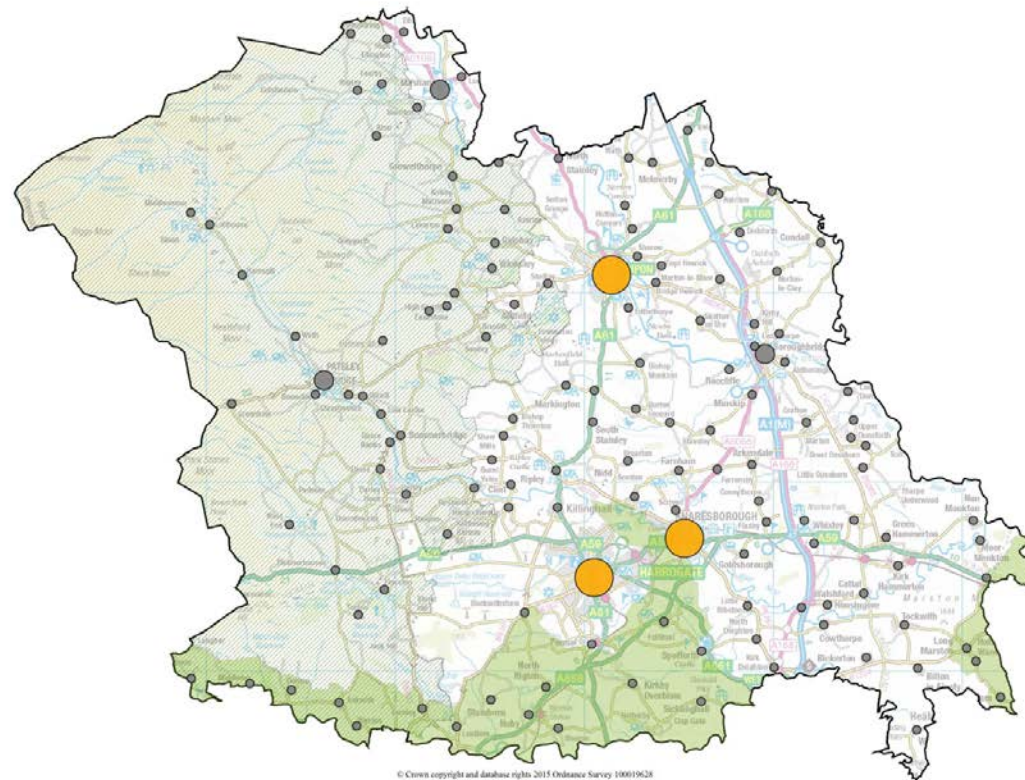
++	Significant positive effects
+	Minor positive effects
0	Neutral
-	Minor negative effects
--	Significant negative effects
?	Uncertain effect

Table 6.57 Key

- 6.134** The assessment of the refined growth strategies highlights that those options that focus development in the main urban areas perform more positively against those objectives concerned with social factors, similar for economic factors and the same or worse for different environmental factors. In particular Option 2 (focusing development in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements) demonstrates significant positive effects against seven of the objectives, particularly around housing provision and accessibility to services and facilities. All other options share a similar mix of positive and negative effects.
- 6.135** Options 3 and 4 have been assessed as having the most significant positive effects against sustainability objective 10 (a transport system that maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts) compared to the other options due to the focus of development taking place in key public transport corridors, which includes the three main urban areas.
- 6.136** As with the assessment of the initial growth strategies, all five options are likely to have negative or uncertain effects on the environment (biodiversity and the historic environment) as new development has the potential to impact on the environment and the extent of that impact is dependent upon the location of development, which in terms of specific development sites is unknown. The selection of development sites and the implementation of any necessary mitigation measures remains an opportunity to minimise these impacts.

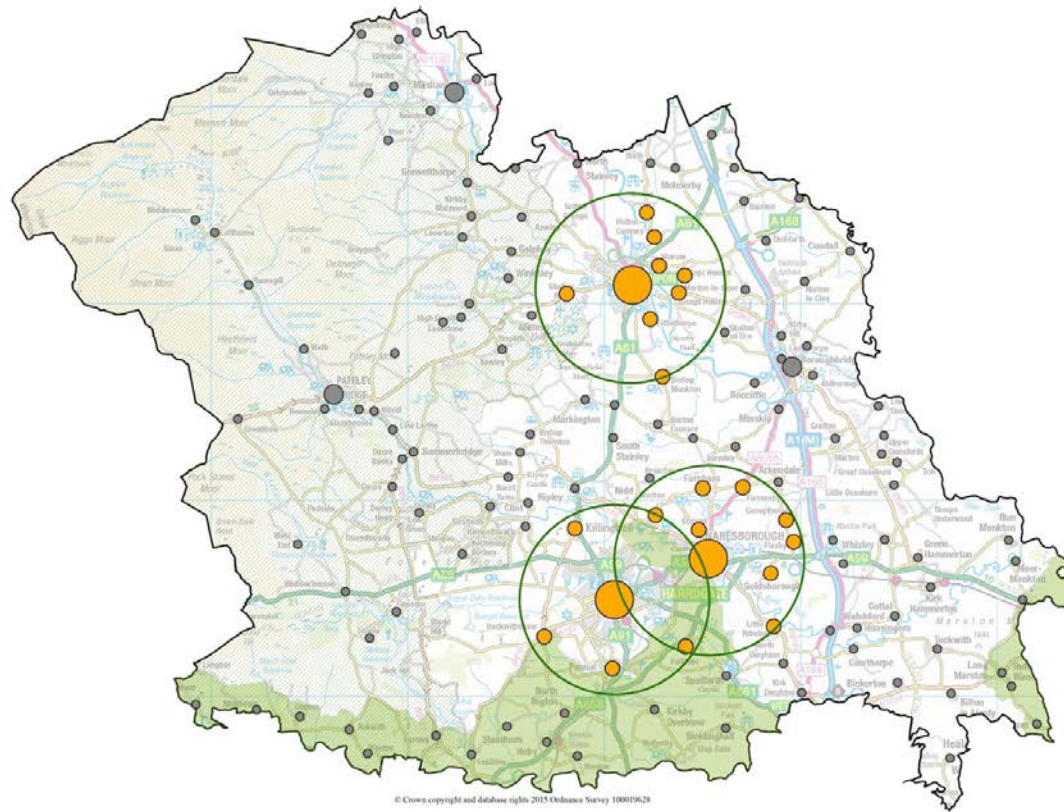
Refined Growth Strategy maps

Option 1 - Focus growth in main urban areas



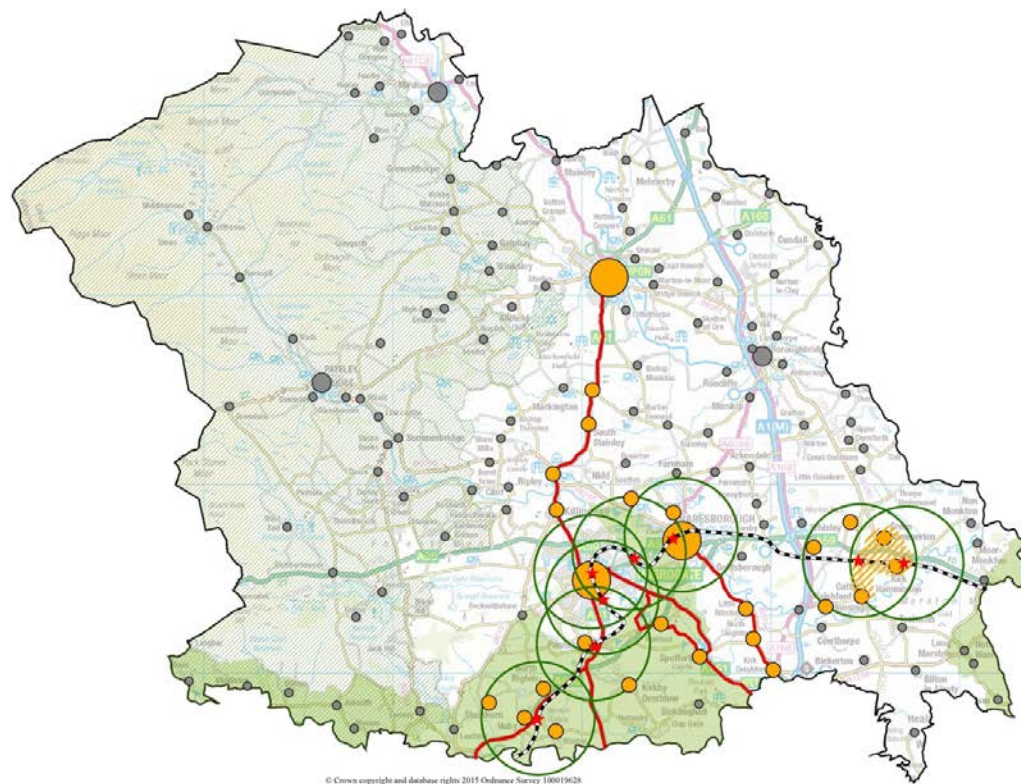
Picture 6.12 Growth Option 1 -Focus growth in main urban areas

Option 2 - Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements

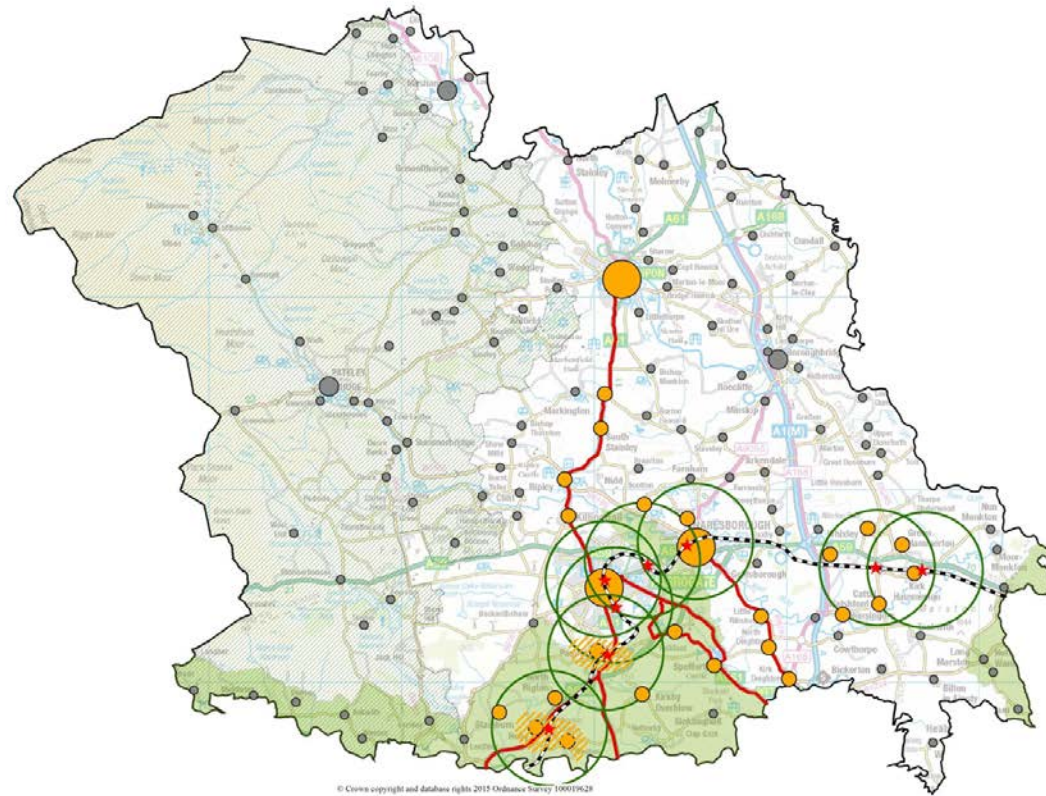


Picture 6.13 Growth Option 2 - Focus growth in the main urban areas and surrounding settlements

Option Growth around key public transport corridors, principally in the east

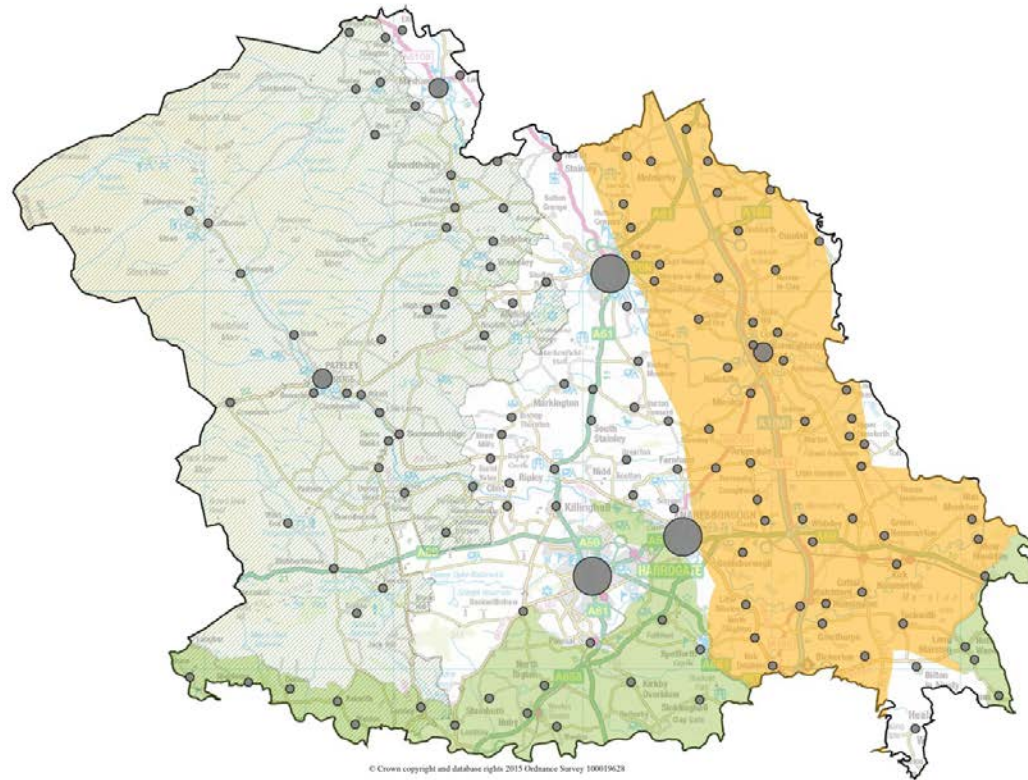


Picture 6.14 Growth Option 3 - Growth around key public transport corridors, principally in the east



Picture 6.15 Growth Option 4 - Growth around key public transport corridors, principally to the south

Option 5 - New settlement close to the A1(M)



Picture 6.16 Growth Option 5 - New settlement close to the A1(M)