

Scoping Report

Sustainability Appraisal of the
Richmondshire Local Development Framework

for
Richmondshire District Council


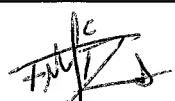
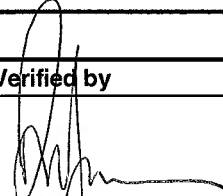
January 2008

Scoping Report

Sustainability Appraisal of the
Richmondshire Local Development Framework

for
Richmondshire District Council

January 2008

Reference: Richmondshire District Council – SA Scoping Report – January 2008				
Issue		Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by
V1	17/01/08			
V2	30/01/08			
V3	-			
V4	-	SUSANNAH PARKIN	FRASER MCDERMOTT	PETER HARRISON
V5	-	Senior Sustainability Consultant	Senior Environmental Consultant	Regional Director
File Ref: N:\Projects\A041001-A041500\A041291\reports\Updated Scoping Report\Richmondshire LDF updated Scoping Report - FINAL.doc				
White Young Green Environmental Limited, Arndale Court, Headingley, Leeds. LS6 2UJ. Telephone: 0113 278 7111 Facsimile: 0113 275 0623 E-Mail: enviro.leeds@wyg.com				

RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE
RICHMONDSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SCOPING REPORT

JANUARY 2008

CONTENTS

	<u>Page No</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.0 BACKGROUND	4
2.1 Study Area	4
2.2 Richmondshire Local Development Framework	4
3.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS	6
3.1 Legislative Requirements	6
3.2 Integrated Approach to Appraisal	6
3.3 Sustainability Appraisal Guidance	7
3.4 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology	7
3.5 Scoping Methodology	8
4.0 LINKS TO RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	10
4.1 Introduction	10
4.2 National	10
4.3 Regional	10
4.4 County Level	10
4.5 Richmondshire	10
4.6 Challenges	11
5.0 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE	12
5.1 Introduction	12
5.2 Population	12
5.3 Economy	13
5.4 Housing	13
5.5 Social Inclusiveness and Deprivation	13
5.6 Community Safety	14
5.7 Health	14
5.8 Education	14
5.9 Culture and Leisure	14
5.10 Transport	15
5.11 Historic Environment	15
5.12 Landscape and Biodiversity	16
5.13 Water	17
5.14 Waste and Recycling	18
5.15 Contaminated Land	18
5.16 Air Quality and Climate Change	18
6.0 SUSTAINABILITY CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES AFFECTING RICHMONDSHIRE	19
6.1 Introduction	19
6.2 Prosperous Communities	19
6.3 Safe Places	19
6.4 Healthy Lives	20
6.5 Green Living	20
6.6 Strong Communities	21
7.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES	22
7.1 Introduction	22

7.2	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators	22
8.0	NEXT STEPS	31
8.1	Introduction	31
8.2	Proposed Methodology for Sustainability Appraisal	32
9.0	GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS	35
9.1	Glossary	35
9.2	Abbreviations	40

TABLES

Table 3.1	-	Scoping Report Tasks
Table 7.1	-	Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Table 8.1	-	Next Steps in the Sustainability Appraisal
Table 8.2	-	Example Compatibility Matrix
Table 8.3	-	Example Options Appraisal Table
Table 8.4	-	Example Options Appraisal Table Key
Table 8.5	-	Example Appraisal Table
Table 8.6	-	Example Appraisal Table Key

FIGURES

Figure 1	-	Study Area
-----------------	---	-------------------

APPENDICES

Appendix A	-	Report Conditions
Appendix B	-	Plans and Programmes Review
Appendix C	-	Updated Baseline Information

1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

Richmondshire District Council is developing a Local Development Framework (LDF) to guide new development and land use in the District. The Richmondshire LDF will replace the Richmondshire Local Plan (1999 – 2006).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process through which the sustainability of a plan under preparation is assessed. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Local Planning Authorities to carry out a SA of the documents which make up their LDF. SA addresses social, economic and environmental issues in an integrated manner. Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) it is also a requirement that plans (setting out a framework for development and likely to have significant environmental effects) are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Local Planning Authorities are also required to carry out SEA of the documents which make up their LDF.

Although the statutory requirements for carrying out SA and SEA are distinct it is possible to satisfy both through a single but integrated SA process. Such a joint approach is advocated in Communities and Local Government (CLG) (formerly known as ODPM) guidance. The combined approach to SA adopted by White Young Green Environmental (WYGE) is simply referred to as SA throughout this Scoping Report.

The first stage of SA is scoping. Richmondshire District Council produced a Scoping Report in July 2005 which set out the scope of SA for the Richmondshire LDF. WYGE has been commissioned by Richmondshire District Council to produce an updated Scoping Report, to reflect the current situation in the District.

This report has the following format:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Section 1 | Introduction |
| Section 2 | Background
Details the study area and the background to the Richmondshire LDF. |
| Section 3 | Sustainability Appraisal Process
Provides an overview of the SA methodology adopted by WYGE. |
| Section 4 | Links to Relevant Plans and Programmes
Provides analysis of the relationship of the Richmondshire LDF to other plans and programmes from the national to local level. |
| Section 5 | Social, Economic and Environmental Baseline
Describes baseline conditions for various social, economic and environmental parameters. |
| Section 6 | Sustainability Constraints and Issues Affecting Richmondshire
Identifies key sustainability issues that must be considered during the preparation of the Richmondshire LDF and in the SA process. |
| Section 7 | Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Provides details of the SA objectives against which the Richmondshire LDF will be assessed. |
| Section 8 | Next Steps
Details the further stages of work to be carried out as part of the SA process. |

Report conditions are set out in Appendix A.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Study Area

The study area includes that which is covered by the Richmondshire LDF as well as surrounding areas with environmental, social and economic links. Richmondshire District is at the north western extremity of the Yorkshire and Humber region, in the County of North Yorkshire. The District covers 509m², and is predominantly rural in character, with a large part being situated in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LDF is concerned with the area of Richmondshire District located outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Villages and small market towns are dotted across the District, with the largest urban areas being the historic market town of Richmond and Catterick Garrison. Leyburn is also a market town, with a relatively large population and acts as a service centre for Wensleydale. Richmondshire's neighbouring authorities are Craven, Darlington, Hambleton, Harrogate, South Lakeland and Teesdale. Figure 1 shows a plan of the study area.

2.2 Richmondshire Local Development Framework

Fundamental changes to the planning system have been introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires Local Planning Authorities to adopt a LDF in place of their existing Local Plan. The Richmondshire LDF will eventually replace the existing Richmondshire Local Plan (1999 – 2006) as the document setting out guidelines for the development of Richmondshire District.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 sets out the new LDF process. It requires Local Planning Authorities to adopt a spatial planning approach. The LDF will not be restricted solely to land use issues such as identifying where new houses, employment, retail and leisure facilities should be built. It will go beyond traditional land use planning by integrating policies for the development of land with policies that influence the nature of places and how they function.

The work programme and timetable for the LDF is set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS establishes a programme for delivering the LDF over a three year period. It identifies which Local Development Documents (LDDs) will be produced, in what order and when.

Richmondshire District Council have also produced a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets out how the Council will consult with and engage the community in preparing the LDDs that make up the LDF.

The LDF will comprise of a number of LDDs, including Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). DPDs will have statutory status and the proposals and policies set out in them will form the basis on which planning decisions are made. SPDs are not part of the statutory plan but are prepared to provide further detail and guidance on policies and proposals in DPDs.

The first DPD to be prepared for the Richmondshire LDF is the Core Strategy, which will provide the overall spatial vision and strategy for the District. All other DPDs and SPDs must be in conformity with the Core Strategy. Consultation on the Issues and Options for the Core Strategy was undertaken in June and July 2005. Further options relating to growth at Catterick Garrison were consulted on in April and May 2007. The Preferred Options for the Core Strategy will be consulted on in January 2008.

In addition to the Core Strategy, an Area Action Plan (AAP) for Richmond and Catterick Garrison will also be prepared which will comprise specific policies and allocations focusing on Richmond and Catterick Garrison as a major growth area to underpin the District's economic prosperity. Consultation will commence on the Issues and Options for the AAP in January 2008.

A number of SPDs are also to be produced as part of the Richmondshire LDF, including the Sustainable Development SPD, the Affordable Housing SPD and the Richmond Town Design Guide SPD.

In addition to these documents, a number of policies will be carried over from the existing Local Plan. The gradual replacement of these policies will occur after the initial three-year period and will follow a rolling programme.

3.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

3.1 Legislative Requirements

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), Local Authorities must subject their LDF documents to SA. Part 2, Section 19 of the Act deals with the preparation of LDDs, these being the documents that make up a LDF. Paragraph (5) of Section 19 states:

“The local planning authority must also -

- a) carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document;*
- b) prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal.”*

SEA is a requirement of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, more commonly known as the SEA Directive. As stated in Article 1, the objective of the SEA Directive is:

“To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans...with a view to promoting sustainable development...”

The SEA Directive was brought into effect in the UK on 21st July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. The Regulations require that Local Authorities undertake SEA of their LDF documents.

Although the statutory requirements for carrying out SA and SEA are distinct it is possible to satisfy both through a single, but integrated process. Such a joint approach is advocated by CLG.

3.2 Integrated Approach to Appraisal

SEA is a means of evaluating the environmental acceptability of planning documents in a formalised and systematic manner. The process works to identify the key environmental issues associated with a study area and determining how adoption of a planning document will influence them. SEA occupies a central position in the hierarchy of land use planning, sitting between high level Government planning policy and environmental assessment at project level. The SEA process considers similar issues to project level environmental assessment. However, planning documents often cover much larger areas than individual development proposals and contain less quantifiable detail than is available at project level. SEA therefore examines the environment in much broader terms and sets environmental objectives for a study area against which strategic level proposals can be appraised.

SA differs from SEA in that it expands the focus of the assessment process to encompass social and economic issues. ODPM guidance (2005i) describes the purpose of SA as being:

“...to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies and for new or revised Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.”

The integrated SA process adopted by WYGE will identify the key social, economic and environmental issues associated with Richmondshire District and how adoption of the Richmondshire LDF will influence them. It will ensure that significant adverse effects are either avoided or mitigated. However, it should be noted that whilst SA will inform the decision making process, the Richmondshire LDF may not always reflect the options considered to be most sustainable.

The SA will also identify monitoring requirements to ensure the LDF remains sustainable throughout its implementation. Monitoring will help to identify any unforeseen impacts and inform subsequent revisions or the replacement of LDF documents.

3.3 **Sustainability Appraisal Guidance**

The SA process undertaken by WYGE has been developed in accordance with the following National and European guidance:

- Department of Health (2007) Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- English Nature, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency (2004) SEA and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners.
- Environment Agency (2004) Strategic Environmental Assessment of External Plans and Programmes.
- Environment Agency (2007) Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change Guidance Note.
- European Community (2001) SEA and Integration of the Environment into Strategic Decision Making.
- ODPM (2005i) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities.
- ODPM (2005ii) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (2007) Strategic Environmental Assessment: Learning from Practice.

3.4 **Sustainability Appraisal Methodology**

The SA process adopted for the Richmondshire LDF has been developed following current CLG guidance. The SA process involves the following steps, split according to the ODPM (2005i) guidance stages:

STAGE A Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

- A1: Identifying other plans and programmes of relevance to the Richmondshire LDF process.
- A2: Collating baseline data and identifying gaps in the current baseline.
- A3: Identifying baseline conditions and key sustainability issues on the basis of the baseline data collated.
- A4: Developing SA objectives.
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA through the production of a Scoping Report.

STAGE B Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives.
- B2: Developing the plan options.
- B3: Predicting the effects of the plan.
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan.
- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan.

STAGE C Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

STAGE D Consulting on the Draft Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- D1: Public participation on the draft plan and the SA Report.
- D2: Appraising any significant changes to the plan.
- D3: Making decisions and providing information.

STAGE E Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan

- E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
- E2: Responding to adverse effects.

3.5 Scoping Methodology**3.5.1 Scoping Report Tasks**

This Scoping Report documents and provides an update to the findings of the first stage of the SA process (referred to in the ODPM (2005i) guidance as Stage A) for the Richmondshire LDF. Table 3.1 summarises the tasks which were carried out in producing the original Scoping Report and this updated version.

Table 3.1 Scoping Report Tasks

Task	Purpose	Status	Report Section
A1: Identify other plans and programmes of relevance to the Richmondshire LDF process	To document the aims and objectives of other plans and programmes. To identify constraints and opportunities for the Richmondshire LDF to take into account.	Undertaken for original Scoping Report in 2005. Updated in 2008 to reflect new plans and programmes produced.	Section 4 and Appendix B
A2: Collect baseline information	To provide a baseline against which the assessment of significant effects can be undertaken. To provide a baseline for future monitoring purposes. To assist in identifying key sustainability issues.	Undertaken for original Scoping Report in 2005. Updated in 2008 to reflect more up-to-date data available.	Section 5 and Appendix C
A3: Identify key sustainability issues	To ensure that the SA is focused on issues of concern.	Undertaken for original Scoping Report in 2005. Updated in 2008 to reflect current situation.	Section 6
A4: Develop SA objectives	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the Richmondshire LDF can be assessed.	Undertaken for original Scoping Report in 2005. Indicators reviewed in 2008 in line with those presented in the SA of the RSS.	Section 7

3.5.2 Consultation

The purpose of a Scoping Report is to present the results of the scoping stage (Stage A) of the SA in a format suitable for stakeholder consultation. The original Scoping Report produced by Richmondshire District Council (2005) was sent to the four statutory consultees: English Heritage, the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency and English Nature¹. In addition the Scoping Report was made publicly available on Richmondshire District Council's website.

A number of comments on the Scoping Report were received in response to the consultation.

¹ The Countryside Agency and English Nature have now joined to form Natural England

These comments have been addressed in this Updated Scoping Report.

4.0 LINKS TO RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

Under the SEA Directive it is necessary to undertake an analysis of the Richmondshire LDF's "...relationship with other relevant plans and programmes..." (Annex 1a of the SEA Directive) and of "...the environmental protection objectives...which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation..." (Annex 1e of the SEA Directive).

There are different levels of plans and programmes that have links with the LDF. Appendix B provides a comprehensive outline of the plans and strategies that will influence the SA and the LDF. A brief summary of these is set out below.

4.2 National

At a national level, Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and their successors Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), set out the Government's policy for development on a wide range of issues, including housing, the economy, transport and the environment. There are also a number of national strategies and plans which are of importance to the LDF, including the Sustainable Development Strategy, the Sustainable Communities Plan and the Energy White Paper.

4.3 Regional

The Yorkshire and Humber Assembly have prepared a Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber. This document sets out an overarching framework for the preparation of development plans in Yorkshire and the Humber. In addition to setting out policies that provide a regional dimension to the national planning policies, it sets out the housing and employment provision for the region for the period until 2016.

The Draft RSS was subjected to an Examination in Public in September and October 2006. Following this a Panel Report was published in May 2007, which makes recommendations for changes to the Draft RSS. The Panel Report and other relevant evidence has now been considered and the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the Draft RSS have been published for consultation. Responses to that consultation will then be considered and the finalised RSS is expected to be adopted in March 2008.

In addition to the RSS, a number of other plans and strategies have been produced for the Yorkshire and Humber region which need to be considered by the SA and LDF. These include the Regional Economic Strategy, the Regional Housing Strategy and the Regional Sustainable Development Framework.

4.4 County Level

North Yorkshire County Council is responsible for producing a Local Transport Plan (LTP) and a Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The LTP will need to consider the main areas of growth for the District that are identified in the LDF, as these areas will need high quality transport links.

4.5 Richmondshire

At District level there are a number of strategies and plans that will influence the LDF. The Richmondshire Local Strategic Partnership has prepared a Sustainable Community Strategy (2006), which aims to achieve an agreed vision and priorities for improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of Richmondshire District. The LDF will provide a spatial expression to the elements of the Sustainable Community Strategy, which relate to the use and development of land.

The Sustainable Community Strategy is central to the concept of sustainable development and the SA.

The themes of the Sustainable Community Strategy are:

- Safe Places
- Strong Neighbourhoods
- Healthy Lives
- Prosperous Communities
- Green Living

In addition to the Community Strategy, other Council plans and programmes which will influence the LDF include:

- Sustainable Development Strategy (2005-2010)
- Economic Development Strategy (2000-2003 – currently being revised)
- Richmondshire Council Plan (2007)
- Tourism Strategy (2003-2007)
- Richmondshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2005)
- Housing Strategy (2002-2005)
- Cultural Strategy (2003)
- Integrated Waste Management Strategy (2005-2018)
- Richmondshire Joint Employment Land Review (2007)
- Catterick Garrison Housing Market Assessment (2007)

At a more local level there are other documents such as Community Investment Prospectuses (CIPs) which will influence the LDF. These help to set out the aspirations and needs of different communities, and will need to be considered in the preparation of the LDF. Where Village Design Statements and Parish Plans have been prepared, they will also be used to help establish the aspirations and needs of different communities within the District.

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority is responsible for producing a LDF for the area of Richmondshire contained within the National Park. This will provide the spatial dimension for future development within the administrative boundaries of the National Park. However, it will be essential that the Council and the National Park Authority work closely together to ensure that there is compatibility between the policies in each of the LDFs and they reflect the vision and aims of the Sustainable Community Strategy.

4.6 Challenges

As a result of the different plans and strategies which feed into the LDF there are a number of challenges and requirements that the Council must try to address. One main challenge is the need to support communities to be as sustainable as possible. It must also recognise the need to accommodate development that meets the needs of the community whilst ensuring that adequate protection is afforded to the character of the built and natural environment, and biodiversity. In particular, there is likely to be a need to ensure that the vitality of the rural economy is balanced against the protection of the countryside.

5.0 **SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE**

5.1 **Introduction**

This chapter provides a broad overview of the social, economic and environmental features of the study area. The study area includes that which is covered by the Richmondshire LDF as well as surrounding areas with environmental, social and economic links. The LDF is concerned with the area of Richmondshire located outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park. However, due to the relatively low population figures for Richmondshire it is not always feasible to separate the figures between the different administrative boundaries, and therefore unless otherwise stated this data is for the District as a whole and includes the National Park figures.

Richmondshire District is at the north western extremity of the Yorkshire and Humber region, in the County of North Yorkshire. The District covers 509 square miles, and is predominantly rural in character, with a large part of the District being situated in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Villages and small market towns are dotted across the District, with the largest urban areas being the historic market town of Richmond and Catterick Garrison. Leyburn is also a market town, with a relatively large population and acts as a service centre for Wensleydale. Richmondshire's neighbouring authorities are Craven, Darlington, Hambleton, Harrogate, South Lakeland and Teesdale.

Figure 1 shows the study area.

The following social, economic and environmental parameters have been considered:

Socio-Economic:

- Population;
- Economy;
- Housing;
- Social Inclusiveness and Deprivation;
- Community Safety;
- Health;
- Education;
- Culture and Leisure; and
- Transport.

Environmental:

- Historic Environment;
- Landscape and Biodiversity;
- Air;
- Water;
- Waste and Recycling;
- Contaminated Land; and
- Air and Climate Change.

5.2 **Population**

It is important to know the current and future levels of the population of the District, as it underpins many aspects of life, including the economy, housing requirements and pressure on the countryside.

In the 2001 Census the population of Richmondshire was identified as 47,010 people. This figure is estimated to have grown to 51,000 in 2006, and is projected to rise to 58,000 by 2021. The majority of the population is centred in Catterick Garrison and the market towns of Richmond and Leyburn. The principal service centre and the main transport hub for the District is the Richmond / Catterick Garrison area (the population figure fluctuates due to the military presence in Catterick

Garrison). However, these predictions do not take into account the anticipated growth at Catterick Garrison, which is one of the Army's highest priorities for development as a 'super garrison'.

The District currently has a large working population of 84.5% (working age) (2006). However, the population of the District is ageing, which may place pressure on social care needs in the future.

5.3 Economy

Richmondshire has a diverse economy, with a wide range of sectors offering employment in the District. The employment levels in the District are high, and the unemployment rate (model based estimate) is 3.2% (Nomis, April 2006 - March 2007). The 2001 Census shows that there are 24,124 people aged 16-74 in employment, and the largest sector is the public administration and defence sector; 25.10% of the District's population are employed in this activity.

The wholesale and retail trade sector also forms an important part of Richmondshire's economy. It employs approximately 12.31% of the District's population (Census, 2001) and also meets residents' everyday needs. The development of Catterick Garrison Town Centre has expanded the shopping options available to residents of the District.

Small firms are prevalent in the District's economy, often in the tourism sector, and typically employ less than 20 people. There are a small number of businesses in the District that employ approximately 50/60 people, and even fewer that employ over 100 people. This reflects the rural nature of Richmondshire, and the sparse population.

The tourism sector is particularly important. In 2006 the sector supported 3,856 full time equivalent (FTE) direct jobs and 658 FTE indirect jobs, and was estimated to be worth £184,500,000 (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM), 2006).

5.4 Housing

At the 2001 Census there were 21,014 households in Richmondshire District. Of these properties, 65.7% were owner occupied (national average 68.1%), and most of the housing stock is in good condition. The cost of owner occupied houses has risen significantly since 1998. The average property price in the District in the period October to December 2006 was £285,032 for a detached property and £175,166 for a semi-detached property (Land Registry 2007). In 1999 this was £124,847 for a detached and £65,184 for a semi-detached, marking a steep rise (Land Registry, 2005).

The high cost of housing in the District has made it difficult for many people to buy and rent homes. The average (median) annual income is £20,760 and the median weekly income is £397.80 (Nomis, 2006). However, this figure hides the fact that many residents earn significantly less than the average wage.

Richmondshire District Council undertook a Housing Needs Survey (2005) to assess the need for affordable housing across the District. The results of this showed a shortfall of 285 units of affordable accommodation over the period April 2005 to March 2010) or 59 per year split between the LDF area (49 per year) and the Yorkshire Dales National Park (10 per year).

In Richmondshire, where possible, future development should occur on previously developed land (brownfield land). In 2006/07, 78.28% of development occurred on brownfield land, which exceeds the national target for 60%. Targets for each District are set sub-regionally, and in Richmondshire it will be possible to review targets in the LDF.

5.5 Social Inclusiveness and Deprivation

The overall measurement of levels of deprivation in a community is calculated by scoring a wide range of issues, from access to childcare and open space, to overall levels of income. The overall score provides an indication of how deprived an area is, known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. Overall, Richmondshire performed well in the IMD 2007, but one area of concern was the Barriers to Housing and Services domain within which some parts of the District

performed poorly. 50% of Super Output Areas within Richmondshire are within the 20% most deprived in terms of Barriers to Housing and Services in the country.

Despite very low levels of deprivation in the District, there are areas where it still exists. Rural communities often have limited facilities, and coupled with poor public transport, can prevent those without a car from reaching facilities they require. This can be a major problem for some of the younger residents of the District, and childcare can also be a problem in these areas.

Fuel poverty in the District is 6.7%, which is higher than the regional and county average and is therefore a significant problem that needs to be addressed (Centre for Sustainable Energy, 2007).

5.6 Community Safety

Richmondshire is a very safe place to live. The overall crime rate is low (25.3) compared with the regional (72.6) and national (61.6) averages (CLG, 2006). However, fear of crime remains an issue, as only 70% of residents feel safe and secure walking near their home after dark (Richmondshire Quality of Life Survey, 2004).

It is difficult to predict future crime levels, although it is hoped that they will continue to fall. Planning has a role to play in ensuring that crime levels remain low, for example by ensuring that the design and layout of new developments does not encourage crime, and by providing youth facilities which could reduce the occurrence of antisocial behaviour.

5.7 Health

Overall, the health of Richmondshire District's residents is good. Life expectancy is 78.5 for men and 81.6 for women. This compares favourably to the national average of 76.9 for men and 81.1 for women (CLG, 2004).

Richmondshire has one of the highest proportions of people who describe themselves as being in 'good health', which is broken down into 60% 'good' and 31% 'fairly good' (Census 2001). Whilst this is mirrored by the North Yorkshire region, these results are significantly higher than those for Yorkshire (88% 'good health') (Sport England, MORI, March 2005).

Although levels of health are generally good, there is pressure on many of the GP surgeries in the District. There are no acute hospital services located in Richmondshire, so residents have to go to hospital in Northallerton, Darlington or even Teesside.

5.8 Education

The District has 29 primary schools and four secondary schools. The future viability of some rural primary schools may still be at risk, as the population of school-aged children is decreasing. Although the primary school provision itself is generally good, out of school provision and holiday care for 5-8 year olds is limited.

The 2001 Census indicated that there are 1331 full time students aged 16-74, which represents a small proportion of the working age population of the District.

5.9 Culture and Leisure

Tourism forms a major part of the cultural and leisure aspects of life in Richmondshire. Figures for the whole of Richmondshire, including the National Park, show that in 2006 tourists brought in revenue of £184,500,000 (STEAM, 2006).

Figures from the Richmond and Leyburn Tourist Information Centres (TICs) show that between January and October 2007 there were 125,738 visitors to the centres. This figure does not include visitors to the National Park, however, and it will not include a comprehensive visitor number as it only includes those who have been into a TIC.

Physical activity and participation in sports in Richmondshire performs well against the national average. 24.3% of adults undertake moderate exercise at least 3 times a week, which is in the top 25% of authorities nationally (Sport England, MORI, 2006). Despite the high levels of physical activity only 24.3% residents say they are satisfied with their local sports / leisure facilities provision.

5.10 Transport

Richmondshire is surrounded by major road and rail links. The A1 provides a direct link with the country's main motorway network to the east, the M6 links to the A684 and the Hawes area to the west, and to the north is the A66 trans-Pennine road which also links to the M6. Easy access is available to main line railway services at both Darlington and Northallerton. The fastest trains from London reach Darlington in 2 hours and 30 minutes. Garsdale Station, 4 miles from Hawes on the Leeds/Settle/Carlisle line is an important link for the rural west. Durham Tees Valley Airport (formerly Teesside Airport) has an expanding range of domestic and international scheduled destinations and is situated just 19 miles from Richmond. Larger regional airports are easily reached at Leeds/Bradford, Newcastle and Manchester.

The Wensleydale Railway is predominantly a tourist attraction, which runs from Redmire to Leeming Bar, stopping at Leyburn. There is a bus link to Northallerton Railway Station from Leeming Bar, which links to the East Coast main line and the Transpennine Express. At present the Wensleydale Railway is predominantly used by tourists, but it is hoped that in the future a direct link to Northallerton Station can be established, therefore encouraging more residents of Richmondshire to use the service.

Within the District the majority of households own a car and many journeys are made each day using this mode of transport. Car ownership levels are above the national average, with 49.2% of households owning one car and 36.1% owning two or more cars. This compares to national levels of 43.8% and 29.3% respectively (2001 Census).

Public transport in the rural areas of the District is relatively limited. Bus services are reasonably good in Richmond and Catterick Garrison, but in the rural areas the services are more limited and infrequent. This can make it difficult for people who live in rural areas to access the services and facilities that they need.

At the time of the 2001 Census most people in the District used their car to travel to work (52%). Of the remainder 18.3% travel on foot, 2.4% cycle and only 3.4% use public transport to travel to work.

In future years the amount of traffic is predicted to grow and this could lead to increased air pollution and contribute to global climate change, as well as increased volumes of traffic in what is predominantly a rural area. It will be necessary for public transport in the District to be improved to help mitigate the effects of this.

Road traffic accident figures for the District are divided into fatalities, serious accidents, and slight accidents. For the period 2006/2007, the figures were 10, 51 and 153 respectively. Compared to the baseline year (2004), the number of fatalities has increased by 8. However, the number of serious accidents has decreased by 10, and the number of slight accidents by 8. This cannot be seen as a downward trend though, as the figures for the period 2005/2006 showed an increase in the number of serious and slight accidents by 5 and 9 respectively from the 2004 baseline.

5.11 Historic Environment

Richmondshire has a rich and varied heritage, the main areas of interest being the historic towns, such as Richmond and Middleham. The importance of many of the historical sites has been recognised, and there are currently 126 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the District, 41 Conservation Areas and 1423 Listed Buildings. Historic Parks and Gardens, such as those noted on the English Heritage Register and a number that are not included on the register, also make a

substantial contribution to the character of Richmondshire and the quality of life experienced in the District.

English Heritage have produced a Buildings at Risk Register which identifies Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments as being 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so. The Register includes seven listings within Richmondshire District (English Heritage, Buildings at Risk Register, 2007).

The historical and built heritage of the District is finite, and pressure for development and change in the District has the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, or the features and character of historical buildings and areas. Therefore there is a need to protect these sites from future development, and the Council is committed to doing this by ensuring that the effects of development on the District's heritage are adequately assessed, minimised and where possible prevented.

5.12 Landscape and Biodiversity

The landscape and biodiversity of Richmondshire is greatly varied. Much of the District outside the National Park has been designated for national importance, including two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), a Special Protection Area (SPA), eleven Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), one Local Nature Reserve, at Catterick Garrison, and a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). In addition to these national sites there are many locally important sites, as the wealth of more common flora and fauna contributes to the overall value of biodiversity in the District.

An area of mountain hay meadows just to the north of Richmond is designated as part of the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC (which also includes sites in Cumbria, Durham and Northumberland). The meadows are designated under the EU Habitats Directive and form part of the Natura 2000 network of sites of European importance.

Parts of the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA, which covers much of the upland heathland of northern England, also exist within the area of the District outside the National Park to the north west of Leyburn. The North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA is designated for a number of habitat features, but its priority features are blanket bogs and petrifying springs. The SPA is designated for the presence of breeding birds of European importance including hen harrier and golden plover.

Ox Close SAC is located within the Pennines area of the District to the west of Leyburn. The SAC is designated for the presence of Calaminarian grassland and broad leaved deciduous woodland.

Other Natura 2000 sites within a 20km radius of the District boundary include:

- Ingleborough Complex SAC – designated for a range of habitats including blanket bog, limestone pavements, ravine woodland and petrifying springs; and
- Craven Limestone Complex SAC – designated for a range of habitats and species including raised bog, ravine woodland, petrifying springs, limestone pavements and the presence of white-clawed crayfish and lady's slipper orchid;
- Ashby Complex SAC – designated for a range of features, including calcareous fens, petrifying springs and limestone pavements; and
- River Eden SAC – designated for a range of habitats and species, including as alluvial forest, Atlantic salmon and white-clawed crayfish.

Further detailed information on these sites is provided in the Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report produced for the Core Strategy (WYGE, 2008).

The SSSIs within the District which are outside or partially outside the National Park are listed below:

- Bellerby Fields

- Black Scar Quarry
- East Nidderdale Moors
- Gingerfields
- Leyburn Glebe
- Lovely Seat- Stainton Moor
- Lower Swaledale Woods and Grasslands
- Newton-le-Willows Meadows
- Richmond Meadows
- River Ure Grasslands
- Swale Lakes

The above SSSIs cover a total of 10,484ha, 32% of which is classed as favourable, 59% as unfavourable recovering and 9% as unfavourable no change. The SSSIs in the District include a range of habitats including herb rich hay meadows, woodland, scrub and unimproved neutral grassland.

There are over 200 of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) in the area of the District outside of the National Park. These include a number of habitats, for example ancient woodland, pasture, roadside verge, hay meadow and a number of sites that are important breeding sites for birds.

It is hoped that adverse effects of development on landscape and biodiversity can be limited by increasing the amount of development on brownfield land. There is a national target of 60% of new housing developments to be located on previously developed land. This will reduce the pressure on greenfield sites, which often have a high landscape and biodiversity value. However, it must be noted that gardens are now considered to be brownfield land and the importance of these sites in helping to improve the quality of life in the District can not be disregarded. It will also be necessary for brownfield sites to be subject to environmental assessments to establish biodiversity value.

5.13 **Water**

The quality of the rivers in the District is also very high. The main rivers in Richmondshire include the River Ure, which flows through Wensleydale, then south to Masham, eventually forming the River Ouse which runs through York; and the River Swale, which runs from the north west Yorkshire Dales through Swaledale, flows through Richmond and then south eventually joining the River Ure. The Environment Agency has a large number of water quality monitoring points within Richmondshire which measure both chemical and biological water quality. The stretches of the River Ure and River Swale within the Richmondshire LDF area are rated as Grade A (Very Good) for chemical water quality and Grade B (Good) for biological water quality. Both rivers are meeting their River Quality Targets. All other rivers which are monitored by the Environment Agency within the Richmondshire LDF area are meeting their targets, except for Aldbrough Beck which flows from Eppleby Sewage Treatment Works situated in the north east corner of the District. Aldbrough Beck is rated as Grade C (Fairly Good) for chemical water quality, but is rated as Grade B (Good) for biological water quality.

It is known that there are some problems with water supply in specific areas of the District. For example, water resources in the Catterick Garrison and Richmond are already limited and the Water Resources Plan (Yorkshire Water) indicates that there are deficits in the supply-demand balance from 2013 onwards. Yorkshire Water has already identified the need to increase leakage control, water conservation and expand current resources to meet this deficit. It is unlikely that further increases in demand could be met by localised resources and Yorkshire Water would need to investigate maining additional supplies to the area.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken for the District which identifies areas that may be at risk of flooding. The main settlements which could be affected by flooding include parts of Richmond, Brompton on Swale, Catterick Garrison, Barton and Melsonby Catterick and Colburn.

5.14 Waste and Recycling

In 2006/07 16.89% of the total tonnage of household waste collected in Richmondshire was recycled and 14.75% was composted. The rest of the waste is mainly disposed of in landfill sites. Although the amount of waste being recycled is increasing, there is a certain amount of waste that has to be disposed of permanently. Most of this waste currently goes to landfill sites but alternatives to this will have to be found in the future, as the amount of available space in landfill sites is decreasing. In 2006-2007 in Richmondshire 16,745 tonnes of waste collected was disposed of in landfill sites.

5.15 Contaminated Land

There are 864 sites of potential concern with respect to land contamination which have been identified within the District. These sites must be inspected in accordance with Part II(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Only 3% of these sites have sufficient information available to enable a decision to be made on whether remediation is necessary.

5.16 Air Quality and Climate Change

Richmondshire is generally considered to have a very clean environment. The assessment of air quality in the District is required by the Environment Act 1995, and has shown that there are no Air Quality Management Areas to be declared. There is however, the potential for the air quality of the District to decline in future years, particularly if the amount of traffic continues to rise. Climate change is an issue which has the potential to affect the economic, social and environmental aspects of life in Richmondshire.

Although the precise nature of the changes that are likely to occur to the environment as a result of climate change is not fully understood, it is currently thought that summers in the UK are likely to become longer, warmer and drier, whilst winters will become shorter and wetter. This may lead to drought and an increased incidence of flooding events. Current predictions are that average annual temperatures are likely to rise between 1.3 and 3.4 degrees, although the degree that the climate will change depends on how much levels of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, are reduced from current emission levels.

Effects from global warming are difficult to predict, but changes could affect the landscape, as different crops may have to be grown to cope with the new climatic conditions. Habitats may also change; ponds could dry out, or species that prefer a colder climate may need to migrate north. The change in climate may lead to the introduction of new pests and may also eventually lead to the loss of many important species. Where possible, it will be necessary to create measures to provide for biodiversity as climate changes. Climate change may also have an impact on the economy as increased flooding and extreme weather events may have implications as to where businesses are able to locate and will also affect the goods and services that are required.

Climate change is also likely to have an effect on social issues. For example, leisure activities may change with people spending more time out of doors in the summer. This perhaps could lead to increased problems of noise impact on neighbours. Climate change could also affect health, with more episodes of heat stroke. Concerns have also been raised that a warmer climate could mean diseases from overseas might reach the UK.

As climate change is now to a certain extent inevitable, future development will need to adapt. Buildings will need to be built to withstand warmer summers and more severe weather events. Measures to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases will also be required, such as energy efficiency, a reduction in the need to travel and energy generated from renewable sources.

6.0 SUSTAINABILITY CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES AFFECTING RICHMONDSHIRE

6.1 Introduction

There are a number of key sustainability issues for Richmondshire District which need to be considered as part of the LDF and SA process. These issues have been identified using information from various sources. This includes the baseline data, the review of plans, programmes and policies, as well as consultation with key organisations, such as the Environment Agency, North Yorkshire County Council, English Nature and the Countryside Agency².

The key issues are set out in more detail in the following paragraphs. They have been grouped under the Sustainable Community Strategy themes. It should be noted that some of the issues are cross cutting and could be placed in more than one theme, but for ease of discussion have only been placed in one section.

6.2 Prosperous Communities

6.2.1 Education

The overall performance of Richmondshire's schools is below the North Yorkshire average for the percentage of 16 year olds obtaining five or more GCSEs at A*-C grade. Surplus places are low in both primary and secondary schools and the provision of early education and childcare places is reasonable. In the future, some schools may face the prospect of closure due to low pupil numbers, and the LDF may be able to help reverse this trend.

6.2.2 Employment

Unemployment is not a major problem in the District at the present time, with the main form of employment being Public Administration and Defence. However, incomes in Richmondshire are lower than the regional and national average. The LDF will need to make provisions for employment land for the future, and it will need to ensure that this is located near to present development and close to public transport routes to help to reduce the dependency on private transport. The seasonality of employment, especially in the tourism sector is an issue which will need to be considered in the LDF.

6.3 Safe Places

6.3.1 Housing

House prices in the District are high, making it difficult for many young people and others to gain access to the housing market. Therefore, the LDF needs to ensure that more housing is developed in the District in order to meet the need for affordable homes. The location of new houses will also be important, as they should be located near to employment centres, key facilities and public transport routes, and should also be located on previously developed land where possible. Fuel poverty is also a key issue in the District which needs to be tackled through provision of more energy efficient homes.

6.3.2 Crime

Crime is not considered to be a major issue in Richmondshire, although the fear of crime is an issue which needs to be addressed. The design and layout of new buildings should aim to discourage crime.

² Please note that English Nature and the Countryside Agency have now joined to form Natural England.

6.4 Healthy Lives

6.4.1 Health

At present the general health of the District's population is good, with a high life expectancy. The main issue of concern is access to services, such as healthcare facilities, and ensuring that everyone has access to health centres is essential for the health and well-being of the population. There are pockets of deprivation in rural areas, where there is little or no access to a private car, and these residents may have difficulties accessing health care. The LDF should work to address this issue, and aim for equality for all.

The health of residents in Richmondshire is not primarily a planning issue, but access to green space and leisure facilities influences the well-being of the population. The LDF will need to ensure that adequate open space and leisure facilities are provided where new demands are placed on existing facilities as a result of new developments.

6.4.2 Leisure and Recreation

Leisure facilities, such as open space and sports facilities, in the rural areas are rather limited. There are a broad range of facilities in Richmond and Catterick Garrison, but poor transport links on an evening can make it difficult for those without a car to access the facilities.

The LDF will need to ensure that there is sufficient provision of green space and/or leisure facilities as part of new housing developments. Policies should also be introduced that will facilitate the provision of leisure and tourism proposals in areas where there is a local need.

6.5 Green Living

6.5.1 Biodiversity, Landscape and Character

Richmondshire is predominantly rural in nature, with a wide range of landscapes. The District also contains a number of attractive market towns and villages. Overall the environment of Richmondshire is highly sensitive, and the LDF must ensure that the new development needed to meet economic and social needs does not adversely affect the character of the countryside and townscapes of the District.

The LDF will need to ensure that the District's historical landscape, historic buildings and the special character of its Conservation Areas and archaeological sites are protected from the adverse effects of development.

Richmondshire supports a number of important wildlife habitats and includes a number of designated sites which need to be protected as part of the LDF. Due to the presence of SACs and SPAs, a number of LDF documents will require Appropriate Assessment to ensure that the integrity of the sites is not compromised.

6.5.2 Climate Change

New development will have to be built to standards that will be able to withstand some of the effects that may arise from the threat of climate change. The predicted dryer, hotter summers and wetter winters, with more intense and frequent floods, may have an adverse effect on buildings. There will be a need to ensure that new developments include some form of 'green' technology, to help reduce the greenhouse gas emissions, and to help ensure that the effects of climate change are as small as possible.

The Council has undertaken a SFRA which identifies the areas of the District most at risk of flooding. This tool will be used to ensure that new developments are informed of the risk and development will be encouraged away from the areas most at risk. The impact of flooding which is likely to arise through climate change will mean that development should not be located in the floodplain.

6.5.3 Resource Use

The LDF will encourage the development of renewable energy project and the integration of renewable energy principles into development. Water efficiency measures and systems, such as rainwater recycling, should be incorporated into developments wherever possible.

Recycling rates need to be improved to help reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. The LDF should ensure that all new developments have access to recycling facilities. In addition, the LDF should seek to ensure that new buildings make maximum use of recycled materials, and that their design allows for the recycling of materials at the end of the buildings life.

New development should be designed so that it is of a high standard, sympathetic to the built and natural environment in which it is located, and designed to be as energy efficient and water efficient as possible.

6.5.4 Travel and Transport

The need to reduce congestion is recognised in the LTP, and although this is not a major issue in Richmondshire, the predicted increases in road traffic mean that it could pose a problem for the District in the future. Therefore all new development in the District should aim to incorporate transport options that allow for residents to use alternative modes of transport other than the private car. Road safety is a linked problem which needs to be addressed.

The issue of transport can be linked to access to services across the District. The rural nature of Richmondshire means that many residents have to travel long distances to access key services, and the limited public transport services do not always provide a viable option for travel. This needs to be considered in the LDF as the increased reliance on private transport will ultimately affect the environmental quality of the District, as it can lead to increased air pollution and a range of other problems.

6.6 Strong Communities

Many of the needs and services that are essential to everyday activities are offered in the District's main towns. At present many basic needs and provisions are met within the remoter villages, but the vitality of some village centres are under threat, and some of the services offered may be forced to close. The sustaining of existing centres will also assist with the key national planning policy aim of reducing the need to travel by private transport, and as mentioned above, will therefore have a number of environmental benefits. The LDF should consider how to protect these service centres and to enable them to develop and remain competitive in the future.

Enhanced access to the countryside and recreation opportunities will help to improve quality of life in the District. Providing opportunities to access the countryside through alternative modes of transport other than private vehicles will allow a wider range of people to access the countryside but also help to improve environmental quality (e.g. through the reduction of CO₂). The LDF should consider whether opportunities exist to enhance access to the countryside, whilst reducing the impact of travel by private car.

7.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES

7.1 Introduction

The original Scoping Report (Richmondshire District Council, 2005) identified the SA objectives which provide a basis against which the documents within the LDF can be assessed. An objective is a statement of intention. For each objective a target is set specifying the desired direction of change. From these targets monitoring indicators are derived which can be used to measure the performance of the LDF against the targets and objectives.

7.2 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators

The Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) has been prepared by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly with the intention that it should be used for appraising the sustainability of other strategies and policies prepared in the region. It provides a range of sustainability objectives which will be used in this appraisal to ensure the policies included in the LDF are sustainable. The RSDF has therefore formed the basis for the SA objectives for Richmondshire. The SA objectives have been placed into the themes of the Sustainable Community Strategy, which reflect the Council's commitment to placing the 'Community First'.

In addition to the objectives a set of indicators have been set out which will enable the effect of the plan on sustainability to be measured. The indicators are primarily related to planning matters rather than wider issues, as it is not easy to measure how much of an effect planning can have on some matters. For example, whilst planning policies can help the location and development of leisure services, a measure of visitor numbers would not be a direct indication of how successful a policy has been, as visitor numbers are also likely to be affected by other factors ranging from the type of attraction, the cost of entry and even the weather.

The Community Strategy themes, SA objectives, key questions to be considered and indicators are set out in Table 7.1. All DPDs and SPDs produced as part of the Richmondshire LDF will be appraised using the SA objectives.

Table 7.1 Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
Community Strategy Theme: Prosperous Communities		
<p>1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide employment opportunities for local people? • Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities? • Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities? • Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work/home life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)? • Will it offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups (including people with mental health problems, disabilities, people from black and ethnic minority groups and ex-offenders)? • Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase or decrease in the number of local jobs • Average income compared to national/regional average • Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year • Highest ward unemployment rate • % of individuals of working age in employment • GDP per head • % increase or decrease in VAT registered businesses
<p>2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support existing businesses? • Will it support the voluntary sector and/or promote volunteering? • Will it maximise local skills? • Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)? • Will it make the best use of public sector involvement? • Will it enhance competitiveness through advice, mentoring and/or support? • Will it set up and support local and regional supply chains? • Will it increase investment in plant, machinery and R&D? • Will it support community-based businesses and/or support local self-help schemes, e.g. credit unions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest ward unemployment rate • Average income compared to national and regional average • % increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area • % increase or decrease in total number of non-VAT registered businesses in the area • Increase tourism revenue – direct and indirect – into the District • Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year • Business success rates - % of businesses surviving for more than three years

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
<p>3. Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide accessible training opportunities? • Will it promote lifelong learning and widen participation in lifelong learning activities? • Will it provide appropriate on the job training? • Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)? • Will it support the voluntary sector and/or promote volunteering? • Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialised training for areas in transition? • Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals? • Will it provide and promote sustainable development education? • Will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grade A* - C or equivalent. • % of working age population with NVQ level 4 or above • % of pupils entering further education
<p>Community Strategy Theme: Safe Places</p>		
<p>4. Quality housing available to everyone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it make housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)? • Will it enable people to maintain tenancies? • Will it improve the quality of housing stock (increase safety and security, reduce unfit housing, and improve accessibility for people with disabilities)? • Will it improve the energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill health? • Will it increase the use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction? • Will it reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of Local Authority homes that are non-decent • Number of affordable/local needs housing units built each year • % of new homes built on previously developed land • The average SAP rating of Local Authority housing • Number of new developments following Secure by Design principles • % of housing stock judged unfit to live in • House price/earnings affordability ratio

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
<p>5. Safety and security for people and property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures? • Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention? • Will it prevent re-offending? • Will it provide crime and safety advice? • Will it reduce fear of crime? • Will it reduce causes of accidents? • Will it reduce the risk of terrorist acts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who feel safe and secure walking near their homes at night • Violent crimes per 1,000 population • Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population and percentage detected • Domestic burglaries per 1,000 population • The number of a) pedestrian and b) cyclist road accident casualties per 100,000 population • Number of fatal accidents per year • % reduction in the number of non-fatal/slight accidents per year • Number of new developments following Secured by Design principles • % of residents who think that a) vandalism, graffiti, and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles; b) people using or dealing drugs; and c) people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area
<p>Community Strategy Theme: Healthy Lives</p>		
<p>6. Conditions and services to engender good health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve equitable access to health service (pay particular attention to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)? • Will it improve the quality and integration of health services? • Will it promote positive health and prevent ill health? • Will it address health inequalities (address the gap between those with worst health and those with better health)? • Will it provide health services accessible by public transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rate by cause, standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population in the following categories: • Circulatory diseases in under 75s • Cancer in under 75s • Average life expectancy of residents • % of residents who feel they have easy access to sports, leisure and cultural facilities • The number of racial incidents recorded by the local authority per 100,000 population • The number of domestic refuge places per 10,000 population, which are provided or supported by the local authority • The proportion of Local Authority homes that are non-decent • The number of people sleeping rough on a single night within the area of the authority • Proportion of households accepted as statutorily homeless by the authority within the last two years

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
Community Strategy Theme: Green Living		
<p>7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues? • Will it increased non-car based access to CLR activities? • Will it increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people? • Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries? • Will it preserve, promote and enhance culture and heritage? • Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities which engender health, quality of life and learning? • Will it preserve, or where appropriate, enhance architectural or heritage or other heritage assets? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who feel they have easy access to sports, leisure and cultural facilities • % of residents that are satisfied with the provision of open space and leisure facilities • Number of visits to/usages of museums per 1,000 population • Number of pupils visiting museums and galleries in organised school groups • Number of Listed Buildings under each grade • Number and % of Listed Buildings at risk • Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens • Number and % of Historic Parks and Gardens at risk • Number of Conservation Areas • Number and % of Conservation Areas with appraisals
<p>8. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use? • Will it develop renewable energy/resources? • 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? • Will it reduce contamination of soils and safeguard soil quality and quantity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage total of household waste being recycled • Percentage total of household waste being composted • % of population resident in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables • Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head • The average SAP rating of Local Authority housing • Number of incidents of illegal waste disposal and fly-tipping incidents • Volume of waste disposed to landfill • Number of waste recycling facilities in the District • Number of developments that incorporate water efficiency measures, e.g. 'grey' water recycling • Average annual domestic consumption of gas and electricity (kwh) • Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
<p>9. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport? • Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources? • Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors? • Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors? • Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? • Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the District? • Will it reduce risk from flooding? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of renewable energy schemes in the District • Number of buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes standards • Number of buildings built to BREEAM standards • The average SAP rating of Local Authority housing • Reduction of all greenhouse gases, e.g. CO₂, methane, etc. • Number of developments approved in high risk zones (Flood Zone 3) • Number of new water abstractions • Number of new flood defences planned
<p>10. Reduction of flood risk to people and property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce risk from flooding? • Does it incorporate the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)? • Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)? • Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains? • Is it located in a high-risk zone (Flood Zone 3)? • Will it take account of the geomorphology of land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of all greenhouse gases, e.g. CO₂, methane, etc. • Number of developments approved in high-risk zones (Flood Zone 3) • Number of new water abstractions • Number of new flood defences planned • Number of developments incorporating SuDS

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
<p>11. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by improving public transport)? • Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network? • Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport? • Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)? • Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups? • Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)? • Will it improve the environmental performance of vehicles? • Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? • Will it encourage employers to develop Green Travel Plans for staff travel to/from work and at work? • Will it provide integrated transport services? • Will it increase provision of public transport where needed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of people using travel modes other than cars • The level of provision of alternative modes of transport as part of new developments • Number of businesses that have adopted Travel Plans • Number of schools that have adopted Green Travel Plans • % of resident population who travel to work a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport or c) on foot or cycle • % of the resident population travelling over 20km to work • Number of Conservation Areas whose character or appearance is damaged by transport infrastructure • Quality and number of footpaths, equestrian routes and cycle paths to community facilities and open countryside • % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last three years, a) public transport has got better or stayed the same; b) the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same
<p>12. Minimal pollution levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it clean up contaminated land? • Will it reduce air, water, groundwater, land, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution? • Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects? • Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution? • Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants? • Will it include measures and research to identify and reduce pollution? • Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accident (including diffuse pollution)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local street and environmental cleanliness • Number of air quality management areas • % of rivers with excellent or good quality water quality in the District • The number of water related pollution incidents recorded per annum • % of river length assessed as (a) good biological quality and (b) good chemical quality • Number of 'sites of potential concern', with respect to land contamination • Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation is necessary, as a percentage of all 'sites of potential concern' • % of pollution control improvements to existing installations completed on time

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
<p>13. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide appropriate long-term management of wildlife habitats? • Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees? • Will it create new environmental assets and restore 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 District's rivers to achieve good ecological status? • Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites? • Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of assessed area in favourable and unfavourable recovering condition within SSSI • Area of natural space within walking distance of people • Loss or damage to priority habitats • Number of Conservation Areas and the percentage with up to date character appraisals • % of river length assessed as (a) good biological quality and (b) good chemical quality • Loss of quantity and quality of SINCs • % increase or decrease in population of farm birds • Number of farms in the area participating in agri-environmental schemes • Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets
<p>14. A quality built environment that protects and enhances its historic assets and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities? • Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)? • Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains? • Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)? • Will it increase safety and security in buildings and developments? • Will it ensure that new developments provide essential services accessible without the use of a car and are accessible by public transport? • Will it ensure new design is well designed and appropriate to its setting? • Will it support local distinctiveness? • Will it take account of the geomorphology of land? • Will it encourage reuse of existing buildings? • Will it protect material historic assets? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new developments built on previously developed land (brownfield sites) • Number of Listed Buildings under each grade • Number and % of Listed Buildings at risk • Number of Listed Buildings demolished • Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Number and % of archaeological sites at risk • Number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens • Number and % of Historic Parks and Gardens at risk • Number of Conservation Areas • Number and % of Conservation Areas with appraisals

Objective	Commentary	Proposed Indicators
Community Strategy Theme: Strong Communities		
<p>15. Vibrant communities that participate in decision making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it safeguard and build social and community capital, capacity and confidence? • Will it increase community participation in activities and/or democratic process? • Where appropriate, will it devolve decision making to communities? • Will it support civic engagement? • Will it support personal and community networks? • Will it improve and increase community facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their area • % of residents who feel that the Council consults well on its decisions • % increase turnout at local elections • Priorities for improvement of the local area, as defined by local residents • % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last three years, community activities have got better or stayed the same
<p>16. Local needs met locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide direct support for local traders and suppliers through advice, information and training? • Will it support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services? • Will it ensure that essential services (e.g. employment, 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 links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources? • Will it support and encourage sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who feel that they have easy access to key services such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) childcare facilities b) hospitals • % increase in the number of bus passengers • % of population living within specific distances (e.g. 2km, 4km, etc) of key services (i.e. cash machines, Doctors, Post Office, etc.) • Quality and number of public transport routes and services to community facilities and the countryside • % of residents with access to broadband technology • Priorities for improvement of the local area, as defined by local residents • % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last three years, community activities have got better or stayed the same

8.0 **NEXT STEPS**

8.1 **Introduction**

This Scoping Report forms an update to the first stage of the SA of the Richmondshire LDF. The remaining steps of the SA (Stages B, C, D and E) will be undertaken for each DPD and SPD as they are developed. The remaining SA stages and associated steps of the development of DPDs and SPDs making up the Richmondshire LDF are detailed in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Next Steps in the Sustainability Appraisal

CLG Stage		Sustainability Appraisal Steps	Links to LDF Process
Stage B Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD / SPD objectives against the SA framework.	The results of the process will help to refine the DPD / SPD objectives.
	B2	Developing the DPD options and appraisal of these.	The results of the process will feed into the development of the DPD Preferred Options.
	B3 & B4	Predict and assess the significant effects of the DPD Preferred Options / Draft SPD.	Undertaken in conjunction with preparation of the DPD Preferred Options / Draft SPD. The DPD / SPD will then need to be revised in line with any findings.
	B5	Develop measures to mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.	Undertaken in conjunction with preparation of the DPD Preferred Options / Draft SPD. The DPD / SPD will then need to be revised in line with any findings.
	B6	Develop recommendations for monitoring. Draft indicators have been developed at the scoping stage.	
	Stage C Preparing the Sustainability Report	C1	Produce the Sustainability Report.
Stage D Consulting on the DPD Preferred Options / SPD and the Sustainability Report	D1	Consultation on the Sustainability Report.	Undertaken at the same time as formal consultation on the DPD Preferred Options / Draft SPD.
	D2	Appraise any significant changes to the DPD / SPD.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the DPD / SPD.
	D3	Produce a consultation statement to accompany the DPD / SPD outlining how the findings of the SA and responses to consultation have been taken into account.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the DPD / SPD.

CLG Stage		Sustainability Appraisal Steps	Links to LDF Process
Stage E Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD / SPD	E1 & E2	Undertake monitoring of significant effects arising from the DPD / SPD and respond to adverse effects.	Undertaken after the DPD / SPD has been adopted.

8.2 Proposed Methodology for Sustainability Appraisal

8.2.1 Objectives Compatibility Test

The objectives of the DPD / SPD will be tested against the SA objectives. The results of this process will be illustrated in a matrix format showing where objectives are compatible/incompatible together with a brief commentary, as shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Example Compatibility Matrix

SA Objectives	Core Strategy Objectives		
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3
Objective 1	✓✓	✓	~
Objective 2	✓	~	✓
Objective 3	✓	✗	✗✗

8.2.2 Issues and Options Appraisal

Where Issues and Options are produced, these will be appraised against the SA objectives.





For each option it will be determined whether there will be a move towards or away from achievement of each objective. In some cases the options will have no influence on an objective or it will depend on how it is implemented as to whether it is moving towards or away from achievement of an objective. If positive effects are identified changes to the options or mitigation measures will be recommended to maximise these effects. If adverse effects are identified changes to the options or mitigation measures will be recommended to reduce these effects.

SA of the options will be presented in a table format, as shown in Table 8.3. The table will use a simple key (as shown in Table 8.4) to show whether the options will contribute to sustainability as per the following example. Commentary on how the conclusions have been reached will be provided along with details of how the options could be altered.

Table 8.3 Example Options Appraisal Table

SA Objectives	Topic					
	Option A		Option B		Option C	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
To increase the use of brownfield land and minimise use of greenfield land.	↑	Encourages development of brownfield sites.	↕	Involves both brownfield and greenfield site development.	↔	
To protect and enhance wildlife habitats.	↕	Depends upon the biodiversity of the individual sites.	↓	One site for development forms part of a wildlife corridor and this will become fragmented if development goes ahead.	↑	Encourages habitat creation.

Table 8.4 Example Options Appraisal Table Key

	Option moving towards achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Depends on how option will be implemented
	Option moving away from achievement of Sustainability Appraisal objective
	Neutral: no relationship with Sustainability Appraisal objective

8.2.3 DPD Preferred Options / SPD Appraisal

The SA objectives will provide a basis for the sustainability of the DPD Preferred Options / SPD to be assessed. It will be determined whether the proposals set out in the document will move towards or away from achievement of each SA objective.

The effects will be qualified in terms of their nature, duration, magnitude and geographical scale. Effects may be of the following nature:

- Adverse or beneficial.
- Direct or indirect.

Effects may be of the following duration:

- Temporary or permanent.
- Short or long term.

Effects may be of the following geographical scale:

- Immediate.
- Local.
- District.
- Regional.
- National.
- International.

Effects will be further qualified in terms of their likelihood and the magnitude of changes in the baseline conditions. Following the prediction of effects an assessment of their significance will be undertaken. This will involve consideration of the factors described above (nature, duration, magnitude, likelihood and geographical scale). As advised in SA Guidance (ODPM, 2005i) significance will be determined based on the individual merits of each case, as effects which are significant in one situation may not necessarily be significant in another.

In some cases plan measures may have no influence on an objective or it may depend on how the Preferred Options are implemented as to whether they are moving towards or away from achievement of an objective. If positive effects are identified changes to the plan measures will be recommended to ensure they are maximised. If adverse effects are identified mitigation measures will be recommended.

SA of the DPD Preferred Options / SPD will be presented in a table format, as shown in Table 8.5. A simple key will be used to show whether the plan measures will contribute to sustainable development, as shown in Table 8.6. Commentary on how the conclusions have been reached will be provided along with details of how the DPD / SPD could be altered.

Table 8.5 Example Appraisal Table

SA Objectives	Effect	Duration	Geographical Scale	Description	Mitigation
1		Permanent Long Term	District	The development of affordable housing would help to address the shortfall of affordable housing in the area.	Ensure all new housing achieves a Code for Sustainable Homes rating of Level 3 or higher.
2		Permanent Long Term	Local	Landscaping proposed as part of the housing development scheme may provide suitable habitat for Local Biodiversity Action Species.	Ensure consultation is undertaken with a suitably qualified ecologist to determine how best to protect and enhance biodiversity.
3		Temporary Short Term	Immediate	Construction in the vicinity of the river may result in a pollution incident.	Follow Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines.
4		Permanent Long Term	National	The development of the leisure centre will result in the loss of several Listed Buildings located within the proposed development area.	Ensure consultation is undertaken with the relevant historic environment bodies to determine the potential impact of development upon historic assets and ensure the implementation of appropriate mitigation where necessary.

Table 8.6 Example Appraisal Table Key

Significance of Effects			
Direct Effects		Indirect Effects	
	Major beneficial		Major beneficial
	Minor beneficial		Minor beneficial
	Potentially beneficial		Potentially beneficial
	Potentially adverse		Potentially adverse
	Minor adverse		Minor adverse
	Major adverse		Major adverse
	Potentially beneficial or adverse		
	No significant effect		

8.2.4 Sustainability Appraisal Report

The above steps will culminate in the production of a SA Report, including a Non Technical Summary presenting the findings of the above tasks in a manner that can be used for stakeholder and public consultation. The SA Report will be published for consultation alongside the DPD Preferred Options / Draft SPD.

9.0 **GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS**

9.1 **Glossary**

Appropriate Assessment	Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a European Site as required by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.
Baseline	A description of the present and future state of an area, in the absence of any plan, including social, economic and environmental parameters.
Biodiversity	The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the natural communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur.
BREAAM	A method of reviewing and improving the environmental performance of buildings.
Brownfield Land	Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed-surface infrastructure.
Climate Change	Long term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of the Earth's climate. Often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.
Compatibility Matrix	A means of comparing two sets of objectives in order to determine whether or not they are compatible with one another.
Contaminated Land	Any land which appears to the Local Authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition by reason of substances in, or under the land, that (a) significant harm is being caused or there is significant possibility of such harm being caused (b) pollution of controlled waters is being or is likely to be caused.
Core Strategy	A Development Plan Document (DPD) setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area.
Communities and Local Government	CLG is the successor department to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). It is an expanded department with a powerful new remit to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government.
Development Plan Document	Statutory spatial planning documents that form part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for a local authority area. They can include a Core Strategy, Area Action Plans (AAP) and other development plan documents, such as generic development control policies.

English Heritage	The Government body with responsibility for all aspects of protecting and promoting the historic environment.
Environment Agency	The leading public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales.
Environmental Report	The report required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme.
Floodplain	Generally low lying areas adjacent to a watercourse, tidal lengths of a river or the sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.
Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
Greenfield Land	Land (or a defined site) usually farmland, that has not been previously developed.
Groundwater	Water that is contained within underground rocks.
Habitat	The place in which a species of animal or plant lives, providing a particular set of environmental conditions. Used in a wider sense to refer to major assemblages or communities of plants and animals found together.
Habitats Directive	A European Union (EU) Directive which seeks to ensure the conservation or restoration of habitats.
Historic Parks and Gardens	A park or garden designated by English Heritage to be of special historic interest.
Indicator	A measure of variables over time, often used to measure achievement of objectives.
Indices of Deprivation	Measures of deprivation produced by CLG to identify areas of social and economic deprivation in England. They provide measurements of deprivation for Super Output Areas (SOA) and local authority areas in England.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	An index made up from six indicators (income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing and geographical access to services). IMD can help identify areas for regeneration.
Indirect Effects	Effects that are not a direct result of the strategic action but occur away from the original impact and/or as a result of a complex pathway.
Infrastructure	Basic services necessary for development to take place, for example, roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.

Listed Building	A building or other structure officially designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance. A Listed Building may not be demolished, extended or altered without permission being granted by the local planning authority.
Local Development Document (LDD)	LDDs include DPDs (which form part of the statutory development plan) and SPDs (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	Sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the local development documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for a particular area.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	Sets out the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) programme for preparing Local Development Documents (LDDs).
Mitigation	Measures that can be taken to avoid, reduce or offset the significant adverse effects.
National Park	Statutory protected areas of land designated to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for public understanding and enjoyment of their special qualities. National Parks are designated by the Countryside Agency subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Natural England	The Government Agency established to conserve and enhance the natural environment, for its intrinsic value, the well being and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings.
Nature Conservation	The protection, management and enhancement of wildlife habitats, wild species, geological features and processes.
Nomis	A database that details up to date official market labour statistics from official sources.
Objective	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Until recently, a central department of Government responsible for policy on housing, planning, devolution, regional and local government and the fire service. Now renamed Communities and Local Government (CLG).
Plan	A set of co-ordinated and timed objectives for the implementation of a policy.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	Guidance issued by central government setting out its national land use policies for England on different

	areas of planning. These are gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS).
Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	Statements issued by central government setting out its national land use policies for England on different areas of planning. These are gradually replacing the existing PPG in order to bring greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.
Policy	The inspiration and guidance for action, setting a framework for subsequent plans and programmes.
Programmes	A proposed set of linked projects or a series of similar or related projects proposed within a particular area.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the development plan for LPAs.
Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF)	A strategy setting out the key sustainable development objectives for a region. It is designed to be used as a high level reference point for the development, appraisal and review of all strategies in that region.
Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	A monument scheduled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a SA/SEA, including the sustainability effects and options which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the Report.
Significant Effects	Effects which are significant in the context of the plan. Significance of an effect is determined by considering nature, duration, magnitude and geographical scale) will be considered in order to determine significance. As advised in the SA Guidance (ODPM, 2005) significance is determined based on the individual merits of each case, as effects which are significant in one situation may not necessarily be significant in another.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	The finest sites for wildlife and natural features in England. They support many characteristic rare and endangered species or habitats and are protected under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.
Special Area of Conservation	A site designated under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species. Part of the Natura 2000 Network.
Special Protection Area	A site designated under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, to protect

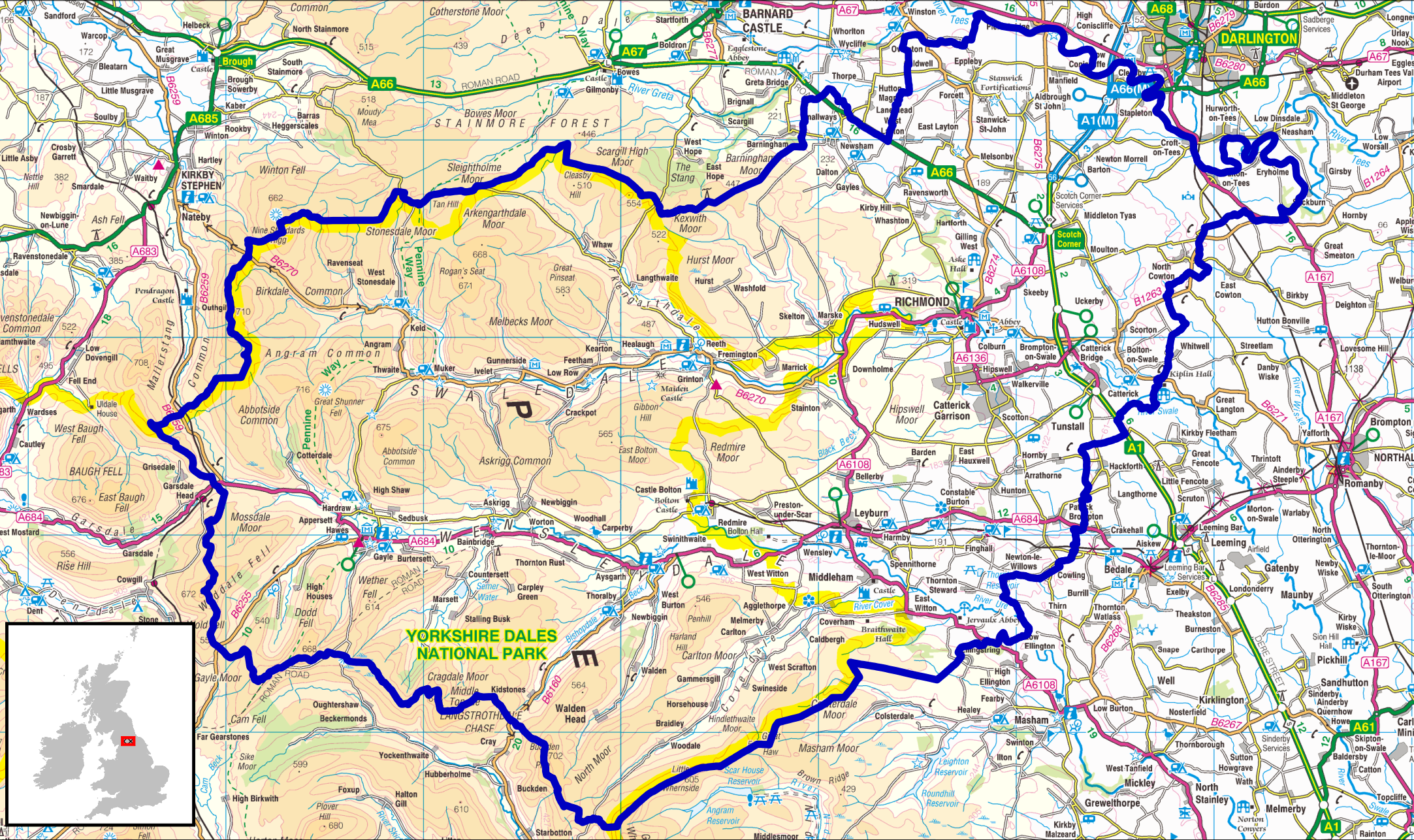
	naturally occurring birds in the wild state. Part of the Natura 2000 Network.
Stakeholder	An individual, group or organisation with an interest in a plan, policy or programme.
Statement of Community Involvement	A statement setting out the consultation procedures for a Local Planning Authority.
Statutory Consultation Bodies	Consultation bodies who must be consulted in the SEA/SA process. The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England (formerly known as the Countryside Agency, English Nature and Rural Development Service).
Strategic Environmental Assessment	A method or procedure of predicting the effects on the environment of a plan, with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision making.
SEA Directive	European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”.
Standard Assessment Procedure	The methodology adopted by the UK government for calculation of the energy performance of buildings. It is used to demonstrate compliance with building regulations for dwellings - Part L (England and Wales), Section 6 (Scotland) and Part F (Northern Ireland) - and to provide energy ratings for dwellings.
Super Output Areas	Small areas within electoral wards used for statistical comparison of census data.
Supplementary Planning Document	Non statutory planning documents that provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in DPDs.
Sustainability Appraisal	A form of assessment that considers social, economic and environmental effects of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Documents (LDDs), and appraises them in relation to the aims of sustainable development.
Sustainable Development	A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
Target	Detailed, quantitative objectives that can be monitored.

9.2 Abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CIP	Community Investment Procedures
CLG	Communities and Local Government
CLR	Culture, Leisure and Recreation
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LTP	Local Transport Plan
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
OS	Ordnance Survey
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RDC	Richmondshire District Council
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RSDF	Regional Sustainable Development Framework
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
STEAM	Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TIC	Tourist Information Centre
WYGE	White Young Green Environmental

FIGURES

Richmondshire District Council



©Crown Copyright.
All rights reserved
(100018642) (2008).

Tel : +44 (0)1748 829100
Fax : +44 (0)1748 825071
E-mail: enquiries@richmondshire.gov.uk



Swale House
Frenchgate
Richmond
North Yorkshire
DL10 4JE

APPENDIX A
REPORT CONDITIONS

WHITE YOUNG GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

REPORT CONDITIONS

SCOPING REPORT

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE RICHMONDSHIRE LDF

RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Richmondshire District Council and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYGE. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYGE using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYGE by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYGE accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

February 2007

APPENDIX B
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REVIEW

Appendix B: Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Objectives

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
International Context		
Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)		
An international summit of world leaders and commitment to sustainable development.	<p>The key aims and objectives arising from the summit included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by air pollution. • Sustainable production and consumption. • Reducing rates of biodiversity loss. • Renewable energy and energy efficiency. • Water resource management and water efficiency. • Climate change and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. 	Ensure that the policies outlined in the plan support the aims and objectives that arose from the summit. Most of these aims and objectives have been incorporated into a number of European and UK strategies addressed later in this review.
Kyoto Protocol (1997)		
International treaty established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.	<p>The UK's commitment under the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.</p> <p>In addition the UK has a domestic commitment to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	Ensure the Local Development Framework (LDF) includes provisions to help contribute towards the achievement of Kyoto Protocol targets and combating the effects of climate change.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994)		
Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change through the limit and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>Under the Convention, Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices. • Launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries. • Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change 	Ensure that the policies of the LDF support the aims and objectives of this framework convention towards combating the effects of climate change.
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EC 'The Habitats Directive' (1992)		
Directive outlining requirements for the conservation of biodiversity and natural habitats, especially those of EU importance.	Member States must take all necessary measures to guarantee the conservation of habitats in Special Areas of Conservation, and to avoid their deterioration.	Ensure that LDF policies support the aims of this Directive. This Directive is enforced in national law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
National Context		
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits. • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. • Achieving a sustainable economy. • Promoting good governance. • Using sound science responsibly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production – Achieving more with less. This means not only looking at how goods and services are produced, but also the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle and building on people’s awareness of social and environmental concerns. This includes reducing the inefficient use of resources which are a drag on the economy, so helping boost business competitiveness and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. • Climate Change and Energy – We will seek to secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy, and in other activities that release these gases. At the same time we must prepare for the climate change that cannot now be avoided. • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement – We need a better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery where the environment is most degraded to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework. • Sustainable Communities – Our aim is to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This will involve working to give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them and working in partnership at the right level to get things done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to improve land resource efficiency by re-using vacant buildings / brownfield sites. • Opportunities to encourage less travel by car through the positioning of new developments. • Opportunities to improve energy efficiency of new developments. • Opportunities to enhance the environment. • Opportunities to help in the creation of sustainable communities.
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003)		
<p>The plan sets out a long term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing housing shortage; • Addressing low demand and abandonment; • Providing homes of a decent standard; • Increasing the liveability of all communities; and • Protecting the countryside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to improve land resource efficiency by re-using vacant buildings / brownfield sites. • Opportunities to encourage less travel by car through the location of new developments.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to improve energy efficiency of new developments. • Opportunities to help in the creation of sustainable communities.
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future. Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring brownfield sites and empty property back into use. • Take greater care of the urban environment. • Provide quality services and opportunities for all. • Seek to create and share economic prosperity. 	<p>Changes in urban areas to be driven forward through tough Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets. In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More jobs by 2004. • Reduced crime rates. • Improved education standards. • Improved public transport systems to encourage increased usage. • Better housing. • Better health services. • 60% of new housing on brownfield land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate. • Compare LDF targets with national figures, ensure policies encourage improved design.
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future (2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife. • Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. • Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services which are equitable in all circumstances. • Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical availability of key services in rural areas. • % of people in rural wards in low income bands • Qualifications of young people in rural areas. • Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas. • Proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes of at least an hourly bus service. • Employment activity rates in rural areas . • Proportions of market towns that are thriving, stable or declining. • New business start-ups and turnover of businesses. • Total income from farming and off-farm income. • Populations of farmland birds, conditions of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. • Rivers of good or fair quality. • Air quality. • Numbers of people using the countryside and the types of visit. 	<p>Develop policies that can facilitate vibrant rural communities with good access to local services. Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
National Air Quality Strategy (2007)		
This document sets out the Government's strategy for managing and improving air quality.	Sets out targets and objectives for the 8 main air pollutants to protect health. The pollutants covered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; particles (PM10); and sulphur dioxide. 	The Plan should include policies which address the air quality issues highlighted in this strategy.
'Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World' (2007)		
Strategy to ensure that transport systems decouple economic growth with carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of Gross Domestic Product growth. • Reducing transport's emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of avoiding dangerous climate change. • Contributing to better health and longer life-expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health. • Improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all. • Promoting greater equality of transport opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society. 	Ensure that the Plan where possible includes policies to decouple environmental harm from economic growth and its associated transport requirements.
Future of Transport White Paper (2004)		
Aims to provide a strategy for ensuring that transport adequately serves Britain's diverse needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; • the rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; • bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; • making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and • ports and airports providing improved international 	The Plan should ensure that the previous objectives are considered and applied

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	and domestic links.	
Transport 2010: The Ten Year Plan (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry. To reduce the impact of transport on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce road congestion by 2010. 10% increase in rail use by 2010. 10% increase in bus use by 2010. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and move towards a 20% reduction in CO² by 2010. Triple the number of cycling trips by 2010. Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010. 	Develop policies and proposals that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with focus on reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions.
Biodiversity Strategy for England 'Towards adaptation to climate change' (2007)		
Ensuring that British Biodiversity is enabled to adapt to the changes of climate change.	<p>The climate change adaptation workstream members have identified four key principles for adaptation to climate change, aimed at reducing vulnerability and managing for uncertainty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce direct impacts. Reduce indirect impacts. Increase resilience. Accommodate change. <p>These are generic principles and their practical implementation can be summarised as six measures for adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct management to reduce impacts. Promote dispersal of species. Increase available habitat. Promote conditions for natural ecosystem functioning Optimise sectoral responses to climate change for biodiversity. Continue to reduce pressures not linked to climate change. 	Ensure that the measures outlined in the document are incorporated into plan policy where appropriate.
Working with the Grain of Nature – Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)		
Sets out the Government's vision on biodiversity.	<p>The strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's 	<p>Relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to conserve and enhance levels of biodiversity and key habitats / species. Opportunities to implement effective water management strategies. Opportunities to protect and enhance habitats

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<p>Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. • Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. • Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. • Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>(e.g. woodland.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to enhance quality of life for residents. • Opportunities to promote sustainable communities. • Opportunities to increase the provision of urban green space. • Opportunities to enhance the townscape and built environment.
The UK Climate Change Programme (2006)		
<p>This programme sets out the Government's strategic approach to tackling climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve business' use of energy. • Stimulate investment and cut costs. • Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation. • Cut emissions from the transport sector. • Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector. • Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to reduce energy usage and promote energy efficiency. • Opportunities to reduce the use of the private car and promote use of public transport.
Our Energy Future – Meeting the energy challenge Energy White Paper (2007)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and • Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel. 	<p>The Government outlines four goals for energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. • Opportunity to utilise alternative, on-site energy supplies. • Opportunities to stimulate economic growth. • Opportunities to ensure access to a comfortable home for all residents. • Opportunities to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. • Opportunity to utilise alternative, on-site energy supplies. • Opportunities to stimulate economic growth. • Opportunities to ensure access to a

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
comfortable home for all residents.		
Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life. • Contributing to sustainable economic development. • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities. • Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources. • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	No specific targets or indicators.	The creation of sustainable communities should underpin the policy approach to the LDF.
Planning for Climate Change Supplement to PPS1 (CLG 2006)		
<p>The consultation document details the draft PPS - Planning and Climate Change which, when finalised, will supplement PPS1. Planning and Climate Change sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability. • In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions. • Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to improve energy efficiency of buildings and to incorporate renewable energy technologies, which could help reduce the impact of development upon climate change. • Opportunities to reduce energy consumption and resource use resulting from development. • Opportunities to contribute towards the development of a sustainable transport network, which reduces the need to travel by car.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion. • Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change. • Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change. • Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to reduce the current and future impacts of climate change through location, layout and design of development. • Opportunities to ensure development can adapt to, and mitigate the effects of climate change through tackling dispersal of development, promoting sustainable design and use of resources and by identifying areas and infrastructure vulnerable to change.
PPS 3 Housing (CLG 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to meet housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing. • Provide a greater choice and a better mix in size, type and location. • Provide sufficient housing land with priority to previously developed land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional planning bodies will need to take more account of affordability when determining how many new homes are needed in their area. • Local authorities will need to identify more appropriate sites for housing. Councils need to plan 15 years ahead, to ensure they have a rolling 5-year supply of sustainable and deliverable sites, in order to prevent much needed new homes being held up by unnecessary delays in the planning process. • Stronger emphasis on improving the quality of design of housing and neighbourhoods. PPS3 makes it clear that local authorities should turn down poor quality applications. • Stronger environmental standards. Developers and planning bodies will have to take account of the need to cut carbon emissions as well as wider environmental and sustainability considerations when siting and designing new homes. The forthcoming PPS on climate change and the new Code for Sustainable Homes will set out further details including plans to move towards zero carbon development. • New emphasis on family homes. For the first time the planning system will be required to consider the housing needs of children, including gardens, play 	

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<p>areas and green spaces. Local authorities will have more ability to promote mixed communities and to ensure larger homes are being developed alongside flats and smaller homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A continuing focus on brownfield land, retaining the national target that at least 60 per cent of new homes should be built on brownfield land. Local authorities will need to continue to prioritise brownfield land in their plans and will need to set their own local targets to reflect available sites and support the national target. They will also need to take stronger action to bring more brownfield land back into use, supported by the new National Brownfield Strategy led by English Partnerships. In response to the consultation we have also introduced new safeguards so that local authorities can ensure their brownfield approach is delivered, to support regeneration and to prevent developers concentrating only on greenfield sites. • More flexibility for local authorities to determine how and where new homes should be built in their area, alongside greater responsibility to ensure the homes are built. Local authorities will be able to set their own local standards for density (with a national indicative minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare) and for car parking. They will also be able to set separate targets for different kinds of brownfield land where appropriate, to give them more flexibility to shape new developments to meet the needs of their local area. • Stronger policies on affordable housing. The new definition of affordable housing will concentrate public funding and planning contributions on genuinely affordable housing. In addition local authorities will be able to require developer contributions to affordable housing on smaller sites where it is viable. • Stronger emphasis on rural affordable housing. Following the recommendations of the Affordable 	

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	Rural Housing Commission, local authorities and regional planning bodies will have to take greater account of affordability pressures in rural areas, and the need to sustain village life by providing additional housing that is sensitive to the area and the environment.	
PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DoE 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable for industrial/commercial development and is well served by infrastructure. • Ensure a variety of sites are available to meet different needs. • Seek to mix residential and industrial/commercial uses where appropriate. 	No specific targets or indicators	Develop policies and proposals that provide a framework to support different employment sectors/size of firms having regard for the need to reduce travel and to provide access by a genuine choice of modes of transport
PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the vitality and viability of town centres. • Planning for the growth of existing centres. • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment accessible to all. 	No specific targets or indicators	The LDF will need to include policies aimed at developing existing town centres that encourage the development of sustainable communities, by measures such as encouraging investment, enhancing consumer choice and through the promotion of social inclusion.
PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable patterns of development. • Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential. • Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas. • Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. 	No specific targets or indicators	The LDF will need to include policies aimed at creating a diverse rural economy, maintain local character and a high quality environment and to sustain, enhance and revitalise country towns and villages.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
PPG 8: Telecommunications (DTLR 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people have access to a wide range of choices as to who provides their telecommunications. • Ensure people have equitable access to the latest telecommunications technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people have access to a wide range of choices as to who provides their telecommunications • Ensure people have equitable access to the latest telecommunications technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people have access to a wide range of choices as to who provides their telecommunications • Ensure people have equitable access to the latest telecommunications technologies
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2006)		
<p>Gives guidance on how the Government's policies for the conservation of our natural heritage are to be reflected in land use planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. • Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment. • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources. • Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. • Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted. • The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies and land allocations need to have regard for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. • Biodiversity needs to be integrated with other considerations when making decisions on land uses • Opportunities to sustain and enhance biodiversity and geological resources. • Opportunities to incorporate existing biodiversity and geological features into design of new development. • Opportunities to avoid causing harm to biodiversity or geological resources arising from new development.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
PPS 10: Planning and Waste Management (ODPM 2005)		
<p>PPS10 sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. This replaces PPG Note 10: Planning and Waste Management (published 1999).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets; • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<p>Identify on proposals maps safeguarding areas and waste allocations adopted in a DPD produced by NYCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to ensure provision of accessible waste management, composting and recycling facilities into development design; • Opportunities to encourage business development and economic growth. • Opportunities to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM 2004)		
LDFs must be in conformity with RSS.	No specific targets or indicators.	Need to ensure that the LDF conforms with Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy.
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (ODPM 2004)		
<p>Key aims of the new system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances. • Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement. • Carrying out sustainability appraisal. • LDDs to be soundly based in terms of their content and process of production. 	<p>Key milestones to be identified in LDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencement of preparation of DPDs • Continuous process of consultation • Submission of DPD • Pre-examination meeting • Commencement of examination • Adoption of the DPD 	<p>Identify key milestones in LDS.</p> <p><i>Please note changes may be proposed in 2007 with regards to streamlining of LDF system. This may mean use of one options system and streamlining of consultation process.</i></p>
PPG 13: Transport (2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and moving freight. • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. • Reducing the need to travel especially by car. 	No specific targets or indicators.	Need to develop policies to manage the pattern of growth to make the fullest use of public transport. Need to secure the effective integration of plan policies with transport issues.
PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land (DOE 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the reclamation and use of unstable land. • Identify the possible physical constraints on land development. • Minimise the risks and effects of land instability. 	No specific targets or indicators.	Need to identify areas of land instability and develop a policy approach that minimises the risk to potential future development.
PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (DOE 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. • Reconcile the need for economic growth with need to protect historic and natural environment. • Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change. • Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration. 	No specific targets or indicators.	Develop a policy framework to facilitate the protection of the historic environment and seek to increase its contribution to local amenity.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning (DOE 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite non-renewable resource. Provide effective protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. 	No specific targets or indicators.	Need to provide policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The areas and sites to which the policies apply should be defined on the proposals map.
PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing open space, sports, recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements. <p>New facilities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility through a variety of transport modes. Improve quality of the public realm through good design. Provide open space in commercial/industrial areas, using brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites. 	No specific targets or indicators.	Provide a policy framework to facilitate the provision and retention of public open space.
PPG 21: Tourism (DOE 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and encourage development and improvement in tourism provision. Consider opportunities to utilise tourism as an element of regeneration. 	No specific targets or indicators.	Provide a policy framework for both existing and future tourism provision and the relationship to other social, economic and environmental objectives.
PPS 22: Renewable Energy (DOE 2004) and Companion Guide		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy development should be capable of being accommodated in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. Promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources. Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects and seek to promote knowledge of and greater acceptance by the public of prospective renewable energy developments that are appropriately located. 	<p>Contains the following two nation-wide targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010. Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. 	There will need to be consideration of the extent to which the District can contribute to energy generation from renewable sources.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take a strategic approach to the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive developments. Facilitate the development on and remediation of existing contaminated land. 	No specific targets and indicators.	Consideration should be given to providing a strategic policy approach in the Core Strategy.
PPG 24: Planning and Noise (DOE 1994)		
Provide for the separation of noise-sensitive developments from major sources of noise (existing or programmed).	Contains noise level recommendations but no specific targets or indicators.	
PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk (DCLG 2005)		
Sets out the Government's planning policies with regards land use planning and flood risk.	<p>Appraising risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas. Preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans. <p>Managing risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change. Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding. <p>Reducing risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to ensure the location of development outside of the floodplain. Opportunities to incorporate flood protection measures including sustainable drainage systems, which control the water as near to its source as possible. Opportunities to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding. Opportunities to undertake a flood risk assessment to establish whether the development will increase flood risk, and to ensure that effective measures are proposed to deal with potential effects and risks. Opportunities to safeguard land from development that may be required for current and future flood management. Opportunities to reduce potential flood risk to and from development through location, layout and design. Opportunities for the inclusion of green infrastructure which could help to reduce flood risk.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design. Incorporating sustainable drainage systems. Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and sustainable drainage systems; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences. 	
Roads Circular 04/2001 (2001)		
National policy for maintaining the safe and efficient operation of the trunk road network in development control.	No specific targets or indicators.	Due consideration should be given to the requirements of this document , particularly where developments might have material impact on the operation of the trunk and motorway network
Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies. The full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised. The historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage. The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. The historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	No specific targets or actions.	Need to provide policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of the historic environment.
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper (2007)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a unified approach to the historic environment. Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement. Supporting sustainable communities by 	No specific targets or actions that will affect Sustainability Appraisal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merged Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments regimes Removal of need for conservation area consent Requirement for planning permission for

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
<p>putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</p>		<p>demolition and part demolition of buildings in Conservation Areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a new system of cultural asset management in the marine environment.
<p>Regional Context</p>		
<p>Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly 2007)</p>		
<p>The following objectives will need to be achieved by the RSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long-term trend of population and investment dispersal away from the Regional and Sub Regional Cities and Towns has been reversed. • Cities and towns have been transformed and are attractive, cohesive and safe places where people want to live, work, invest and spend time in. • Principal Towns are fulfilling their role as focal points for rural communities. • Urban and rural economies are more diverse and competitive, creating more and better jobs. • Inequalities have been reduced, the health and well being of the population has improved, and currently excluded communities and areas requiring regeneration have benefited from development and investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population levels. • Population structure. • Migration. • Economic growth (GVA). • Urban renaissance. • House prices. • Rural renaissance. • Housing affordability. • Access to facilities. • Regional productivity. • Location of job growth. • Sectoral change. • Education & skill levels. • Business start ups. • Unemployment. • Income levels. • Index of sustainable economic • Well-being. • Basic skills. • Workforce skills & training. • Culture. • Health. • Deprivation. • Crime. 	<p>The LDF needs to be in conformity with the RSS.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward 2006-2016)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Businesses that last – because higher levels of enterprise are so important • Competitive Businesses – making indigenous businesses more productive because they innovate and invest • Skilled People benefiting business – with talents that employers value and which offer due reward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good environment/less pollution- cut greenhouse gases by 20-25% • Halve above average deprivation levels • Increase GDP faster than competitors • Raise Employment rate to 78-89% and 150 to 200,000 extra jobs. • 25-30% raise in GVA/Worker productivity. • 80% with NVQ 2 + with 45% NVQ 4 or higher 	The plan should reflect the general aims of the Regional Economic Strategy
Regional Housing Strategy (Regional Assembly 2005-2021)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To influence regional, sub-regional and local strategies across a range of housing priorities such as delivery of affordable housing, energy efficiency, fuel poverty, sustainable design and construction, and fair access to housing policies. • To set out regional housing priorities to steer the use of the accompanying regional investment strategy and its single housing pot. • To steer wider investment towards integrated housing, economic and social activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close by a third the gap between the level of vacancies and house values in pathfinder areas and West Yorkshire low demand areas compared to the regional average. • Achieve population stability in the main urban areas. • Achieve an overall regional vacancy rate of between 2.5 and 3.5% and sustain it within this threshold thereafter • Deliver 360 affordable homes in rural areas-50% of which to be in settlements with a population of less than 3000 • Ensure all social housing tenants live in decent homes by 2010 as a minimum and continue to do so thereafter. • Increase the proportion of vulnerable private sector households living in decent homes to at least 70% by 2010 	Housing allocations should reflect the guidance set out in this strategy.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End all fuel poverty by 2016 including increasing average home energy rating across all homes to SAP65 by 2016 including reducing the percentage of homes with a Sap rating of less than 30 to below 1% in social housing and 2% or less in private sector housing. • The number of homelessness acceptances across the region to be reduced by at least 30% by 2010 from the quarter 3, 2004 level. • Continue to ensure that no families with children are placed in B&B accommodation for longer than 6 weeks. 	
Northern Way Growth Strategy (2004)		
<p>Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world class economy with a superb quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in the city regions of the North to make them more attractive places to live, work and visit. • Supporting the creation of more indigenous businesses and attracting more entrepreneurs to the North. • Ensuring that the North's companies can compete effectively in global markets. • Creating a skilled workforce and reduce the number of people out of work. • Improving road, rail, air and sea transport. 	<p>Need to ensure that progress on the Northern Way is taken into account in the LDF processed.</p>
Regional Waste Strategy (Regional Assembly 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy. • Reduce waste production and increase reuse, recycling and composting. • Manage residual waste in the most sustainable manner. • Provide technical support and advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/2009. • Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting biodegradable municipal waste from landfill. 	<p>Consider the requirements for increased recycling in terms of accommodating any physical requirements in new development.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM 2003)		
Focus is on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing. • Planning. • Transport. • Tackling deprivation and renewing communities. • Economic growth and skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase from 50% to 60% of new housing on brownfield land. • Increase the use of empty homes. • Unlock the employment potential of brownfield land. • Lower the housing affordability barrier. • Ensure the demand for new housing is met. • Increase the provision of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of local people. • Reduce the fear of crime. • Encourage economic growth, business creation and success and skills. • All homes to meet the decent homes standards. 	Compare targets set out in the LDF with those in the Sustainable Communities Plan where the issue is relevant to the District.
Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy (Yorkshire and Humber Regional Environmental Forum 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build knowledge and understanding. • Conserving environmental resources. • Managing environmental change. • Making community connections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River quality. • Household waste arising. • % of housing developed on previously used land. • Industrial property – rental costs. • Total motor vehicle km travelled. • % of journeys to work by foot/cycling/public transport. • Average time taken to travel to work (mins). • Mean traffic speed (kph). • Natural environment – % of England's area of National Parks. 	Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate.
Advancing Together: Towards a sustainable region (Regional Assembly 2003)		
Sets out 15 sustainability aims that forms the basis of the region's sustainability appraisal for RSS. <i>This may be due to change under the new Integrated Regional Framework (IRF).</i>	Sets out a range of indicators that will be considered in Richmondshire's sustainability appraisal.	Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate.
Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly 2003)		
The regions strategy for integrating sustainability into regional strategies and plans. It includes 15 sustainability aims that provide the basis of the region's sustainability appraisal and the appraisal to be used with RSS.	The Regional Sustainable Development Framework shares most of its indicators with Advancing Together but has some additional ones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed buildings. • Area of woodland cover. 	RSDF aims, indicators and objectives should be considered in the LDF process.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
<i>This may be due to change under the new IRF.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average energy efficiency of housing stock. • Housing quality. 	
Yorkshire and Humber Sub-Regional Renewable Energy Assessment and Targets Study (prepared by Future Energy Solutions and Gillespies, 2004)		
This study identified potential renewable energy targets at a regional, sub regional and Local Authority level to 2010 and 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting out targets of 674 megawatts (MW) by 2010 and 1850 MW by 2021. 	Ensure that requirements of energy assessment are considered in planning for renewables.
Regional Cultural Strategy (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly 2001)		
<p>The strategy has the following aspirations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the region leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life with a strong sense of community and healthy lifestyle. • Culture and creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving regional economy. • All barriers to participation in the region's culture are removed – whether due to geography, education, background, ability or income. • The distinctive, diverse, world-class culture of Yorkshire and the Humber holds its rightful place in Britain, Europe and the world. • Local, regional, national and European resources are maximised to provide excellent, accessible, well-used cultural services and facilities. 	<p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting business growth. • Training and professional development. • Education and lifelong learning. 	Integrate aspirations, priorities and sustainability objectives into LDF.
Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy Consultation Document (2007)		
To produce a Strategy that will help integrate biodiversity into regional and local policies, programmes and processes and as a means of promoting a coherent approach to biodiversity action in the Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard and enhance the existing biodiversity resource that helps to provide the Yorkshire and Humber Region with its unique character • To embed biodiversity within all sectors of the Region to ensure that all strategic plans and policies give full consideration to the threats and opportunities for biodiversity. • To promote the economic, social and environmental values of biodiversity and thus ensure that its role in sustainable development is fully appreciated. • To restore and create habitats for biodiversity to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity across 	Ensure that the LDF gives full consideration to the threats and opportunities for biodiversity, taking into account the key actions proposed in relation to climate change, economy, housing, transport, tourism and water.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<p>the region and create an important biodiversity network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise public awareness and understanding of biodiversity, and promote its multi-functional value for wildlife and people. • To promote the role of biodiversity and maximise its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation; by increasing habitat creation, restoration and ecological connectivity to improve the region's resilience to climate change. 	
County Context		
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (North Yorkshire County Council 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit traffic growth. • Minimise the adverse impact of traffic on the environment. • Promote social equality by providing genuine choices of travel mode. • Reduce the number and severity of casualties arising from road accidents. • Provide a quality public transport system. • Facilitate opportunities for economic regeneration, growth and the sustainable movement of goods. 	<p>Increase by 10% the total annual distance covered by buses.</p>	<p>Consider the implications of the local transport plan for Richmondshire.</p>
Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options (North Yorkshire County Council 2007)		
<p>To set out an overall spatial policy approach for waste development, providing a locally distinctive and relevant context for the preparation of other documents within the Waste Development Framework.</p>	<p>The vision for the Waste Core Strategy is to ensure that over the period to 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of waste produced in North Yorkshire by residents, visitors, businesses and developers is reduced or managed in line with agreed targets. • the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership area is one of the best performing areas in the country in relation to the amount of household waste generated per head of population. • the York and North Yorkshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy is implemented to ensure the sustainable management of municipal waste. • the amount of waste landfilled is reduced in line with agreed targets. 	<p>The LDF should consider the implications of the proposed waste management activities for the county. In addition, the LDF should develop policies which support waste minimisation through sustainable building practices.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the value of waste as a resource is recognised and everyone is playing their part in ensuring that the management of waste within North Yorkshire is moved further up the waste hierarchy. • residents, businesses, waste management and waste collection authorities in North Yorkshire will be able to access an effective network of waste management facilities which move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. • new or expanded large scale facilities, to meet sub-regional or multidistrict scale requirements, are located along the A1 corridor identified in the key diagram. • new or expanded smaller scale or specialist facilities are well located in relation to the transport network, Principal Service Centres and sources of waste arisings. • in achieving the above, the distinctive natural and historic environment of North Yorkshire, along with the quality of life of those who live and visit here, is protected. <p>Strategic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste requiring management. • Conserve and enhance natural resources. • Encourage sustainable methods of waste management and disposal. • Secure a high quality, effective and integrated network of facilities to deal with waste. • Conserve & enhance the distinctive natural and built environment of North Yorkshire. • Limit the potential adverse impacts of waste management on local amenity. • Encourage a waste management network which addresses sustainable transport. • Operate within the guiding principles of sustainable development. • Ensure that efforts to meet regional climate change targets are made. 	

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
To provide the overarching framework and set out the key elements for minerals planning in North Yorkshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting rural communities and local amenity. • Ensuring an adequate and steady supply of minerals in accordance with national and regional guidelines. • Conserving and enhancing the environment. • Sustaining the contribution of the minerals industry to a strong and diverse rural economy. • Conserving and enhancing natural resources. • Operating within the guiding principles of sustainable development. 	The LDF should consider the implications of the proposed mineral extraction activities for the county. In order to assist with conserving natural resources the LDF should include policies requiring waste minimisation.
Local Context		
Richmondshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Richmondshire Biodiversity Steering Group 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate national guidance within the UK BAP at a local level. • Identify locally important habitats and species. • Develop local partnerships to help maintain and improve biodiversity and provide guidance on how to do this. • Raise local awareness of biodiversity and its importance. • Set up effective monitoring systems. 	A number of targets specific to each Habitat Action Plan and Species Action Plan.	Incorporate relevant targets and indicators into the Richmondshire LDF.
Richmondshire Sustainable Community Strategy (Richmondshire LSP 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Places. • Strong Neighbourhoods. • Healthy Lives. • Prosperous Communities. • Green Living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By adopting a sustainable approach to future growth that balances the economic, social and environmental needs of the District. • By maintaining a strong commitment to Richmondshire's economic and employment needs. • By channeling most future investment and growth towards a balanced programme of expansion at Catterick Garrison, including responding to its enhanced status as a 'super garrison'. This programme will make the Garrison a focal point for the district, with new homes, updated services, better leisure facilities and a new town centre to support both military and civilian growth, whilst ensuring this complements rather than competes with Richmond's role as a district service centre. • By continuing to encourage investment to support the roles of Richmond, Leyburn, Hawes and Reeth 	Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives in the Community Strategy. Incorporate the indicators into the monitoring process where possible.

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<p>as local service centres, safeguarding the level of services they offer and maintaining growth in ways that do not harm their important heritage, landscape and environmental value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By striving to support the sparsely populated parts of the district to secure, and where appropriate enhance, the vitality and viability of rural communities in sustainable ways through low level growth, diversification and enterprise to meet local needs, building on the area's inherent strengths and character. • By investing in better transport within key road corridors. • By respecting and using in a positive and sustainable way, the environmental assets of the District to underpin the rural economy, maintaining the quality of life for residents, and enhancing Richmondshire's advantage over competing areas. 	
Richmondshire Council Plan (Richmondshire District Council 2007)		
<p>2007 Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing recycling and waste minimization. • Affordable and local needs housing. • Economic development. 	<p>Best Value Performance Indicators and local indicators to measure performance.</p>	<p>Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the Council's priorities.</p>
Richmondshire Economic Development Strategy (2000-2003)		
<p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to create wealth which help build a robust and sustainable economy in the district which will benefit all communities and citizens. • Actions to consolidate and retain key services in the IDP area and make them accessible to all. • Actions which conserve local and long term environment quality. 	<p>A selection of indicators includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of employment land. • Development of existing buildings. • Improved access to ICT. • Development of green tourism. • Improve transport infrastructure. 	<p>Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Economic Strategy. Incorporate targets into the LDF where appropriate.</p>
Richmondshire Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste produced in all sectors of the community and in businesses, and promote the re-use and recycling of 	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More recycling facilities and information on how to minimise waste. 	<p>Incorporate targets and objectives into LDF and spatial delivery where appropriate.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
<p>products and materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the re-use of buildings and the use of brownfield land, in preference to the use of greenfield sites. • Improve environmental quality in the district by maintaining and improving air and water quality standards, and targeting key areas for litter and fly tipping. • Ensure that the conservation and enhancement of wildlife, habitats, landscapes and the historic environment are considered within all developments. • Encourage the use of alternative means of transport for visitors and local residents. • Actively minimise the use of energy, water and natural resources by ensuring they are used efficiently. • Actively promote the use of clean and efficient forms of energy supply. • Develop and grow a diverse, sustainable local economy. • Protect and actively promote the district's unique cultural heritage through tourism and understanding and enjoyment of the special assets of the area. • Ensure that the conservation and enhancement of wildlife, habitats and the historic environment are considered within all developments. • Raise awareness and understanding in all sectors about sustainable development – through education and training. • Improve everyone's access to skills, knowledge and promote local jobs. • Promote the benefits of sustainability to local business practices. • Encourage local firms to access and supply local, regional and international markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better transport links. • To protect our plants and animals (biodiversity). • To maximise on our environment by marketing Richmondshire as a good place to live, work and visit. • Everyone to have access to a wide range of job opportunities that meet their aspirations. • Everyone to have access to good quality education, training and skills development throughout their lives, regardless of where they live. • All children and young people to get a good start in life. • Everyone to feel safe. • Everyone to be free from domestic abuse. • Long lasting solutions to anti-social behaviour. • Everyone to be as healthy as possible. • All children and young people to have a good start in life and, to help them achieve their full potential. • To have services delivered locally. • To have access to a number of services in the same location. • To have services delivered in ways that are convenient to you. • A Local Strategic Partnership which is open, inclusive and responsive to your needs. • To be listened to and see real change occur. • Everyone to have the opportunity to be involved in decisions that affect them. • To be better informed and supported. 	

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
Richmondshire Tourism Strategy (2003)		
<p>Three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing the environment. • Support local communities and their culture. • Benefit the economy of tourism destinations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for sustainable levels of market growth. • Invest in training to increase standards of service. • Encourage tourism businesses and visitors to purchase local goods and services. • Manage the impacts of seasonality by spreading tourism more evenly. • Increase tourism's contribution to the upkeep of the environment. 	<p>Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Tourism Strategy to reflect the importance of tourism to the district's economy.</p>
Richmondshire Cultural Strategy (2003)		
<p>Main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a strategic overview of what was recognised as a diverse and vibrant sector of local government activity. • Identify 'cross-cutting' potential; raise the profile of cultural services; and contribute to the debate about the impact on other priorities. 	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a sustainable environment that will attract more culturally based businesses to relocate to the area. • identify opportunities for and secure inward investment. • in partnership with the area's key cultural organisations develop and implement an integrated and sustainable cultural tourism strategy. 	<p>Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Cultural Strategy.</p>
Richmondshire Joint Employment Land Review (January 2007)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Land Review seeks to understand how potential future employment patterns will impact on the demand for and supply of, employment land. It seeks to provide the evidence for the Local Planning Authority to manage their employment land portfolio through policies and allocations in the suite of documents that comprise the LDF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not define targets but seeks to define existing and future opportunities for employment land. 	<p>Any future plan must have as its evidence base and employment land review, so that other allocation documents can be produced as sound.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
Catterick Garrison Housing Market Assessment (December 2007)		
<p>The purpose of this report is to summarise research carried out by David Cumberland Housing Regeneration Ltd (DCHR) into the likely impact on local housing markets of the proposed growth and development of Catterick Garrison in Richmondshire, North Yorkshire and beyond.</p>	<p><i>Key Messages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of Catterick Garrison represents a massive opportunity for everyone including local communities, councils and the Ministry of Defence (MoD). • Homelessness is a key issue for the Council; Richmondshire has a disproportionately high level of homelessness activity, which is associated with the presence of the Garrison. • The evidence overall indicates that 100% self-containment is not the case at present, and there is no reason to believe that it will be so in the future. There is a significant level of interaction between military personnel and the open housing market; with many people finding an owner occupied housing solution off-site in the open market. • The research demonstrates that growth does impact on wider housing markets, and the potential extent of these housing market areas is highlighted. The geographical extent of impact is potentially large, covering a 50 mile radius from the Garrison Area. Planned growth will impact upon housing markets, and in particular, will generate additional demand for homes within the £100,000 to £200,000 price bracket. • Lack of certainty over medium to long-term plans (post 2009) could lead to a lack of infrastructure e.g. land supply, schools, roads and utilities. <p><i>Areas of risk:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of non-self containment in terms of increased affordability pressures within local markets. • Not sufficient infrastructure (roads, schools etc.) developed due to uncertainty of plans • Use of open market sites to deliver SFA where shortfalls arise. In particular, known shortfall in capacity at Allenbrooke will lead to additional 	<p>The Catterick Garrison Housing Market assessment takes into account the growth of Catterick Garrison and the LDF should make provisions to cope with this growth wherever possible.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<p>pressure on supply from sites across Ripon, Northallerton, Thirsk and surrounding areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Long Term Development Plan identifies capacity for a greater level of growth than that assumed by RSS. • There is a general lack of awareness at a sub regional, Regional and inter-Regional level concerning the potential implications of the planned growth at Catterick Garrison and it is not being sufficiently reflected in LDFs of relevant authorities. • No growth or delayed growth. <p><i>Monitoring will need to focus on key factors such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of population change. • Migration patterns. • The level of private sector acquisitions across local authority areas (primarily Richmondshire, Hambleton and Harrogate). • Homelessness applications. 	
Catterick Garrison Long Term Development Plan (2006)		
<p>The Long Term Development Plan assesses the capacity and puts forward a strategic long term vision for the sustainable development of Catterick Garrison over the next 15-20 years, in accordance with Government Policies, to meet military and wider community needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for town of 25,000 over next 20 years or so. • Make provision for one full Mechanized Brigade and one Logistics Brigade together with some support and lodger units . • Plan for additional capacity for military expansion to be provided on Western Military Development Area (West of Plumer Road) and Southern Military Development Area (Loos Road / Somme Barracks area). • Make provision for around 2,500 additional housing units comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,500 for military families; and ○ 1,000 to meet wider requirements of Richmondshire District and impacts of military growth (about 50 per annum). • Expand town centre to provide greater range of shopping and leisure facilities – to include a new Sports and Leisure Centre. 	<p>Ensure that the LDF responds to the continuing needs of Catterick Garrisons Military requirements.</p>

Key Aims	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure through planning agreements that appropriate levels of financial contributions are set aside for investment in community facilities, recreation and public transport. • Safeguard and enhance important woodland, recreation and other open space areas for the benefit of the whole community. • Retain buildings of local historic and architectural interest where alternative uses can be found and where they do not become a maintenance liability. • Focus new development on Previously Developed Land. • Invest in the town's infrastructure in line with its growth. 	
Richmondshire Integrated Waste Management Strategy (2005-2018)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the amount of waste produced, including household, commercial and the Council's own waste. • Maximise the amount of waste reused, recycled, composted or recovered, including the Council's own waste. • Effect the collection of and promote awareness for the safe disposal of difficult waste streams. • Improve local environmental quality by keeping our streets and public space safe and clean. • Increase awareness of and participation in reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a reduction of 10% in the amount of waste produced per household by 2017/2018 from the 2004 baseline. • To achieve minimum recycling rates of 33% by 2010/11 and 38% beyond 2015. • To have an alternate weekly recycling and waste collection services to 100% of the district, where practicable, by end 2010/11. • To promote options for recycling to the business community by end 2007/2008. 	<p>The plan should ensure that the waste hierarchy is adhered to wherever possible and that Waste Management Plans are in place where decided by the Local Planning Authority.</p>

APPENDIX C
UPDATED BASELINE INFORMATION

Appendix C: Updated Baseline Information

Key:

Indicator is significantly below (or above) national average and / or previous District figures: not a key sustainability issue
Indicator is slightly above/below national average and / or previous District figures: potential sustainability issue
Indicator is significantly above (or below) national average and / or previous District figures: key sustainability issue

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Social Issues					
Number of new affordable / local needs housing units completed through intervention	60 (2006/07)	60 (2006/07) 37 (2007/08) 38 (2008/09) 40 (2009/10)	17 (2003/04) 18 (2002/03) 19 (2004/05) Major increase	There is a shortfall of affordable accommodation in the District	RDC Best Value Performance Plan
Average house prices	£285,032 - detached £175,166 - semi detached (Oct-Dec 2006)	Yorkshire and Humber average: £256,401 - detached £145,582 - semi detached (Oct-Dec 2006)	There has been a 128% increase since 1999, when the average price was £124,845 for a detached	Housing affordability is a significant issues for many in the district	Land Registry
House price / earnings ratio	13.7 – detached 8.4 – semi detached (2006)	Yorkshire and Humber average: 11.6 – detached 6.6 – semi detached	Increasing significantly	Housing affordability is a significant issue for many in the district. While annual incomes are lower than the regional average, house prices are higher	Land Registry / Nomis
% of residents who feel that there is enough affordable housing in their area	37% (2004)			Housing affordability is a significant issue for many in the district	RDC Quality of Life Survey 2004
Numbers of households on Local Authority waiting lists	1,380 (2006)	8.8% increase between 2005 and 2006 in Yorkshire and Humber	11.3% decrease between 2005 and 2006	Number is decreasing but still need to address length of waiting list	Yorkshire Futures Progress of the Region Report 2007
% of residents who feel that there is enough housing of the right type and size in Richmondshire	47%		34% (2001) Increasing	No issues identified	RDC Quality of Life Survey 2004

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Social Issues					
% of households experiencing fuel poverty (full income)	6.77% (2007)	6.31% (North Yorkshire) 6.60 (Yorkshire and Humber)		Fuel poverty is higher than the regional and county average	Centre for Sustainable Energy, 2007
Index of Multiple Deprivation: Average Score	10.94 (2007)	Ranked as 19 out of 21 in Yorkshire and Humber (21 is least deprived)	12.4 (2004)	No issues identified	CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007
Index of Deprivation Barriers to Housing and Services Domain: Average Score	30.49 (2007)		36.23 (2004)	Access to housing and services is a key issue for the district which needs to be addressed	CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007
Index of Deprivation Barriers to Housing and Services Domain: % of SOAs in the district which are within the 20% most deprived	50% (2007)		53% (2004)	Access to housing and services is a key issue for the district which needs to be addressed	CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007
Child poverty (households with children aged below 16, and with an income <60% of the national median income)	18.80% (2006)	23.36% -Yorkshire and Humber 18.91% - England (2006)	New indicator	Lower than national and regional average, but issue still needs to be monitored	Yorkshire Futures Progress of the Region Report 2007
Percentage of rural households within specified distance from local services	<4km bank: 58.1% <4km cashpoint: 82.5% <4km dentists: 68.2% <4km GP: 80.8% <8km jobcentre: 60.7% <4km petrol station: 82.4% <2km post office: 82.4% <2km primary school: 80.7% <4km secondary school: 59.2%		New indicator	Reflects rural nature of district, however need to ensure good access to services for all residents	Yorkshire Futures Progress of the Region Report 2007
Percentage of residents who feel that they have easy access to sports, leisure and cultural facilities.	66% (2006/07)	65% (2006/07) 70% (2007/08) 75% (2008/09)	49% (2003/04) Increasing	Local Development Framework needs to consider the provision of leisure facilities, especially in areas where local need is identified	RDC Best Value Performance Plan

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Social Issues					
Proportion of Local Authority homes which are non-decent at 1 April 2007	6.39% (2006/07)	9.60% (2006/07)	28.22% (2002/03) 25.79% (2003/04) 25.79% (2004/05) 13% (2005/06) Improving	Meeting target, however need further improvements in Local Authority homes	BVPI 184a
Average weekly incomes	£397.8 median (2006)	£414.7 – Yorkshire and Humber region (2006) £454.4 – England (2006)	£312.7 (2003) £367.8 (2004) £364.7 (2005) Increasing	Weekly income is lower than the regional average and national average	Nomis
Average annual incomes	£20,760 median (2006)	£22,012 – Yorkshire and Humber region (2006) £23,982 – England (2006)	£16,742 (2003) £20,054 (2004) £21,177 (2005) Decrease 2005-2006 but overall increasing	Annual income is lower than the regional average and national average	Nomis
Satisfaction with sports/leisure facilities	51% (2006/07)	55% (2006/07)	46.50% (2002/03) 50% (2003/04) 50% (2004/05) 50% (2005/06)	Relatively stable although there is opportunity for improvement	BVPI 119a
% of adults undertaking moderate exercise for 30+ minutes at least 3 times per week	24.3% (2006/07)	Richmondshire is in the top 25% nationally. Richmondshire targets: 25.30% (2007/08) 26.30% (2008/09) 27.30% (2009/10) 28.30% (2010/11)		No issues identified	RDC / Sport England (MORI poll)
% of residents with a limiting long term illness	15.25%	Lowest in North Yorkshire sub-region		No issues identified	Census 2001
Life expectancy at birth	78.5 –male 81.6-female (2004)	Yorkshire and Humber region (2004): 76.2- male 80.6- female National (2004): 76.9- male 81.1- female	77.1 – male (2002) 82.3 – female (2002) 77.8 – male (2003) 82.4 – female (2003) Steady	No issues identified	CLG Floor Targets Interactive

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Social Issues					
% of people in the District who perceive their health as 'not good'.	6.72%	Lowest in sub-region		No issues identified	Census, 2001
Circulatory disease mortality rate	78.2 (2004)	Yorkshire and the Humber region (2004): 95.9	93.8 (2002) 80.4 (2003) Decreasing	No issues identified	CLG, Floor Targets Interactive
Cancer mortality rate	125.0 (2004)	Yorkshire and the Humber region (2004): 124.9	113.7 (2002) 118.3 (2003) Increasing	Cancer rate is in line with the Yorkshire and Humber average, however, rate is increasing in Richmondshire while decreasing regionally	CLG, Floor Targets Interactive
Teenage conception rate	24.3 (2004)	Yorkshire and the Humber region (2004): 47.2	35.6 (2002) 29.4 (2003) Decreasing	No issues identified	CLG, Floor Targets Interactive
Number of offences committed	2,589 offences committed 2003/2004	Second lowest amount in the North Yorkshire sub-region	Rising from 2,550 offences in 2002/2003	Crime is low in Richmondshire, but the issue of rising crime levels needs to be addressed	North Yorkshire Police, Safer York Partnership
Overall crime rate (offences committed per 1000 population)	25.3 (2006)	Yorkshire and the Humber region (2006): 72.6 England (2006): 61.6	25.6 (2004) 24.8 (2005) Relatively steady	Crime is low in Richmondshire compared to the regional and national averages	CLG, Floor Targets Interactive
% of residents feeling safe and secure walking near their home after dark	70% (2004)		73% (2001) Decreasing	Fear of crime is an issue that needs to be addressed	RDC Quality of Life Survey 2004
% of residents who feel shopping facilities in the district meet their needs	60% (2004)		53% (2001) Increasing	Need to ensure people have good access to shopping facilities	RDC Quality of Life Survey 2004
% of adults who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	30.9% (2004) (see below)	New indicator	New indicator	Need to ensure local people are involved in decision making	RDC Best Value Performance Plan
% increase in adults who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	24.60% (2006/07)	35.00% (2006/07)	27% (2005/06)	Need to ensure local people are involved in decision making	RDC Best Value Performance Plan
Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key local services at:	(a) Childcare facilities 72.30% (b) Local Hospital 72.00%		26% (2003/2004) 48% (2003/2004)	The LDF should work to address this issue, and aim for equality for all	RDC Best Value Performance Plan

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Social Issues					
Number of fatal accidents per year	10 (2006/07)	Not to exceed 2 fatalities per year	8 (2005/06)	Road safety needs to be improved	RDC Best Value Performance Plan
% increase or decrease in serious/slight accidents per year	51 serious accidents, 153 slight accidents (2006/2007)	10% reduction target for serious/slight accidents from the 2004 baseline by 31 March 2008 (55 serious accidents, 145 slight accidents)	66 serious accidents, 170 slight accidents (2005/2006) 61 serious accidents, 161 slight accidents (2004/2005) Fluctuating	Road safety needs to be improved	RDC and Richmondshire Community Safety Partnership
% of 16 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at grade A* – C or equivalent.	55.6% (2006)	64.1% - North Yorkshire 55.2% - Yorkshire and Humber Region 58.5% -England (2006)	50.6 (2004) 53.7 (2005) Increasing	GCSE performance is below county and national average but just above regional average	CLG Floor Targets Interactive
% of working age residents with no qualifications	9.7% (2006)	13.7% - N. Yorkshire 15.3% - Yorkshire and Humber 13.6% - England (2006)	15.2% (2005) 25% (2001) Decreasing	Lower than county, regional and country average	Nomis Census 2001
Theatre/ cultural arts events as hobbies (% of households)	20.1% (2006)	16.3% Yorkshire	New indicator	No issues identified	Yorkshire Futures Progress of the Region Report 2007
Physical activity and sport participation rates in leisure time	29% (2005)	24% - North Yorkshire (2005)		Physical activity is higher than the sub-regional average, but it may be affected by the presence of the army garrison	MORI, 2005
% of households owning a car	49.2% own 1 car 36.1% owning 2 or more cars	National Average: 43.8% –1 car 29.3% – 2 or more		Car ownership and second car ownership is higher than the national average, reflecting the rural nature of the district, the lack of public transport and the need to travel to access key services	Census, 2001
% of people who stated they enjoyed living in their neighbourhood	95.8% (2006)	Highest in region	New indicator	No issues identified	Yorkshire Futures Progress of the Region Report 2007

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Environmental Issues					
Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling	16.89% (2006/07)	14% (2006/07) 19% (2007/08) 22% (2008/09) 23% (2009/10)	7.04% (2002/03) 9.03% (2003/04) 10.36% (2004/05) 14.20% (2005/06) – improving	Improving, but remains a key issue	BVPI 82a (i)
Percentage of household waste sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion	14.75% (2006/07)	8.00% (2006/07) 15.00% (2007/08) 16.00% (2008/09) 17.00% (2009/10)	0.00% (2002/03) 1.14% (2003/04) 1.63% (2004/05) 8.47% (2005/06) – improving	Improving, but remains a key issue	BVPI 82b (i)
Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	399.57kg (2006/07)	400kg (2006/07) 397kg (2007/08) 393kg (2008/09) 389kg (2009/10) 385kg (2010/11)	400kg (2003/2003) 397kg (2003/04) 399.6kg (2004/05) 376kg (2005/06) -fluctuating	A key issue in the District	BVPI 84a
Amount of waste disposed to landfill sites (tonnes)	16,745 (2006/07)	17,000 (2007/08) 16,000 (2008/09) 15,000 (2009/10) 14,000 (2010/11)	17,564 (2004/05) 14,732 (2005/06) -fluctuating	A key issue in the district	RDC
Number of fly-tipping and illegal waste disposal incidents	151 (2006/07)		204 (2004/05) 141 (2005/06) -fluctuating	No issues identified	RDC
Number of waste recycling facilities within the district	60 (2006/07)		55 (2004/2005)	A high proportion of recycling facilities for a rural district	RDC
Cost of waste collection per household	£55.16 (2006/07)	£47.79 (2006/07)	£19.33 (2002/2003) £22.01 (2003/04) £29.96 (2004/05) £42.79 (2005/06) -increasing	Increasing costs due to investment in recycling	BVPI
Percentage of population resident in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables	100% (2006/07)	100% - 2006/2007	67.25% (2003/04) 70.65% (2004/05) 100% (2006/06) - significant improvement	Target achieved	BVPI 91a
Percentage of households in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of at least 2 recyclables	55.57% (2006/07)	53.78% (2006/07) 100% (2007/08)	50.4% (2005/06)	Need to improve kerbside collection to cover at least 2 types of recyclable waste	BVPI 91b

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Environmental Issues					
% of new homes built on previously developed land	78.26% (2006/07)	Richmondshire: 55% (2006/07) National target is 60%	54.20% (2003/04) 81.03% (2004/05) 83.46% (2005/06) Overall increase but down on last year's figure	Meeting national target but needs to be maintained	BVPI 106
Energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings	60 (2005/06)	62 (2006/07) 63 (2007/08) 65 (2008/09) 69 (2009/10) 70 (2010/11)	58.21 (2003/2004) 58.37 (2004/05)	Energy efficiency needs to be improved further to tackle climate change	BVPI 63
New private sector housing: Average SAP rating	56 (2006)	51 (Yorkshire and Humber, 2006)	New indicator		Yorkshire Futures Progress of the Region Report 2007
Number of homes being approved in Flood Zone 3	0 (2006)			No issues identified	RDC (AMR)
Number of new flood defences planned	0 (2006)			No issues identified	RDC (AMR)
Local street and environmental cleanliness	9% (2006/07)	22% (2006/07) 5% (2007/08)	27% (2003/2004) 23% (2004/2005) Improving significantly	Improving but can be improved further	BVPI 199
Number of new water abstractions	0 (2006)			No issues identified	RDC
Number of water related pollution incidents	5 incidents (2006)		50 (2000) 37 (2001) 28 (2002) 31 (2003) 14 (2004) 10 (2005) Reducing	No issues identified	EA
Number of air related pollution incidents	1 incident (2006)		5 (2000) 12 (2001) 3 (2002) 7 (2003) 8 (2004) 4 (2005) Reducing overall	No issues identified	EA

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Environmental Issues					
Number of land related pollution incidents	12 (2006)		26 (2000) 18 (2001) 16 (2002) 10 (2003) 15 (2004) 13 (2005) Reducing overall	No issues identified	EA
Number of "sites of potential concern" (within the local authority area), with respect to land contamination	864 (2006/07)	869 (2006/07)	901 (2005/06)	Achieving target but need to continue remediation of contaminated sites	BVPI 216a
Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a percentage of all "sites of potential concern"	3.01% (2006/07)	8.70% (2006/07) 3.98% (2007/08) 4.10% (2008/09) 4.20% (2009/10)	5.00% (2005/06)	Not meeting target, need to ensure more information is gathered on contaminated sites	BVPI 216b
% SSSI area in favourable or unfavourable recovering conditions	District as a whole: 70% SSSIs outside or partially outside Yorkshire Dales National Park: 91% (2007)	North Yorkshire: 69.27% (2007) Yorkshire and Humber region: 69.47% (2007) National target – 95% by 2010	52% (2003/2004) Increasing	SSSI condition is improving, however still need to ensure those units in unfavourable condition are recovering	Natural England
Original SINC sites that fail and are proposed for deletion from Local Plan	51			Need to ensure SINC sites are protected and ensure surveys are undertaken	North Yorkshire SINC Panel, June 2006
New total number of SINC sites in Richmondshire district	126				
Existing SINC sites requiring further survey to be retained in Local Plan	22				
Potential new sites requiring further survey	2				

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Environmental Issues					
Progress in achieving Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets: Summary of action status	<p>October 2007:</p> <p>Bats: 4 actions underway; 4 not started.</p> <p>Black grouse: 2 underway</p> <p>Curlew: 3 not started</p> <p>Fen: 3 not started</p> <p>Floodplain grassland: 1 underway; 4 not started</p> <p>Flowing water: 4 underway; 2 not started</p> <p>Lowland wood pasture and parkland: 2 underway; 6 not started</p> <p>Moorland edge: 3 underway; 3 not started</p> <p>Otter: 2 completed; 5 underway; 1 not started</p> <p>Reedbed: 7 not started</p> <p>Species-rich grassland: 1 underway; 8 not started</p> <p>Standing water: 1 underway; 5 not started</p> <p>Upland calcareous grassland: 2 not started</p> <p>Upland hay meadow: 1 underway; 4 not started</p> <p>Upland heathland and blanket bog: 3 underway; 9 not started</p> <p>Water vole: 3 underway; 4 not started</p> <p>Woodland: 7 underway; 4 not started</p>		Since October 2006, 24 actions have been started and 1 has been completed	Need to ensure progress towards BAP targets continues.	BAP6-month progress report, October 2007
Water quality (GQA-biology, chemistry, nutrients) of main rivers in Richmondshire	<p>A (Very Good): 71.25 %</p> <p>B (Good): 27.83 %</p> <p>C(Fairly Good): 0.87 %</p> <p>D (Fair): 0.05 %</p> <p>(2005)</p>		<p>A: 74.5%</p> <p>B: 23.4%</p> <p>C: 1.75%</p> <p>D: 0.3%</p> <p>E: 0.05%</p> <p>(2003)</p>	Need to ensure good water quality is maintained across the district	RDC (AMR)

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Environmental Issues					
Number of Listed Buildings under each grade	Grade I – 37 Grade II – 1333 Grade II* – 53		Stable	Need to protect these buildings	RDC (AMR)
Number and percentage of Listed Buildings / Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) at risk	7(2007)		Same as 2005 figure	Need to protect these buildings. Note data only relates to Grade I, Grade II* and SAMs (Buildings at Risk Register, 2007)	English Heritage
Number of Listed Buildings demolished	0 (2005/06)			No key issues identified	RDC AMR
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	127 (2005/06)			Need to protect all SAMs	RDC AMR (NYCC)
Number and % of archaeological sites at risk	70-75 sites, 6% (2006)			Need to protect all archaeological sites, particularly those at risk	RDC AMR (NYCC)
Number of registered Historic Parks and Gardens	5 (2007)			Need to protect all historic parks and gardens	English Heritage
Number of registered Historic Parks and Gardens at risk	0 (2007)			No key issues identified	English Heritage
Number and % of Conservation Areas with appraisals	41 100% (2005/06)			Need to ensure LDF takes account of Conservation Areas	BVPI 219b
Average increase or decrease in traffic growth in North Yorkshire	8% increase (2000-2005)		5% (2000 – 2002)	Need to address rising traffic levels	RDC AMR (NYCC – LTP Delivery Report)
Traffic levels – Vehicle km	+19.1% - Yorkshire and Humber region (1995-2005)				Regional Transport Statistics Bulletin (2006)
Change in area wide road traffic	North Yorkshire: 4661 million vehicle kilometres	1.5% growth per annum	Traffic levels are rising		North Yorkshire LTP 2 (2006-2011)
Total local public transport journeys per year by bus only or by and other selected local public transport modes	North Yorkshire: 16.1 million bus journeys (2004/05)	6% increase above the baseline by 2010/11		Need to improve bus services in Richmondshire to encourage less car use	North Yorkshire LTP 2 (2006-2011)

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Environmental Issues					
Bus satisfaction: % of all users satisfied with the local bus service	North Yorkshire: 66% (2003/04)	70% by 2009/10 and remain within the upper quartile of all English Authorities			North Yorkshire LTP 2 (2006-2011)
Quality of footpaths, equestrian routes and cycle paths	North Yorkshire: 36.32% cycle paths poor condition (2004/5)			Need to maintain footpaths, equestrian routes and cycle paths	North Yorkshire LTP 2 (2006-2011)
% of woodland cover	5000.2 ha – 3.8% cover (March 2005)	5.8% - Yorkshire and Humber region 7.2% - York and North Yorkshire sub-region 6.5% - RPG target by 2016	New indicator	Figure is lower than the regional and sub-regional average	Forestry Commission
Wild bird populations percentage change	Yorkshire and Humber: Woodland birds +18% Farmland birds +4% (1994 - 2005)	England: Woodland birds -3% Farmland birds -6% (1994-2005)	Increase in Yorkshire and Humber	Region is performing well compared to the country as a whole. Data at district level not available	RDC Best Value Performance Plan
Emissions of greenhouse gases	12.5 tonnes total CO ₂ per capita 2.7 tonnes domestic CO ₂ per capita (2005)	Yorkshire and Humber: 10.7 tonnes total CO ₂ per capita 2.6 tonnes domestic CO _s per capita (2005) UK: 9.3 tonnes total CO ₂ per capita 2.5 tonnes domestic CO _s per capita (2005)	12.4 tonnes total CO ₂ per capita (2003)	Needs to be addressed. Higher than regional and national average	DEFRA (2007)

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Economic Issues					
Highest ward unemployment rate	3.10% (2006/07)	2.50% (2007/08) 2.40% (2008/09) 2.31% (2009/10)	4.10% (2002/03) 4.80% (2003/04) 3.20% (2005/06)	Overall unemployment in Richmondshire remains low	RDC Best Value Plan
Average income compared to national / regional average	£23580 / £18296 (2006/07)		£22901/ £18484 (2005/06)	The figure hides huge disparities between the lowest and highest earners	RDC Best Value Plan
Increase tourism revenue – direct and indirect – into the district	£185 million (2006/07)	£172 million (2006/07) £174 million (2007/08)	£101 million (2002) £166 million (2003) £168 million (2004) £175 million (2005)	Revenue is increasing	RDC Best Value Plan
Number of visitors to the district per year	3,863,000 (2006)		4,015,000 (2003) 3,918,000 (2004) 3,857,000 (2005)	Visitor numbers are fluctuating	RDC AMR (STEAM)
Seasonal employment – low and high season	Low – 2,900 High – 4,500 (2006)	YDNP: Low- 7,962 (2005) High- 11,154 (2005)	Low – 2,659 High – 4,346 (2003) Low – 2,750 High – 4,336 (2004) Low – 2,694 High – 4,310 (2005)	Little fluctuation in seasonal employment figures	RDC (STEAM)
Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM) direct/indirect figures for employment supported by tourist activities	658 (direct employment), 4,514 (indirect employment) (2006)			No issues identified	Yorkshire Dales and Harrogate Tourism Partnership
Percentage increase (or decrease) in the number of local jobs	+3.72% (2002/03)	5.00% (2006/07)	+5.83% (1999/00) +4.95% (2000/01) +4.90% (2001/02)	Good quality employment opportunities for local people is a key issues in the district	RDC Best Value Plan
Average number of people per business (based on 2002 VAT stock)	15.36			Figure will be affected as the non-VAT registered businesses in the district are not included	Census 2001. NOMIS 2003
% of businesses with Research and Development links to universities	4% (2007)	11% - North Yorkshire (2007)	5.6% (2003)	Low number of businesses in the district with links to Universities	Yorkshire Forward Survey of Regional Economic Trends, 2007

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators / Targets	Trend	Issues	Data Source
Economic Issues					
Employment rate (working age)	84.5% (2006)	77.2% - North Yorkshire 73.7% – Yorkshire and Humber region 74.3% - England (2006)	77.8% (2004) 76.9% (2005) Increase	No issues identified	Nomis
Unemployment rate (16+)	3.2% (model based estimate, April 2006-March 2007)	3.9% - North Yorkshire 5.5% - Yorkshire and the Humber 5.4% - England (2006)	3.1% (2004) 2.8% (2005) 2.9% (2006) Slight increase	Unemployment not a major problem in the district, but the seasonality of certain forms of employment needs to be considered	National Statistics model based estimate of unemployment (local data) Nomis (county, regional and national data)
Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	+4.86% (2006/07)	+1% (2006/07)	+1.30% (2001) -1.50% (2002) +0.72% (2003) +1.20 (2004) +1.64 (2005) Significant increase	No issues identified	RDC Best Value Plan RDC AMR