

Richmondshire District Council

Local Plan 2018-2039

Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal



March 2021



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Consultation

The Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal is being consulted on as part of the wider Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2039 Preferred Options Consultation.

Further information is available on the Council's website

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Report is the second stage in undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environment Assessment for the emerging Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2039. This assessment appraises the emerging vision, objectives, strategy and policy options taking account of the context, approach of assessment, baseline environmental, economic and social issues and the sustainability objectives identified in the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2035 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (April 2020). A further assessment will need to be undertaken on the submission version of the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2039
- 1.2 Sustainability is about making sure that the decisions taken now will help to ensure that our quality of life improves, not just in the short term, but for future generations too. A Sustainability Appraisal is, in essence, a technique for considering how much a plan will contribute to the different environmental, social and economic factors that contribute to our overall quality of life both now and in the future.
- 1.3 Therefore the purpose of this Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development and to assess and evaluate the extent to which the emerging Local Plan objectives and policies, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives established in the Scoping Report.
- 1.4 This document therefore:
- Tests the Local Plan objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and baseline environmental, economic and social characteristics
 - Develops and evaluates the likely effects of preferred Local Plan policies and reasonable alternatives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and baseline economic, environmental and social characteristics
 - Considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
 - Proposes measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Preferred Local Plan objectives and policies.

2. Introduction and Context

- 2.1 This report is a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, herein referred to as the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Sustainability Appraisal is a powerful tool that can not only evaluate the sustainability of the Local Plan but also help promote patterns of development and ensure that sustainability considerations are reflected in the evolution of the plan and policy preparation, or mitigate negative effects. An independent Sustainability Appraisal will be undertaken at each stage in the preparation of the new Local Plan.
- 2.2 This SA Report has been prepared to assist in the production of the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2039 Preferred Options to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are at the core of the decision-making process in a transparent and open manner. The report provides an independent quantitative and qualitative assessment of the sustainability implications of the preferred potential vision, objectives, strategic and non-strategic policy options taking account of the context, approach of assessment, baseline environmental, economic and social issues and the sustainability objectives identified in the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2035 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (April 2020).
- 2.3 This section provides some background on the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2039 that will be appraised and evaluated along with some background to the Richmondshire Local Plan area.

The Local Plan Core Strategy (2012-2028)

- 2.4 The current Development Plan for Richmondshire is the Local Plan Core Strategy (2012-2028) which was adopted in December 2014. It currently provides the strategic development policies for the part of the District that is located outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
- 2.5 Following the adoption of the Richmondshire Local Plan 2012-2028: Core Strategy, all saved policies within the Richmondshire Local Plan 1999-2006 except Policy 23 - Development Limits were superseded and are no longer saved. Policy 23 will be saved until development limits and land use allocations are updated and adopted in the Local Plan 2018-2035, but it is modified by Core Policy CP4, which enables the assessment of development proposals both within and adjacent to the areas defined in Policy 23. This is necessary to ensure that the Council's statutory development plan is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

- 2.6 Some policies are proposed to be largely retained and carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Core Strategy (2012-2028). The policies recommended for retention have been the subject of an updated SA assessment to take account of changing scope and evidence base associated with the emerging Local Plan and in order to ensure sustainability considerations maintain relevance.

Local Plan (2018-2035)

- 2.7 As it is now over 5 years since the Local Plan Core Strategy (2012-2028) was adopted this needs to be reviewed and the Council has taken the decision to produce a new whole Local Plan.
- 2.8 The new Local Plan will be a single document that will set out the spatial strategy and policies for the use of land and buildings in the part of Richmondshire outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Local Plan (2018-2039) will comprise of a review and updating of the adopted Local Plan Core Strategy 2012-2028 policies and will provide site allocations, a masterplan for Catterick Garrison, land use designations, directions of development, revised Development Limits for settlements identified in the settlement hierarchy and detailed development policies. It will also include an updated and revised Proposals Map.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.9 The definition of Sustainable development was defined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 which is “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. The concept of sustainable development is embedded in the planning system by the National Planning Policy Framework which states the ‘purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development’ referring now directly to the Brundtland definition and goes on to state that the planning system has three overarching objectives – economic, environmental and social to achieve sustainable development which are interdependent but need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives.
- 2.10 In order to ensure that new plans and strategies contribute towards sustainable development section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a Local Planning Authority to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of each of the proposals in a plan during its preparation. More generally, [section 39 of the Act](#) requires that the authority preparing a plan must do so “with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development”.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (2019, paragraph 32) explains that a Sustainability Appraisal should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives including opportunities for net gain. It sets out that significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable, mitigation measures should be proposed or where this is not possible compensatory measures should be considered.
- 2.12 A Sustainability Appraisal can be used to test the evidence underpinning the plan and help to demonstrate how the tests of soundness have been met. Sustainability appraisal should be applied as an iterative process informing the development of the Local Plan.
- 2.13 In addition the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive must also be complied with. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive is a European Union requirement that seeks to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing certain plans and programmes. The aim of the Directive is “to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”
- 2.14 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive is implemented through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which apply to a plan or programme related solely to England (or part of England), or to England (or part of England) and any other part of the United Kingdom. Where the Directive applies there are some specific requirements that must be complied with and which, in the case of Local Plans, should be addressed as an integral part of the sustainability appraisal process.
- 2.15 Both processes have been undertaken together and the term Sustainability Appraisal throughout the rest of this report refers to both assessments.
- 2.16 Assessment is also required under the Habitats Directive. A Habitats Regulations Assessment however follows different principles to Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment and has been undertaken separately, although certain elements such as information gathering and developing options have been undertaken simultaneously. A Habitats Regulations Assessment is published alongside this Sustainability Appraisal at the Preferred Options stage.

Overview of the Plan Area

- 2.17 Richmondshire is geographically one of the largest Districts in England, covering 131,867 hectares (509 square miles) although it is also one of the most rural and sparsely populated having a population of roughly 53,700. Approximately, 73,180 hectares (280 square miles) of the District's area lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, where around 7,500 people live. Richmondshire is a predominantly rural area and includes Catterick Garrison, a coalescence of the villages of Hipswell, Scotton and Colburn and one of the largest military bases in Western Europe, the historic market town of Richmond and service centre of Leyburn. Richmondshire has a very low population density of only 0.4 persons per hectare, the third lowest in England.
- 2.18 The Richmondshire plan area, shown on Figure 1, is situated in the east of the District and lies outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park. It stretches from the Tees Valley and Vale of Mowbray lowlands in the east, through the Pennine fringe into lower Swaledale and Wensleydale in the northern Yorkshire Dales. It also includes a small outlying area around Tan Hill.

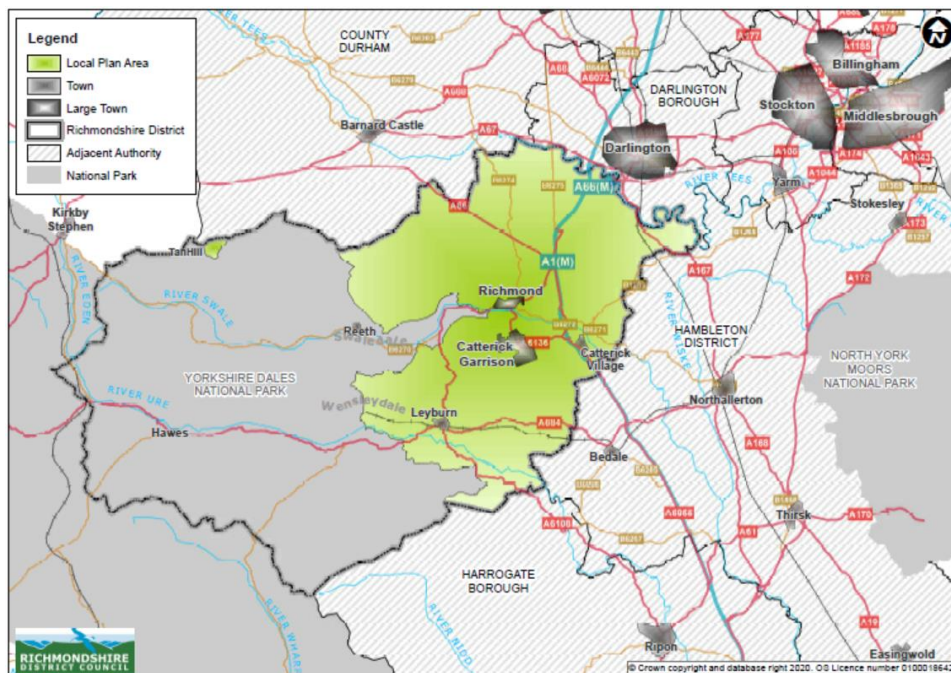


Figure 1: Richmondshire Plan Area

- 2.19 The plan area sits within a wider geographic context bordering Darlington in the Tees Valley and the deeply rural Yorkshire and Durham Dales and rural lowlands. Darlington acts as a sub-regional centre for much of the plan area population, providing retail and other services, and employment. It is linked by several roads, including the upgraded A1 (m), A66, A167 and B1263.

- 2.20 The Richmondshire and Hambleton plan areas share many similarities, reflected in shared transport links between towns and villages. The A684 runs through Wensleydale to Bedale and the upgraded A1 (m) at Leeming Bar. The Wensleydale Railway currently links Leeming Bar with Redmire via Leyburn.
- 2.21 Richmond is an historic Market Town positioned on the steep slopes of the Swale Valley. Historically it has been the main administrative and service centre for the District. Its significance remains but, with the post-war growth of the military base at Catterick Garrison and neighbouring settlements, it is no longer as dominant as it once was and it has lost out to the growth in Darlington and other larger centres.
- 2.22 Hipswell, Scotton and Colburn - including the Catterick Garrison main military site - is generally known as Catterick Garrison. This masks a complicated area that has evolved through the growth of military facilities, which have coalesced with the settlements. A modern town centre has now been created which provides a range of retail and leisure facilities serving residents of the whole of Richmondshire and beyond. This has reduced reliance on neighbouring centres outside of the District such as Darlington for shopping and leisure. Although there is a strong military character to this area it is not exclusive and there are now large areas of open market housing following disposal of military accommodation and development on former military land. Colburn is the largest domestic settlement offering a range of housing and other services and has been the main focus for growth in recent years.
- 2.23 Leyburn is the main town serving a wide rural catchment area covering Lower Wensleydale and Upper Swaledale. It is a market town serving the local agricultural economy and is an important tourist centre. The town sits at a crossroads and operates as a hub for public transport in the area. Its connections favour east west travel along Wensleydale towards Bedale and Northallerton.
- 2.24 There are over 70 villages that vary in size considerably and are located across this large rural area. Two thirds of this population live in the seven largest settlements, with estimated populations of Catterick Garrison 16,630, Richmond 8,450, Catterick Village (including Marne Barracks) 3,320, Leyburn 2,230 and Brompton on Swale 1,730.
- 2.25 The population of the plan area is estimated to be 46,218 (ONS, 2015), which is 88% of the District total. The age profile of Richmondshire is skewed by the large military population, particularly by the number of young adult males (aged 20–34) associated with the army at Catterick Garrison. Figure 2 compares Richmondshire's age profile to the county, region, and England profiles. Richmondshire has a younger age profile than North Yorkshire in

total, with more similarity with the more youthful age profiles of the Yorkshire & Humber region and England as a whole because of the Armed Forces population.

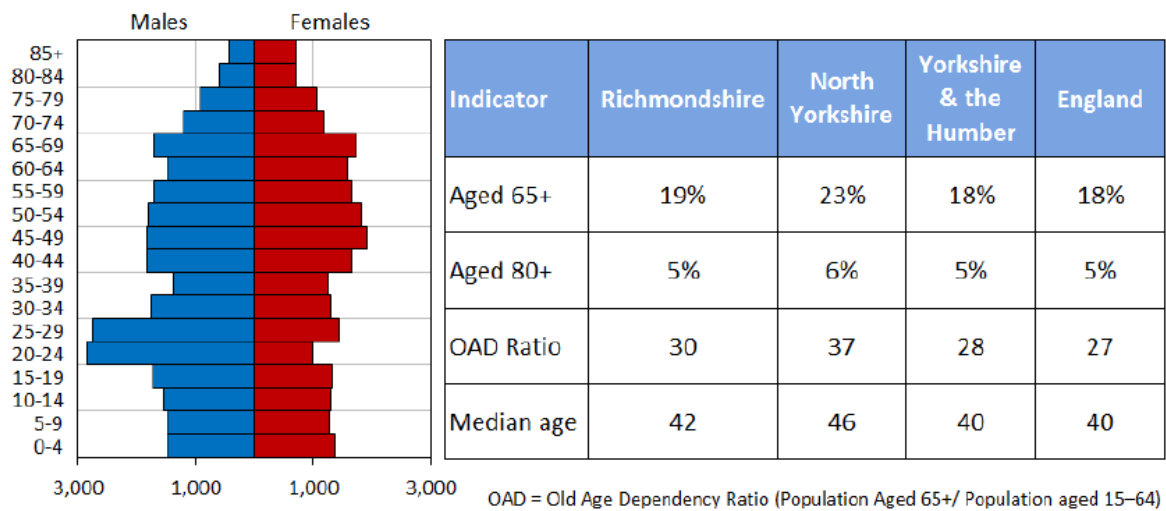


Figure 2: Age Structure & Old Age Dependency Ratio

- 2.26 Richmondshire has an Old Age Dependency ratio of 30, compared to a national average of 27 for England, 46 for North Yorkshire and 40 for the Yorkshire and Humber region. This means that the 65+ population of Richmondshire is equivalent to 30% of the 15–64 age-group population, compared to 27% across England in aggregate, 46% in North Yorkshire and 40% in the region.
- 2.27 The plan area lies to the east of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and the lower stretches of the Swale and Ure valleys form natural extensions of this nationally designated landscape area. The Nidderdale and North Pennines Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) extend from the south and north-west into small parts of the plan area. Within the remainder of the area there are many other identifiable landscapes with their own distinctive qualities and character. Many areas have a local landscape importance, particularly around the historic settlements. The present landscape has been influenced by several country estates. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) is the largest single landowner and operates training estates over very substantial areas of moorland.
- 2.28 The plan area is rich in its green infrastructure, encompassing extensive habitats, major landscape features such as river corridors and flood meadows, along with wide green corridors and ecological networks. The Tees, Swale and Ure river corridors are important wildlife habitats, as are the upland moorland areas, all supporting the locally rich biodiversity. Numerous areas, sites and other features provide a network of nature conservation

resources spread across the plan area. There are 11 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, along with over 200 local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, including Foxglove Covert, an important Local Nature Reserve in the Catterick Garrison military estate.

- 2.29 West of the plan area, the North Pennines Dales Meadows, are designated as a Special Area of Conservation and this overlaps in part with the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area which has rare and vulnerable birdlife. Both of these areas are of European importance.
- 2.30 Over 1,200 archaeological sites are identified by the North Yorkshire Environmental Record in the plan area. There are 41 designated Conservation Areas, and over 1,200 listed buildings and structures. In addition to formally recognised built heritage, there are many other buildings of genuine quality or features which enrich the urban and rural environments that give the plan area its local distinctiveness. Scott's Dyke is a nationally important linear earthwork running through the plan area and along the eastern edge of Richmond, in particular.
- 2.31 There is very little contaminated land and air quality is good. The River Swale and River Tees floodplains limit development, particularly in lowland areas. The River Ure floodplain does not pass through any settlements in the plan area. Large parts of the plan area provide important sources of groundwater.
- 2.32 Richmondshire's working age population, including the military, is around 33,500, of which 81% are economically active and 77% are in employment, higher than regional and national levels (ONS, Annual Population Survey 2017). The claimant rates for employment related benefits remain well below national (2.1) and regional levels (2.5) at 1.4 (NOMIS, 2018). Richmondshire resident full time weekly earnings (£539.7) is higher than regional but lower than national weekly earnings. Richmondshire workplace full time weekly earnings (£485.0) is significantly lower than regional and national earnings (ONS, ASHE, 2017). Micro scale businesses (0-9 employees) account for 90% of local business units and enterprises compared with 88% across Yorkshire and Humber (IDBE, ONS 2017)
- 2.33 There are about 19,350 (2016) dwellings in the plan area, of which around 2% are second homes, 0.6% are holiday homes and around 3% are vacant properties. 63% of dwellings in the plan area are owner occupied, 15% are privately rented, 12% are social rented or shared ownership and the remaining 10% are Service Families Accommodation.
- 2.34 There are two distinct Housing Market areas in Richmondshire. The central and northern parts of the plan area fall mainly into the Darlington and the Tees Valley area. The remaining, predominantly rural area, participates in much wider high value and leisure markets characterised by affluent

commuters, quality of life, second and holiday homes. In-migration and rural attractiveness are strong drivers of the housing market.

- 2.35 The ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings in Richmondshire is 7.94 (ONS, 2018). This is lower than the neighbouring North Yorkshire areas but significantly higher than the neighbouring Tees Valley areas. The median gross annual income of £25,197 in the District is a barrier to owner-occupation for many families. The median house price is £200,000 and requires a household income of £51,428 to purchase (assuming a 10% deposit and 3.5x income multiple is required for mortgage).

3. Framework and Methodology

- 3.1 The flowchart at Figure 3 below is derived from the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) and sets out the process that a Sustainability Appraisal should follow as they relate to a Local Plan. This Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal report represents stage B and is the second part of the process.
- 3.2 The Stage A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (April 2020) has already been completed and sets out the context for this Sustainability Appraisal of the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2039 Preferred Policies.
- 3.3 A further Sustainability Appraisal report (Stage C) will be produced to assess the final publication version of the Local Plan vision, objectives and policies against the sustainability objectives and published for consultation (Stage D) alongside the Local Plan.
- 3.4 The final part of the sustainability appraisal process is monitoring (Stage E). This will be focused on the significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage (with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused) and the significant effects where there is uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report suggests some monitoring indicators and the Sustainability Appraisal report of the Publication Version Local Plan will identify the monitoring indicators where necessary.

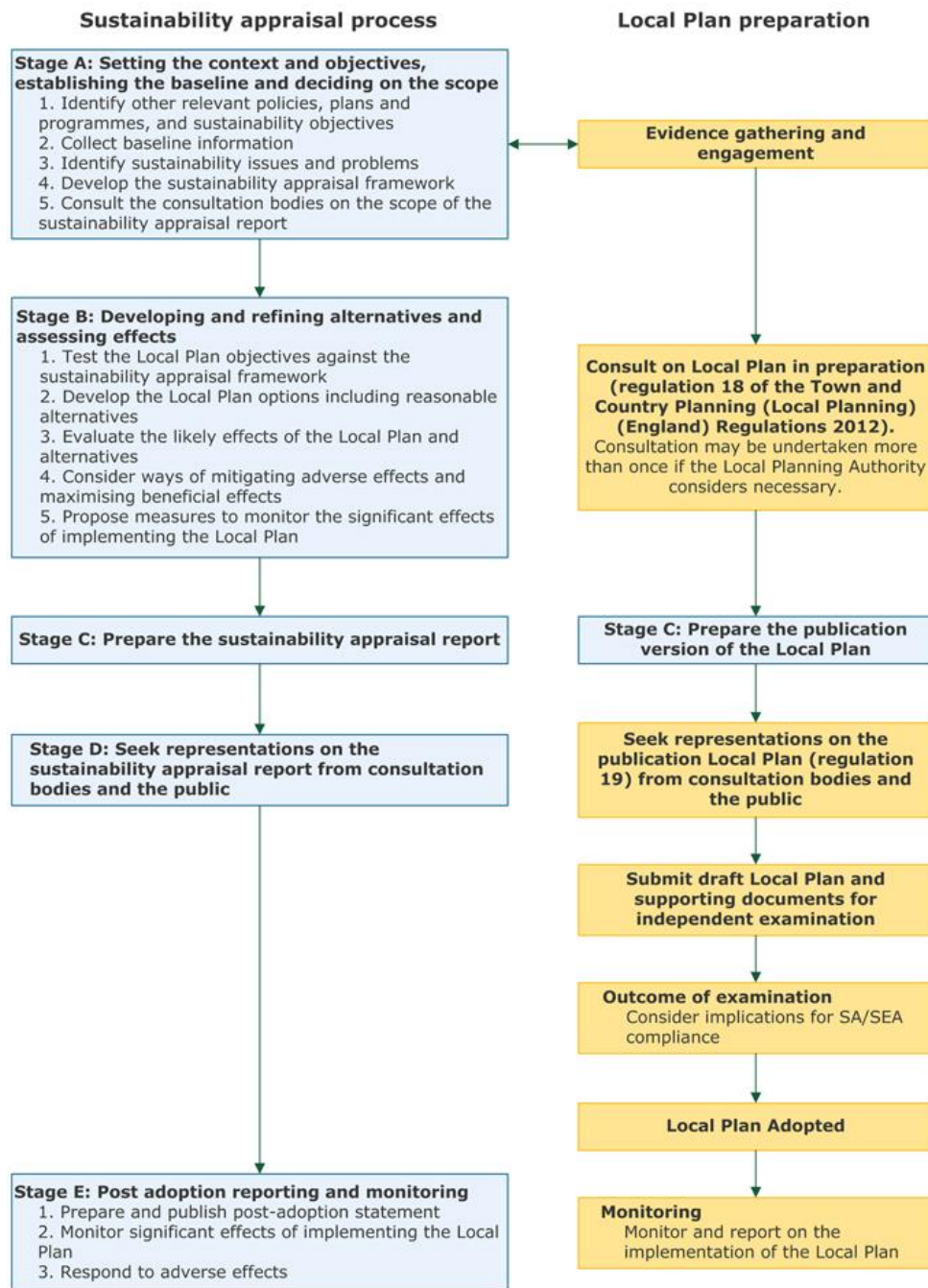


Figure 3: Sustainability Appraisal Flowchart

3.5 The following table in Figure 4 sets out in further detail each of the stages and this report will specifically focus on Stage B.

<p>Stage A: Setting the context and establishing the baseline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives 2. Collecting baseline information 3. Identifying environmental problems 4. Developing SA objectives and testing their compatibility 5. Consulting on the scope of the SA <p style="text-align: right;">Output: Scoping Report</p>
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives 2. Appraising strategic alternatives 3. Predicting the effects of the plan, including alternatives 4. Evaluating the effects of the plan, including alternatives 5. Mitigating adverse effects 6. Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the plan <p style="text-align: right;">Output: Sustainability Appraisal Report</p>
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report <p style="text-align: right;">Output: Sustainability Appraisal Report</p>
<p>Stage D: Consulting and decision making</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Consulting on the draft plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report 3. Appraising significant changes 4. Appraising significant changes resulting from representations at the DPD Examination 5. Decision making and provision of information <p style="text-align: right;">Output: Sustainability Appraisal Statement</p>
<p>Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalising aims and methods for monitoring 2. Responding to adverse effects <p style="text-align: right;">Output: Included in Annual Progress Report on Plan implementation</p>

Figure 4: Table outlining SA Stages

4.0 Stage A- Scoping Report

4.1 The first part of a Sustainability Appraisal is the Scoping Report which was undertaken earlier in the Local Plan process and is available to view on the Councils website. It contained five steps as set out in figure 4 above.

Sustainability Context, Baseline and Issues (Stages A1-A3)

4.2 In fulfilling the requirements of particularly the SEA Directive it is necessary to identify the relationship of the Local Plan to other relevant plans and programmes at International, European, National and Regional levels.

4.3 The scoping stage of a SA involved the collation of evidence relating to the baseline position and policy context for the Local Plan Review including identifying relevant plans and programmes, culminating in a series of key sustainability issues and problems that will be the focus for this SA and is the sustainability framework. The Scoping Report (2020) set out, at Appendix 1, a summary of the findings of the baseline review of relevant policies, plans and programmes.

4.4 The collection of baseline data contained in Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report forms the starting point for ascertaining the current and likely future state of the plan area as well as helping to identify the sustainability issues. This has

been reviewed in order to ensure all economic, social and environmental projection objectives remain relevant and up to date.

- 4.5 The review of existing plans and strategies and baseline data within the Scoping Report highlighted a number of key issues that were incorporated in to the preparation of the Local Plan vision, objectives and policies.

Biodiversity, fauna and flora

- A number of SACs (particularly the North Pennine Dales Meadows), SPAs, SSSIs and Ancient Woodland within and adjacent to the Local Plan Area which must be protected.
- Development should not adversely impact upon the priority habitats and species present in the Local Plan Area and geological conservation including regional geological sites should be taken in to consideration.
- A number of SINCS, Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves which should be protected, maintained and enhanced.

Population and human health

- Increasing older demographic with an increasing population of 65+ which needs to be supported and planned for
- Reduction in working age population which needs to be addressed
- Provide development which encourages healthy lifestyles and access to open space and recreation facilities to contribute towards addressing obesity in school children and the wider population.
- Distant access to essential local facilities including health facilities and services which are essential to the health and wellbeing of the local population.
- Isolated pockets of deprivation which should be addressed and support provided.

Water

- Ensure development does not adversely affect water resources and water quality including aquifers that are important to local water supply or rivers and streams which feed in to the wider network.

Air

- Ensure development does not result in air pollution on major and local road exceeding national standards.

Soil

- Small areas of Grade 2 and 3 soils support the production of arable crops and provide an important ecosystem service that should be protected and maintained.

Material Assets

- Residential Waste produced is below regional and national averages but the amount produced can still be reduced.
- Household Waste recycled is below regional averages so the Local Plan should seek to encourage the recycling, reuse and composting of waste.

Climatic Factors

- A number of settlements and areas in the Local Plan Area are located in the fluvial functional floodplain where development should be avoided.
- Increasing frequency of extreme weather events as a result of the changing climate which requires Local Plan policies to ensure development is adaptable and mitigates impact through a range of measure including minimising surface water run-off.
- Domestic Electricity and Gas consumption above the national average which the Local Plan should address by encouraging development which minimises use through design and orientation including maximising solar gain.

Cultural Heritage and landscape

- Large number of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient monuments which the Local Plan should ensure the protection, maintenance and where appropriate, enhancement of.
- A number of properties on the Heritage at Risk register which the Local Plan should encourage the protection and maintenance of along with their setting.

- A number of non-designated heritage assets which the Local Plan should seek to ensure the significance of are sustained and enhanced.
- The Local Plan Area contains part of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is in close proximity to the North Pennines AONB and adjoins the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Local Plan must take account of its impact on these designated landscapes.
- Richmondshire Plan Area has a complex landscape with a range of characters reflecting its transitional nature from the Pennine Moors to the West and Vale and Lowlands to the East. The Local Plan should consider the importance of the setting of these landscapes.
- A number of tranquil areas and intrinsically dark sky landscapes which the Local Plan should seek to protect and limit impact of development upon.

Social

- Affordability of housing is a barrier to many of lower and average incomes which the Local Plan needs to address
- Crime rates are generally low but the Local Plan needs to ensure perception of crime and safety is maintained.
- Broadband connections and speeds are lower and the Local Plan should ensure this is enhanced through new development.

Economic

- Ensure income levels are maintained and increased through the Local Plan encouragement of employment opportunities providing higher quality jobs.
- Ensure economic activity is maintained and number of larger businesses (250+) is increased by encouraging appropriate growth through the Local Plan.

Sustainability Objectives Setting (Stage A4)

- 4.6 The Scoping Report also crucially established the sustainability appraisal framework through the creation of sustainability objectives and testing of their compatibility. The 19 sustainability objectives developed through consultation

with the Strategic Environment Assessment Bodies and relevant stakeholders were:

1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.

12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future

4.7 These objectives are set out in further detail in appendix 3 of the Scoping Report and all of the topics specifically required by the SEA Regulations (set out in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations) are clearly addressed by the headline SA objectives, as shown in the final column of the table.

4.8 These objectives will be used in this Sustainability Appraisal to appraise the preferred policy options and objectives for the Local Plan against reasonable alternatives.

Consultation on the Scoping of the SA (Stage A5)

4.9 The Scoping Report (2020) was developed through consultation to ensure that it is comprehensive, robust and adequate to support the Local Plan. In accordance with the statutory requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) the three Strategic Environmental Assessment bodies were consulted (Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England) for their comments on the scope and level of detail alongside neighbouring authorities (Duty to Cooperate partners) and other relevant bodies for completeness.

- 4.10 Following the consultation a number of amendments were made to the Scoping Report where relevant and necessary. The comments received and amendments proposed are provided at appendix 3 of the Scoping Report.

5. Stage B – Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

- 5.1 The Stage B assessment is presented in three parts. The first section 5a considers the compatibility of the Local Plan Preferred Strategic and Local Objectives against the Sustainability objectives (stage B1).
- 5.2 The assessment of all the preferred strategic and core policies against reasonable alternatives has been separated in to three parts 5b and 5c and a separate site allocations assessment. This is necessary because the wide range of different policy types require the use of different Sustainability Appraisal techniques to assess each of the options. For example, the suitability of a site allocation or direction of growth for development requires a very different method of assessment to strategic and core policy options.
- 5.3 Section 5b sets out the outcomes of the assessment of the Preferred Local Plan Strategic and Core Policies and Sub Area Strategies and reasonable alternatives against the Sustainability objectives.
- 5.4 Section 5c identifies where the outcomes of the assessment of the Directions of housing and economic growth options against the Sustainability objectives can be found.
- 5.5 The assessment of the potential site allocations for housing, employment, military and healthcare uses in Catterick Garrison against the Sustainability objectives used further prompts. These assessments and outcomes have been included within the Allocations Assessment document as they formed an integral part of the overall assessment process.
- ### **5a. Compatibility of the Preferred Local Plan 2018-2039 Strategic and Local Objectives with Sustainability Objectives**
- 5.6 The Local Plan contains a number of strategic and local objectives which have been developed to ensure the overall vision for Richmondshire can be delivered.
- 5.7 The proposed Strategic Objectives are:

- a. **Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area**, taking into account the great concern to protect its high quality natural and historic environment. This should ensure consistency in its relationships with its neighbours with similar or different objectives.
- b. **A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs** helps to reduce commuting out of the Plan Area. This will provide support for the economy and local social and community needs, including scope to provide for the identified need for affordable and accessible housing.
- c. **Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy**. The strategy will seek to support the towns of Richmond, Catterick Garrison and Leyburn in continuing to play distinct roles as centres for local communities and surrounding villages, offering a wide range of housing and employment opportunities as well as facilities and services. The sustainable growth of these settlements will seek to encourage improvements to their accessibility from surrounding areas, and improved public transport links to other centres.
- d. **Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities**. It will recognise their close relationship in terms of provision of services and impact of development in one on the other.
- e. **Rural sustainability will be supported, by:**
 - i. Safeguarding local quality of life, environmental values and characteristics
 - ii. Encouraging a more diverse, competitive and successful economy, with access to economic opportunities and increased self-sufficiency within the rural economy, in ways which should allow people to live and work locally
 - iii. Meeting locally generated needs for both market and affordable housing, and supporting the social needs of communities
 - iv. Promoting its rural identity, including supporting the role of market towns and tourism
 - v. Supporting communities to provide for their own needs
- f. **Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets**. This will include ensuring there is a net gain for biodiversity as a result of new development.
- g. **Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets**. This will include sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and ensuring new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

- h. **Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change**, reducing carbon emissions, minimizing flood risk and supporting opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy provision and development.

5.8 The proposed Local Objectives are:

1.	Thriving and sustainable communities are supported by locating development where it will enable people to access jobs and key services like education, training, healthcare, recreation and other facilities
2.	The need for travel is reduced and access to jobs and key services improved by sustainable forms of transport, such as public transport, walking and cycling, and an improved road network making travel safer and easier
3.	The dynamic character of rural communities is supported across the whole Plan Area and their social and economic fabric is sustained
4.	Local and Military authorities work together through the joint Masterplan to create strong and well integrated communities as well as sustainable services and facilities, which will benefit the whole district
5.	Future housing and employment growth is accommodated in line with local and military population growth and is responsive to neighbouring areas
6.	High quality housing is provided with an appropriate mix of different sizes, types and tenures which meet the housing needs of local communities
7.	The adverse impact of society on the environment and the implications of climate change are mitigated and adapted to through renewable and low carbon energy provision and development
8.	The historic heritage, character and identity of local towns, villages and the wider countryside is protected and enhanced by ensuring that new developments are appropriate in terms of scale and location in the context of settlement form and character
9.	The countryside, landscape character, wildlife diversity, natural resources and habitats are protected and improved, with a net gain in biodiversity achieved
10.	Local economic growth, including through rural diversification and tourism related development, is supported in ways which are compatible with environmental objectives and deliver increased prosperity for the whole community
11.	Vibrant and prosperous towns are supported to function as service centres with a range of good quality jobs, businesses, shops and services

12.	High quality design of new developments helps to create healthy, attractive and safe places in which to live, work and play
13.	Effective partnership between public and private organisations and local communities ensures resilient and sustainable infrastructure is provided to deliver the vision for the plan area

5.9 The compatibility of the Local Plan Strategic and Local Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives has been compared using the assessment criteria set out in figure 5 below.

5.10 The results of this process are illustrated in Appendices 4 and 5. These tables show whether the Objectives are compatible/incompatible using the symbols set out in figure 5 below.

Category	Likely Effect on the SA objective
↑↑	Highly compatible with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
↑	Potentially compatible with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
N	Neutral compatibility with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
↓	Potentially incompatible with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
↓↓	Highly incompatible with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective

Figure 5: Table outlining Local Plan Objectives assessment criteria

5.11 This analysis shows that, in general, the proposed Local Plan Objectives are in positive accordance with the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. In most cases (where there is a relationship) the two sets of objectives can be seen to be highly or potentially compatible – reflecting the general intent of the Local Plan to achieve sustainable development in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) in this regard. There is a synergy between many of the objectives, which together provide a package of approaches all designed to act together to achieve a sustainable future for the Plan area.

5.12 The planning process is often concerned with achieving a balance between potentially conflicting objectives. It is not surprising then to find a small number of objectives where there are potential tensions between competing aspirations. These relate in particular to two areas of potential conflict:

1. between securing necessary development (particularly built development such as housing or employment uses, but also potentially recreational uses) and protecting the environment;

2. between supporting the needs of the full extent of the rural parts of the Plan area, as well as attempting to prioritise development and service provision towards the sustainable settlement hierarchy.

5.13 The Local Plan Preferred Options advances policies and proposals which when applied together secure the necessary balance between these tensions. The policies and objectives of the Local Plan must be read as a whole and the package of proposals, for example promoting housing and employment developments, are supported and supplemented by other policies, for example concerned with protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment and mitigating and adapting to climate change. Spatial Principle SP3 sets out a balanced approach to securing rural sustainability throughout the whole plan area. It therefore establishes the appropriate types and scale of development which should be supported in this objective, consistent with the primary intent to secure a sustainable settlement hierarchy (Spatial Principle SP2).

5b. Assessment of Preferred Local Plan 2018-2039 Spatial Principles, Sub Area Strategies and Core Policies

5.14 The effects of each of the preferred policy options and reasonable alternative options identified on the Sustainability Objectives will be assessed through the application of the criteria set out in table 5 below which was established in the Scoping Report.

Category	Likely Effect on the SA objective
↑↑	Significant positive effect on the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
↑	Positive effect on the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
N	Neutral effect on the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
↓	Negative effect on the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
↓↓	Significant negative effect on the Sustainability Appraisal Objective
~	No relationship or link with the Sustainability Appraisal Objective

Figure 5: Table outlining SA Assessment Criteria

5.15 This outcome of the assessment of each proposed preferred policy and reasonable alternative option against all of the Sustainability Objectives is provided along with a summary within Appendix 6 of this report. This assessment included considering the type of effect as to whether it is likely to

be direct and indirect along with the longevity of the effect such as immediate, short term or over the longer term.

- 5.16 In summary this illustrates that for each of the policies a preferred option can be selected which has an overall positive or significantly positive effect on the social, economic and environmental sustainability objectives and therefore none of the individual policy options negatively or significantly negatively affect the sustainability objectives overall and also generally achieve a balanced effect on the sustainability objectives.
- 5.17 It is also necessary to consider if there any cumulative effects that will be created by the in-combination application of the preferred policies or any other relevant plans policies and programmes.
- 5.18 This is because some effects may be cumulative and may result from different effects acting together to create a combined effect or accumulating over time. Such effects may be as a result of different aspects of the same policy or plan combining to create an increased cumulative effect, or as a result of other plans or projects acting together with a plan policy. Effects may also be synergistic, where the different effects combine to create a new effect.
- 5.19 The assessment of cumulative effects involved looking at the effects of all the preferred policies upon each sustainability objective in turn. The outcome of this analysis is provided at Appendix 7.
- 5.20 In summary this shows that all the Local Plan policies in combination are considered to have either neutral, positive or significantly positive effects on each of the sustainability objectives. Therefore, no negative cumulative effects were identified and the plan and the preferred policies are not considered to negatively affect any of the social, economic and environmental objectives.
- 5.21 This assessment of the cumulative effects also assists in establishing if any mitigation will be required. Appendix 7 sets out for each of the sustainability objectives if any mitigation is required over and above that already incorporated in to the Local Plan preferred policies and also what this mitigation should be.
- 5.22 In summary this assessment considered that no further mitigation was required in relation to any of the sustainability objectives in addition to the criteria already built in to existing proposed policies in the plan either individually or as a whole.

5c. Assessment of the Preferred Local Plan 2018-2035 Site Allocations and Directions of Housing and Economic Growth

Site Selection Methodology

- 5.23 The site allocations assessment and directions of growth assessments were carried out separately and are included within the allocation's assessment and directions of growth assessment respectively.

6. Monitoring (Stage B5)

- 6.1 The Sustainability Appraisal objectives and ultimately the performance of the Local Plan is required to be monitored. The SEA Regulations state "the responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action". The Environmental Report is required to provide information "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring".
- 6.2 The Local Plan and its policies will be monitored throughout its implementation following adoption and will be reported through the Annual Monitoring Report. Appendix 3 of the Scoping Report sets out some initial indicators in relation each of the sustainability objectives and also key issues identified through the sustainability appraisal process. These will be used as the basis for the monitoring indicators that will be incorporated in to the Local Plan to monitor progress on the delivery of the Local Plan vision, objectives, strategy and policies and in its progress in meeting the sustainability objectives. These indicators which will be produced and incorporated in to the Proposed Submission (Regulation 19) stage which is the next stage in the Local Plans production.

7. Next Steps

- 7.1 This Sustainability Appraisal has been prepared to support the Richmondshire Local Plan 2018-2035 Preferred Options Document. Consultation on this stage of the Plan is taking place in April 2021.
- 7.2 Following consultation on this stage of the Plan, the District Council will take into account any consultation responses and the findings of Sustainability Appraisal during the preparation of the Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan.

Appendix 1 - Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Objectives

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
International		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)	Commitment to economic development, social development and environmental protection — at the local, national, regional and global levels. This specifically includes reducing vehicle and carbon emissions; reducing biodiversity loss; increasing water efficiency; and, increasing sustainable production	The Plan should be consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
World Health Organisation Guideline Values	This establishes certain guidelines for healthy noise levels	The Local Plan should take in to consideration the guidelines on healthy noise levels
Kyoto Protocol (United Nations 1992) & Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015)	Commitment to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	The Plan should seek to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from new development.
Aarhus Convention (2001)	The Aarhus Convention establishes obligations in three fields or 'pillars':	The Council should ensure that the public are given adequate opportunity to contribute towards, and participate in the decision making process for the local

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to environmental information; • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment; and • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters. 	<p>plan documents. All local plan documents to be made publicly available.</p> <p>Consultation on the SA should be undertaken in accordance with SA / SEA regulations, giving both statutory consultees and the public opportunities to comment on the SA.</p>
The COP21 Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Key objectives of this include: Under Article 2: to hold “the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C above pre-industrial levels” and to increase “the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions in a manner that does not threaten food production”. Under Article 5:	The Local Plan should aim to reflect these objectives.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>“Parties should take action to conserve and enhance as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases...including forests”.</p>	
<p>UN Sustainable Development Goals (Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</p>	<p>Sets 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets to stimulate action up to 2030. All are relevant, but of key relevance to the Richmondshire Local Plan and SA are:</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;</p> <p>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;</p>	<p>The Local Plan should aims to reflect these goals.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	<p>The strategy sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect species and habitats • Maintain and restore ecosystems • Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry • Making fishing more sustainable and seas healthier • Combat invasive alien species • Help stop the loss of global biodiversity 	<p>Local Plan should include a policy / policies relating to biodiversity, which seek to ensure its protection and enhancement.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the main themes of the Biodiversity Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>
EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	Carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment as an integral component of the Management Plan.	SEA is being undertaken within the Sustainability Appraisal.
EU Framework Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC)	Take account of the waste hierarchy and associated principles as well as encourage waste efficient development.	The Plan should seek to ensure that the waste hierarchy is taken into account in any new development in the District.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
<p>EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC) (2009)</p>	<p>The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end.</p> <p>The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as all regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to protect and enhance wild bird populations. SPAs will be safeguarded through the HRA which is being undertaken on the Plan along with the Policies proposed</p>
<p>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	<p>Sets out environmental measures to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources & prevent pollution in future.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that sufficient safeguards will be in place to ensure no unacceptable levels of pollution.</p>
<p>EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)</p>	<p>Directive requires that measures are taken to avoid significant deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of species for</p>	<p>A separate HRA is being undertaken on the Local Plan. Policies within the plan should seek to ensure measures are taken to avoid significant deterioration of natural habitats and avoid disturbance of species.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	which the area has been designated.	
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (2008/50/EC)	Air quality should not be reduced and should be enhanced where necessary.	The Local Plan should ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to ensure new development does not result in a worsening of air quality in the District.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Water resources should be adequately considered in the development of policies and water quality should be retained at an appropriate standard.	Consideration should be given to the impact upon water resources including the effects of flood and use of water during production of the Local Plan.
EU Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	Requires member states to draw up strategic noise maps and action plans assessing the impacts of noise on individuals.	The Local Plan should ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect surrounding areas from noise pollution from new employment development in the District.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.	The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
<p>European Landscape Convention 2004</p>	<p>Measures for landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>A revised landscape character assessment is being undertaken to inform the Plan.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)	Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the guidance of the directive. Include sustainability objectives to promote energy efficiency in building and related land use.
EIA Directive	The Revised EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) defines projects for which Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory as well as projects which are subject to a screening procedure that considers defined thresholds and criteria to determine whether EIA is necessary. The Directive establishes that environmental impacts of a relevant project should be provided in an EIA report and sets out consultation arrangements	This will be integrated into the Plan.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention).	Article 5 states: "Each party undertakes to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring	The Plan should take account of architectural heritage

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	that archaeologists participate in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest”.	
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention)	This makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.	The Plan should take account of archaeological heritage
National		
National Planning Policy Framework 2019	Sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.	The plan will need comply with the NPPF.
National Planning Practice Guidance (online guidance)	Online guidance which provides further detail on the interpretation and application of national policy.	The plan will need to comply with this guidance.
National Housing Standards	The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new	Include SA objectives which promote sustainable development and seek to achieve higher levels of efficiency (e.g. in energy, water etc.) where appropriate.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local Planning Authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only.</p> <p>Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS). A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance.</p> <p>Accessible Housing. In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA chooses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.</p>	
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)	Sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites	The plan will need to comply with this policy.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	The National Planning Policy for Waste encourages a sustainable approach to waste management.	The plan will need to comply with this policy
Housing White Paper 2017 (Fixing our Broken Housing Market)	Government White Paper outlining ways to address issues in the housing market by encouraging the construction of more homes	The plan will need to take account of the objectives outlined in this White Paper which have largely been incorporated in the revised NPPF
25 Year Environment Plan	Sets out the government's goals for improving the environment. It details how the government will work with communities and businesses to do this over the next 25 years.	The plan will need to take account of and reflect the relevant objectives set out in the plan.
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	The Act established National Parks with the twin purposes of conservation and public enjoyment.	The Local Plan should be consistent with National Park purposes.
Environment Act 1995	Established all-purpose National Park Authorities with revised twin purposes and a duty in pursuing these purposes to 'seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities'.	The Local Plan should be consistent with National Park purposes.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended	Implements Directive 79/409/EEC (see above) Outlines the statutory obligations on nature conservation. Provides for the	The Local Plan should be consistent with the National Park purposes and duty.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Sets out requirements in relation to Public Rights of Way.	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW)	Amended the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Establishes open access rights and provides greater powers for protection of SSSIs.	The Local Plan should ensure that new development provides appropriate protection for areas of SSSI in the District.
Climate Change Act 2008	Sets targets for the reduction of emissions by 80% by 2050 and puts in place procedures for adapting to climate change and assessing the risk of climate change.	The Local Plan should ensure that new development is designed to minimise energy use and supports radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy Act (2013)	Aims to further the Government's objectives to meet the UK's decarbonisation and renewable targets at least cost to consumers.	The Local Plan should contribute to reducing CO2 emissions and delivering renewable energy and sustainable growth
Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)	Guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; 	The Local Plan should be consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieving a sustainable economy; ● Promoting good governance; and ● Using sound science responsibly. 	
<p>Mainstreaming Sustainable development: the Government's vision and what this means in practice</p>	<p>This builds on Securing the Future (above) and sets out the following areas action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable development in Government ● Green economy ● Action to tackle climate change ● Protecting and enhancing the natural environment ● Fairness and improving wellbeing ● National and international sustainable development ● Building a Big Society ● Business Planning ● Operations and procurement commitments ● Transparency and public accountability 	<p>The Local Plan should contribute to sustainable development principles.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
National Air Quality Strategy (DEFRA 2008)	Sets standards for air quality which should not be exceeded	The Local Plan should ensure that air quality standards should not be compromised by new development.
DEFRA Rural Statement (2012)	The Rural Statement outlines the Government's commitment to rural England and reflects the vision of successful rural businesses and thriving communities.	The Local Plan should aim to reflect this vision.
UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	Demonstrates how the UK contributes to meeting the 20 'Aichi targets'.	Will need to take account of Biodiversity Action Plan
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2011)	<p>Vision:</p> <p>By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.</p>	The Plan should ensure that allocations will conserve and enhance conditions for wildlife.
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the	The Plan should ensure that soils are safeguarded.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.	
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Information Note, 2012)	This note states that where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.	The quality and extent of any agricultural land being lost should be considered when assessing sites.
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (DEFRA 2013)	Aims to protect, improve and expand England's forests and woodlands whilst realising their social and environmental benefits and improving the governance of woodlands through simplification of governance structures.	The Plan should ensure there is no detrimental impact on trees.
Climate Change and Biodiversity Adaptation: The role of the Spatial Planning System (Natural England 2009)	Identifies the role the planning system could play in helping biodiversity adapt to climate change.	The Local Plan should minimise impact on environmental assets.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Government Review of Waste Policy in England (DEFRA, 2011)	We need to move beyond our current throwaway society to a 'zero waste economy' in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the very last resort.	Consideration need to be made towards contributing to this vision.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is a key element of the Government's agenda for speeding up the planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in the predictability of planning decisions, the speeding up of the handling of major infrastructure projects and the need for simplified planning zones to be identified in the strategic plan for a region.	The Local Plan will need to take account of this act
Housing & Planning Act 2016	An Act to make provision regarding housing, estate agents, rent air charges, planning and compulsory purchase.	Policies will need to take account of this Act

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place a duty on local planning authorities to actively promote the development of Starter Homes and embed them in the planning system • unlock brownfield land to provide homes faster, requiring local authorities to prepare, maintain and publish local registers of specified land • support the doubling of the number of custom built and self-built homes to 20,000 by 2020 • ensure that every area has a Local Plan • reform the compulsory purchase process to make it clearer, fairer and faster • simplify and speed up neighbourhood planning 	
Localism Act (2011)	The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the 'Duty to	

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>Cooperate' in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the 'local plan'). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any 'cross administrative boundary issues' are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area.</p>	
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>	<p>In addition to normal planning framework set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest 	<p>Policies relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see in particular sections 16, 66 and 72) as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the development plan.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Provides specific protection for scheduled monuments	Policies relating to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas and their settings must address the statutory considerations of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the development plan.
The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation Report – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, July 2018	Builds on the national Climate Change Risk Assessment and contains a mix of policies and actions to help the UK adapt to climate change. The report sets out visions for the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Environment • Infrastructure • People & Built Environment • Business & Industry • Local Government 	Develop policies that account for resiliency aims, would be a cross cutting theme over multiple subjects. Sustainability objectives that seek a better adaptation to climate change, including mitigations of climate change. Include SA objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.
CIEEM Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice principles for development. A practical Guide (2019)	The guide focuses on implementing good practice for designing and achieving Biodiversity Net Gain.	Biodiversity Net Gain is an emerging policy requirement that will need to be incorporated within the Local Plan Policies. This guide will provide good practice for creating this.
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	This paper sets out the Government's approach to	This document set out some of the governments key intentions regarding improving and protecting the natural environment. This has to a large degree being

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	protecting and improving the natural environment.	replaced by the 25 year environment plan but still provides background to national approach on the natural environment.
Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Consultation (2018) and Government Response (2019)	This consultation and subsequent government response sets out the governments proposed approach to implementing the mandatory net gain for biodiversity that was established via the Environment Bill.	These documents provide clarity and detail on how the government intends to implement the mandatory net gains in biodiversity. This document can inform the preparation of Local Plan policies in this area.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	This implements the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and creates a legal duty and require that a plan's cumulative climate impacts are assessed and taken into account.	The preparation of the Local Plan and its policies needs to ensure that its cumulative climate impacts are assessed and taken in to account including assessing the consistency of proposed policies with relevant climate objectives and targets.
Regional		
The Humber River Basin Management Plan, 2009	River Basin Management Plans are statutory plans which deliver the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive. They identify the current status of waters in England and Wales and propose a programme of actions, including water body status	The Plan needs to ensure that policies and allocations do not harm the water environment.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>objectives, to protect and improve the aquatic environment. The Government is currently consulting on updated River Basin Management Plans.</p>	
<p>Northumbria River Basin Management Plan, 2016</p>	<p>River Basin Management Plans are statutory plans which deliver the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive. They identify the current status of waters in England and Wales and propose a programme of actions, including water body status objectives, to protect and improve the aquatic environment. The Government is currently consulting on updated River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<p>The Plan needs to ensure that policies and allocations do not harm the water environment.</p>
<p>Sub Regional</p>		
<p>North Yorkshire and East Riding Spatial Plan</p>	<p>The Plan is a non-statutory planning framework which seeks to co-ordinate plans and planning/investment decision in the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding area.</p>	<p>The Spatial Plan priorities will need to be considered in the new Local Plan.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
North Yorkshire and East Riding Housing Strategy 2015-2021	The Strategy aims to double house building (compared to 2012-14 build rates) and triple the delivery of affordable housing. The Strategy also aims to get Local Plans in place.	The preparation of the Local Plan is a direct aim of the Strategy.
North Yorkshire and East Riding Strategic Economic Plan	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support and encourage small businesses to grow; ● Provide support for major business growth opportunities; and ● Be recognised as a strong voice for local business at a local and central government level. 	The Local Plan need to contribute towards the aims of the Plan.
North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (2006)	The County Council aims to encourage a more sustainable approach to waste management which acknowledges the waste hierarchy but also recognises that local circumstances and selection of Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) may have	The Local Plan should ensure that opportunities are provided for recycling waste produced from new development in the District.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>overriding influence on waste management practices. To seek a balance between providing essential facilities to treat and dispose of waste with the need to protect, and where possible, enhance the environment and the quality of life in North Yorkshire, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. To protect the environment and local amenity from potential harm from waste related development To seek a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal To secure an adequate and integrated network of facilities for dealing with waste generated within, or in proximity, to North Yorkshire</p>	
<p>North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (1997)</p>	<p>To achieve a balance between satisfying the need for minerals and the need to protect the environment, which maximises the</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that sustainable use is made of minerals in new development in the District and reserves are safeguarded.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>sustainability of both. Safeguarding mineral resource.</p>	
<p>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016 - 2045 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2016)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Growth - contributing to economic growth by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services; • Road Safety – Improving road and transport safety; • Access to services – Improving equality of opportunity by facilitating access to services; • Environment & Climate Change – Managing the adverse impact of transport on the environment; • Healthier Travel – Promoting healthier travel opportunities. 	<p>The Local Plan should incorporate the objectives of the existing LTP4</p>
<p>Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 – 2026 (York and North Yorkshire Waste</p>	<p>To promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-using, recycling and composting the maximum 	<p>The Local Plan should aim to ensure that new development incorporates ways to increase recycling activity.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Management Partnership Strategy, 2006)	<p>practicable amount of household waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups; • Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not reused, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill. 	
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber (LGYH, 2011) (York and North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Action Plan)	<p>Local policies and targets should support renewable energy, including policies for new development and strategic sites. Educate communities, authorities and members about appropriate technologies for the sub-region; Develop skills in local communities and support mechanisms to help communities to deliver renewable energy schemes; Investigate and integrate local manufacture and</p>	<p>Renewable energy policies will be incorporated into the plan.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>management of renewable energy technologies within local economic strategies; Identify delivery vehicles, and the role and capacity of local authorities to assist in delivery; Share local knowledge and skills through a coordinated forum; Stimulate the development of regional biomass supply markets; Identify a lead coordinator for activity in the sub-region, who can act as a promotional lead and also co-ordinate funding to local priorities; Develop greater understanding of the relationship between renewable energy development and the sub-region's landscape character and natural environment; Identify opportunities on brownfield land for renewable energy installations in tandem with regeneration and redevelopment initiatives; Training for officers, members and statutory consultees on technologies;</p>	

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan	The Management Plan sets out a strategy, policies, targets and ambitions for the National Park in the long term. The plan sets out aspirations to increase young families living in the Park.	The aspirations of the Management Plan should be taken account of during the preparation of the Local Plan where relevant and/or possible.
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan	The Management Plan provides a framework for partnership by helping all those who have an interest and involvement in the AONB to see ways in which their decisions can contribute to looking after the area. Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act places a 'duty of care' on relevant bodies which include Local Authorities by stating that 'in exercising or performing any function in relation to, or so as to affect land in an area of outstanding natural beauty, a relevant authority shall have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB'.	The Nidderdale AONB covers a small area of the Plan Area and therefore the Local Plan will need to consider the Management Plan objectives.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
<p>North Pennines AONB Management Plan</p>	<p>The plan provides a framework for action for the conservation and enhancement of wildlife, landscape and aspects of our cultural heritage between 2019 and 2024.</p> <p>It includes a series of 'outcomes' under three main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking after natural and cultural heritage • Valuing and sharing what's special • Nurturing a natural economy 	<p>The North Pennines AONB is in close proximity to the Plan Area and therefore the Local Plan will need to consider the Management Plan objectives.</p>
<p>North Pennine Dales Meadows Site Improvement Plan</p>	<p>The plan provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. It does not cover issues where remedial actions are already in place or ongoing</p>	<p>Part of North Pennines Dales Meadows SAC is located within the Plan Area which the Plan must consider its impact upon through the Habitat Regulations Assessment. This document outlines the issues affecting the condition of the site which will help to inform this process.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	management activities which are required for maintenance.	
North Dales Meadows Supplementary Advice	This document provides Natural England's supplementary advice about the European Site Conservation Objectives relating to North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC.	This Supplementary Advice to the Conservation Objectives presents attributes which are ecological characteristics of the designated species and habitats within a site. The listed attributes are considered to be those that best describe the site's ecological integrity and which, if safeguarded, will enable achievement of the Conservation Objectives. This will help identify the key ecological characteristics which the Plan can consider its impact upon via the Habitats Regulation Assessment.
Darlington Borough Council Local Plan Core Strategy (2011) and Emerging Local Plan (2016 -2036)	The current and/or emerging Local Plans set out the Authority's vision for development in their area over the plan period including the amount of new housing and economic development that will be required and where this should be located. It also sets out all other Local Plan Policies that development proposals are required to satisfy.	Local Planning Authorities are required when preparing their Local Plans to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Therefore any policies requiring cross-boundary collaboration proposed within the Richmondshire Local Plan or neighbouring policies will need to be taken account of and agreed through joint-working and the Statement of Common Ground.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan (2015-2030) and Emerging Local Plan (2023-2040)	The current and/or emerging Local Plans set out the Authority's vision for development in their area over the plan period including the amount of new housing and economic development that will be required and where this should be located. It also sets out all other Local Plan Policies that development proposals are required to satisfy.	Local Planning Authorities are required when preparing their Local Plans to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Therefore any policies requiring cross-boundary collaboration proposed within the Richmondshire Local Plan or neighbouring policies will need to be taken account of and agreed through joint-working and the Statement of Common Ground.
Hambleton District Council LDF (2010) and Local Plan 2018 - 2035	The current and/or emerging Local Plans set out the Authority's vision for development in their area over the plan period including the amount of new housing and economic development that will be required and where this should be located. It also sets out all other Local Plan Policies that development proposals are required to satisfy.	Local Planning Authorities are required when preparing their Local Plans to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Therefore any policies requiring cross-boundary collaboration proposed within the Richmondshire Local Plan or neighbouring policies will need to be taken account of and agreed through joint-working and the Statement of Common Ground.
Durham County Council Local Plan – County Durham Plan (2035)	The current and/or emerging Local Plans set out the Authority's vision for development in their area over	Local Planning Authorities are required when preparing their Local Plans to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
	<p>the plan period including the amount of new housing and economic development that will be required and where this should be located. It also sets out all other Local Plan Policies that development proposals are required to satisfy.</p>	<p>Therefore any policies requiring cross-boundary collaboration proposed within the Richmondshire Local Plan or neighbouring policies will need to be taken account of and agreed through joint-working and the Statement of Common Ground.</p>
<p>Harrogate Borough Council Local Plan (2014-2035)</p>	<p>The current and/or emerging Local Plans set out the Authority's vision for development in their area over the plan period including the amount of new housing and economic development that will be required and where this should be located. It also sets out all other Local Plan Policies that development proposals are required to satisfy.</p>	<p>Local Planning Authorities are required when preparing their Local Plans to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Therefore any policies requiring cross-boundary collaboration proposed within the Richmondshire Local Plan or neighbouring policies will need to be taken account of and agreed through joint-working and the Statement of Common Ground.</p>
<p>River Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)</p>	<p>This provides an overview of the flood risk across the river catchment and recommended ways of managing the risk now and over the next 50 to 100 years.</p>	<p>The Plan needs to ensure that policies and allocations take account of the recommended ways of managing flood risk in the catchment plan.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives	Implications for Local Plan
Local		
Conservation Area Statements & Conservation Area Appraisals & Management Plans	These documents set out the features which are of particular significance to the character and setting of the Conservation Areas. This includes important historic sites, archaeology, listed buildings, architectural features, building materials, character areas and open spaces.	The Local Plan should make reference to relevant Conservation Area Statements & Conservation Area Appraisals & Management Plans to ensure they are taken account of when development proposals are brought forward and should also be taken account of in the preparation of policies including site allocations and directions of growth.
Richmondshire Biodiversity Action Plan	The aim of the Richmondshire BAP is to: Translate national guidance within the UK BAP to action 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; and set up effective monitoring systems.	The BAP provides details on locally important habitats and species and will form part of the evidence base and background to the Policies on the natural environment and Biodiversity Net Gain in the Local Plan.

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information

SEA Directive Topic / Sustainability Topic	Baseline Information	Indicators/Targets
<p>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</p>	<p>North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area – covers 24,977 ha, 2,375 ha (9.5%) within Plan Area North Pennine Moors & Dales Meadows Special Areas of Conservation – covers 25,198 ha, 2,383 ha (9.5%) within Plan Area Sites of Special Scientific Interest – cover 26,070 ha, 2,540 ha (9.7%) within Plan Area 190 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). 99.4% (1438ha) in the Plan Area 1056 ha of Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Foxglove Covert Local Nature Reserve is 40.5 ha</p>	<p>Changes in priority habitats and species and areas designated for their environment value or geology.</p> <p>Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition</p>
<p>Population and human health</p>	<p>The Mid-2017 population estimate for the District was 53,700 broken down as follows:- 0-15 years 9,125 (17%) 16-64 years 33,550 (62.5%) 65+ years 11,025 (20.5%)</p> <p>This compares to the Mid 2001 population figures of 47,067 broken down as follows:- 0-15 years 9,213 (19.6%) 16-64 years 30,065 (63.9%) 65+ years 7,199 (15.5%)</p> <p>A total of 4,762 persons provide unpaid care (2011 Census) 21.5% for 50 + hours per week</p> <p>Low ethnic diversity with 95.4% of population classified as white (2011 Census)</p>	<p>Address the decrease in working age population and provide for increasing older population.</p> <p>Address isolated pockets of deprivation.</p>

	<p>Only isolated pockets of deprivation in the District (least 30% according to 2015 IMD. Main indicator distance to services.</p> <p>15.2% of population have limiting long-term illness (2015 IMD)</p> <p>85% of population perceive themselves as having good or very good health, which is above the national average of 81% (2011 Census)</p> <p>Prevalence of obese children on receptions year 21% and Year 6 32%, which is below regional and national levels of 22% and 34% (2017/18)</p> <p>According to 2017 mid-year population estimates 21% of the population were over the age of 65 which is above the regional and national of 18%.</p> <p>Life expectancy of 80 years for Males and 83 years for Females which are broadly in line with the regional and national figures.</p>	
Water	<p>Groundwater sources include the Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone aquifers which are important to local water supply where no mains supply exists. This also supplies base flows to rivers. Sustainable land management including extending the area of permanent grassland and semi-natural habitats can assist the infiltration of rainwater to recharge the aquifer.</p> <p>116 of the 204 (57%) waterbodies in Richmondshire including groundwater and lake waterbodies are failing in terms of water quality standards and have objectives</p>	Ensure protection of important aquifers and base river flows

	<p>requiring improvement. The top failing elements (with number of waterbodies in which they fail) are:</p> <p>Element Number of waterbodies in which they fail</p> <p>Dissolved oxygen 21</p> <p>Fish 21</p> <p>Macrophytes and Phytobenthos 15</p> <p>Phosphate 12</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Assessment* 10</p> <p>Invertebrates 8</p> <p>Zinc 6</p> <p>Cadmium (and its compounds) 6</p> <p>Lead (and its compounds) 5</p> <p><i>*Note: Mitigation Measures Assessment is associated with physical modification</i></p> <p>The top reasons for failure/deterioration (with number of reasons) are:</p> <p>Reasons for failure/deterioration Number of times in which this is the principal cause for failure/deterioration</p> <p>Sewage discharge (continuous) 27</p> <p>Poor nutrient management 23</p> <p>Poor soil management 23</p>	<p>Not result in the deterioration of water bodies and conserve and enhance the following:</p> <p>I. The natural geomorphology of water courses;</p> <p>II. The water quality; and</p> <p>III. The ecological value of the water environment, including watercourse corridors.</p> <p>Implement positive progress towards achieving “good” status or higher under the WFD in Richmondshire’s ground water and surface water bodies, with any new development being able to demonstrate:</p> <p>i. That there is no deterioration in the status of any surface or ground water body;</p> <p>ii. That it does not compromise the ability of any surface or ground water body to achieve its WFD status objectives;</p> <p>iii. That any proposed developments also meet wider environmental duties; and</p> <p>iv. That where possible, indicate how the proposed development contributes to the delivery of</p>
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	<p>Abandoned mine 22</p> <p>Barriers - ecological discontinuity 18</p>	<p>WFD objectives (set out in the RBMP).</p> <p>Manage water demand and improve water efficiency through appropriate water conservation techniques and good practice adaptation to assist climate resilience (for example grey-water recycling and rainwater harvesting); and</p> <p>Dispose of surface water appropriately and improve water quality through the incorporation of SuDS.</p>
Air	<p>There is limited pollution in Richmondshire with the main source being particularly Nitrogen Dioxide from road transport. The A1 (M) runs north/south and the A66 west/east across the district and there are several other A class roads in both rural areas and the District's towns and villages.</p> <p>Richmondshire District Council's 2019 Air Quality Progress Report showed that there are no exceedances of the nitrogen dioxide government set requirements with a general downward trend observed over the last 5 years.</p> <p>The narrow road and streets around Richmond are where higher levels are observed and continue to be closely monitored with diffusion tubes.</p>	<p>Ensure that maximum levels of Nitrogen Dioxide pollution are not exceeded.</p>
Soil	<p>Richmondshire District lies within the Yorkshire Dales, Pennine Dales Fringe, Vale of Mowbray and Tees Lowlands National Character Areas.</p>	<p>Maintain levels of higher quality Grade 1, 2 and 3b soils and agricultural land.</p>

	<p>Agricultural Land in the Vale of Mowbray and Tees Lowland Areas is predominantly Grade 3 (moderate to good quality) with some pockets of Grade 2 (very good quality).</p> <p>Agricultural Land in the Pennine Dales Fringe and Yorkshire Dales is predominantly Grade 4 (poor quality) with areas of Grade 5 (very poor quality) reflecting its moorland nature.</p>	
Material Assets	<p>In 2017/18 485 kg of residual waste was recorded per household, which was less than the waste per household in the Yorkshire and Humber region of 537kg.</p> <p>In 2017/18 37% of household waste was recycled compared to 35% the previous year. This is lower than the Yorkshire and Humber Region recycling rate of 42%.</p>	<p>Residential waste is reduced.</p> <p>Levels of reuse, recycling and composting is increased.</p>
Climatic factors	<p>Carbon dioxide emissions in 2017 totalled 407.5 tonnes which was equivalent to 7.6 tonnes per capita a figure which is decreasing year on year in line with national trends.</p> <p>In 2015 Domestic electricity consumption totalled 76,355 Mwh the average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity was 4.16 Mwh per meter above the England average of 3.78 Mwh per meter (BEIS, 2015)</p> <p>In 2015 average consumption of domestic gas totalled for the District was 164,543 Mwh with the average consumption of 14.24 Mwh per meter above the England average of 13.07 Mwh (BEIS, 2015)</p> <p>The 2019 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) identified functional floodplain (areas at the highest risk of</p>	<p>Decrease carbon dioxide emissions and reduce energy consumption</p> <p>Avoid development in the functional floodplain</p> <p>Adaptation and Mitigation of development to the changing climate</p>

	<p>flooding) within or adjacent to the Settlements of Cleasby, Stapleton, Croft on Tees, Gilling West, Hartforth, Catterick Village, Brompton on Swale, Scorton, Bolton on Swale and Richmond. The SFRA is currently being finalised.</p> <p>Increasing frequency of extreme weather events as a result of the changing climate.</p>	
<p>Cultural Heritage and landscape</p>	<p>Currently there are 37 Grade I, 1,199 Grade II and 51 Grade II* Listed Buildings within the District (outside the National Park).</p> <p>Historic England records currently show that there are around 1,200 Listed Buildings within Richmondshire District (outside the National Park) and of that number, 7 appear in the 2019 Historic England “Heritage at Risk Register”.</p> <p>7 Parks and Gardens with Special Historic Interest and of national importance (6 Grade II Listed and 1 Grade II* Listed)</p> <p>102 Scheduled ancient monuments (outside the National Park)</p> <p>50 Parks and gardens of historic or landscape interest</p> <p>41 Conservation Areas within 38 settlements</p>	<p>Maintain protection of Listed Buildings, Structures and Landscapes</p> <p>Number of buildings on the “Heritage at Risk Register” is reduced.</p> <p>Number of Listed Buildings under each grade</p> <p>Number and % of Listed Buildings at risk</p> <p>Number of Listed Buildings Demolished</p> <p>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p> <p>Number and % archaeological sites at risk</p> <p>Number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</p>

		<p>Number and % of Historic Parks and Gardens at risk</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas</p> <p>Number and % Conservation Areas at Risk</p> <p>Number and % Conservation Areas with appraisals/management plans</p>
<p>Social factors</p>	<p>According to the 2011 Census there are 20,207 dwellings in the District and 36% of these properties were owned outright, with 28% owned with a mortgage and 11% socially rented.</p> <p>11.4% of dwellings were vacant or second homes according to the 2011 Census which is above the national amount of 4.3%.</p> <p>Between 2004 and 2019 2,427 new dwellings were completed in the District</p> <p>According to data published by DCLG in 2018 the lower quartile house price is 7.78 times that of the lower quartile annual earnings.</p> <p>8.5% children in out-of-work households compared to 13.5% nationally (2017). 7.3% of children living in poverty compared to 17% nationally (2016).</p>	<p>Number of annual completions are maintained to meet the Local Plan requirements.</p> <p>Affordability of housing is increased through a range of access points</p> <p>Maintain low crime levels and increase perception of safety.</p> <p>Improve Broadband coverage and speeds.</p>

	<p>In 2013/14 average points score of 418.5 at Key Stage 4 (GCSEs) which is significantly above the national average of 366.3.</p> <p>Crime Statistics Offences reported between June 2018 and May 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Crimes – 2,710 – 53.9 crimes per 1000 population England - 117.5 crimes per 1000 population • Violent Crimes – 822 • Criminal Damage – 242 • Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents – 866 • Burglaries – 136 • Robberies – 4 • Vehicle Crimes - 105 <p>4.4% of broadband connections in Richmondshire with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s). Above the England average of 2.2%. Average broadband download speed of 24.37 Mbit/s which is below the England average of 45.08 Mbit/s. Average broadband upload speed of 4.57 Mbit/s which is below the England average of 6.05 Mbit/s. (Ofcom, 2017)</p>	
<p>Economy</p>	<p>Between April 2018 and March 2019 23,500 people were economically active of which 72.6% were in employment, 20.3% were self-employed and 3.3% unemployed. This compared to a national figure of 75.4% in employment, 10.7% who are self-employed and 4.1% who are unemployed.</p> <p>33.2% of the population have qualifications at NVQ level 4 and above which compares to a national figure of 39.3%</p>	<p>Maintain and Increase high employment rates.</p> <p>Maintain above average wage levels.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of the population with NVQ Level 4 and above qualifications.</p>

	<p>In 2018 the full gross weekly pay of residents of the District was 560.50 which is higher than the regional figure of 520.90.</p> <p>In July 2019 1.4% of those between 16-64 years were in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance compared to 2.8% nationally.</p> <p>In 2017 58.8% of employee jobs were on a full time basis and 41.2% on a part time basis compared to 67.5% full time and 32.5% part time nationally.</p> <p>In 2017 employee jobs by industry were:- Primary Services (B Quarrying and Mining) – 0.2% Energy and Water (D-E) – 0.2% Manufacturing (C) – 7.4% Construction (F) – 7.4% Services (G-S) – 85.3% Wholesale and Retail, including motor sales (G) – 17.6% Transport Storage (H) – 4.1% Accommodation and Food Services (I) -17.6% Information and Communication (J) – 1.3% Financial and Other Business Services (K-N) – 16% Public Administration, Education and Health (O-Q) – 22.1% Other Services (R-S) – 6.5%</p> <p>In 2018 UK Business Counts were as follows:- Enterprises Micro (0-9) – 2,490 Small (10-49) – 245 Medium (50-249) – 25 Large (250+) – 0</p>	
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	<p>Local Units Micro (0-9) – 2,720 Small (10-49) – 380 Medium (50-249) – 50 Large (250+) 5</p> <p>In 2016 there were 836 agricultural holdings according to the DEFRA census covering an area of 104,485 hectares which represented an increase of 10% from 2013. 2,130 people are directly employed in farming in the District, which is an increase of 3% from 2013.</p>	
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Appendix 3 – Sustainability Objectives, Appraisal Prompts and Monitoring Indicators

SEA Directive Topic / Sustainability Topic	Objective	Prompts	Potential Indicator
<p>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</p>	<p>To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species</p>	<p>Will the option / policy protect and enhance internationally, nationally and locally designated biodiversity / geo-diversity sites?</p> <p>Will the option / policy help to link habitats together or will it fragment them?</p> <p>Will important habitats and species outside of protected sites be affected?</p>	<p>Conservation status of North Pennine Moors SACs and SPAs</p> <p>Area designated for nature conservation importance</p> <p>Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented</p> <p>Number and type of internationally/nationally designated sites.</p> <p>Number of species relevant to the District which have achieved BAP</p> <p>Types and Prevalence of protected and priority habitats and species</p> <p>Amount and Condition of the Ancient Woodland</p>
<p>Population and human health</p>	<p>To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.</p>	<p>Will the option / policy increase or decrease access to health, wellbeing and leisure facilities?</p> <p>Will the option / policy increase exposure to factors that might affect health and wellbeing, such</p>	<p>Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese.</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth.</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy.</p>

		<p>as air pollution, fast moving traffic?</p>	<p>% of people with limiting long term illness.</p> <p>Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport.</p> <p>Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development.</p> <p>Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development</p> <p>Levels of deprivation across the District.</p> <p>Provision of green infrastructure, open space and recreational facilities within new development</p>
	<p>To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally</p>	<p>Will adequate provision of local services and community facilities exist?</p>	<p>Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport.</p> <p>Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development.</p> <p>Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development</p> <p>Levels of deprivation across the District.</p>

			Provision of green infrastructure, open space and recreational facilities within new development
Water	To protect and enhance water resources, water quality and water availability	<p>Will the option / policy affect any sensitive water receptors?</p> <p>Will water be saved or will abstraction of water affect water availability?</p>	<p>River Basin Management Plan Water Body Ecological Status objectives</p> <p>Water availability in Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy</p> <p>Number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality.</p>
Air	To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	<p>Will the option / policy promote use of public transport?</p> <p>Will the option / policy encourage active travel such as cycling and walking?</p> <p>Will the option / policy mean that journeys are longer?</p> <p>Could the option / policy decrease air quality affecting sensitive receptors?</p>	<p>Population living within Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>Number of Air Quality Management Areas % of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution.</p> <p>Journey to work and school by transport mode.</p> <p>Traffic volumes</p> <p>Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport.</p> <p>Number of implemented Travel Plans</p>

<p>Soil</p>	<p>To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.</p>	<p>Will the option / policy minimise the amount of land used?</p> <p>Will best and most versatile land be protected?</p> <p>Will it prioritise the re-use of previously developed land?</p>	<p>% of new dwellings completed on brownfield land</p> <p>Quantity of vacant and/or derelict land and properties</p> <p>Losses of best and most versatile agricultural land</p>
<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.</p> <p>The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally</p>	<p>Will the option / policy encourage the use of sustainable design?</p> <p>Will the option / policy encourage the use of recycled building materials?</p> <p>Will the public realm be improved?</p> <p>Will greenhouse gases be reduced?</p> <p>Will green infrastructure be enhanced?</p>	<p>Additional green infrastructure created</p> <p>Amount of developments which comply with 'Secured by Design' principles</p> <p>Energy consumption within the District.</p> <p>Megawatts (MW) of installed renewable and low carbon energy capacity within the District</p> <p>Energy efficiency levels in new buildings</p> <p>Use of secondary and recycled aggregates</p> <p>Number of homes meeting national standards for water efficiency, and optional standards (where viable).</p>

			<p>Residual waste per household.</p> <p>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting.</p> <p>Household waste sent to landfill</p>
Climatic factors	To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Will the option / policy increase the resilience of habitats to climate change, such as through strengthening ecological networks?</p> <p>Will the option / policy increase resilience to climate change risks such as lower water availability, increased subsidence or heatwaves?</p> <p>Will the option / policy result in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Amount or renewable energy installations completed</p> <p>Level of emissions (CO2) within the Authority Area.</p> <p>Energy consumption within the District.</p> <p>Renewable energy capacity within the District.</p>
	To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	<p>Will the option / policy increase surface or fluvial flooding or will development be vulnerable to flooding?</p>	<p>Number and type of flooding incident.</p> <p>Number of residential units granted planning permission contrary to EA objection.</p> <p>Number of applications granted contrary to Lead Local Flood Authority advice on Surface Water Flooding.</p>

<p>Cultural Heritage and landscape</p>	<p>To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Will designated heritage assets and their settings be protected?</p> <p>Will non-designated heritage assets and their settings be protected?</p> <p>Will historic character be enhanced?</p>	<p>Number and % of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and a published Management Plan.</p> <p>Number and % of Listed Buildings considered to be “at Risk”.</p> <p>Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use.</p> <p>Number, or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged.</p> <p>Number, or % or area of scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and undesignated archaeological sites and their settings damaged</p>
	<p>To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.</p>	<p>Will designated landscapes be protected and enhanced?</p> <p>Will landscape character improve?</p> <p>Will tranquillity improve or deteriorate?</p>	<p>Area designated for nature conservation importance</p> <p>Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented</p>

			Landscape and countryside quality
SA Topic: Social factors	To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	<p>Will housing supply increase in line with demand?</p> <p>Will affordable housing be supported?</p>	<p>Levels of population growth and population structural changes.</p> <p>Number of households on the household register.</p> <p>Number of people accepted as homeless (annually).</p> <p>House prices and housing affordability (house price to income ratios)</p> <p>Net housing completions</p> <p>Net affordable housing completions</p> <p>Housing Mix (new housing types and tenure).</p> <p>Housing land supply</p> <p>Net additional Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers</p> <p>Number and location of vacant or empty properties</p> <p>Number of new dwellings meeting accessible housing standards.</p>

			Number of new dwellings meeting nationally described space standards.
	To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	Does the option / policy help 'design out crime'?	Crime rates per 1,000 head of population Proportion of local people who feel safe in their community
	To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	Does the option/policy support/maintain communities? Does the option/policy encourage community involvement in development?	No. of Neighbourhood Plans Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Life expectancy at birth. Healthy Life Expectancy. % of people with limiting long term illness
	To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	Does the proposal maximise opportunities for high quality design? Is the option/policy encourage reflection of local setting?	No. of applications utilising Building for Life Standards Design Guides Produced Design Briefs Produced
SA Topic: Economy	To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all.	Will the option / policy create new jobs? Will the option / policy increase access to jobs?	Amount of employment land completed Proportion of working age population with no or lower level qualifications

			<p>% of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above.</p> <p>Proportion of working age population employed in each of the Soc 2010 Major Groups</p> <p>Number of jobs created, assessed against employment requirements and targets</p> <p>Number of jobs by employment sector</p> <p>Income level (Gross Weekly Pay)</p>
	<p>To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.</p>	<p>Will local services and businesses be supported?</p> <p>Will tourism be encouraged?</p>	<p>Levels of economic growth (Gross Value Added)</p> <p>Employment rate</p> <p>Number of jobs created, assessed against employment requirements and targets</p> <p>Number of jobs by employment sector</p> <p>Vacancy rates in employment locations</p> <p>Number of business start-ups and survivals</p>

			<p>Location of new business growth and development Increased levels of investment</p> <p>Increased levels of spend</p> <p>Enhanced retail facilities</p> <p>More visitors to the District and greater spend</p>
	<p>To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population</p>	<p>Will the option / policy increase access to jobs?</p> <p>Does the option/policy encourage training opportunities for the local population?</p>	<p>Proportion of working age population with no or lower level qualifications.</p> <p>% of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above.</p> <p>% of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A* to C (including Maths, English and NOVQ attainment).</p> <p>Population and population growth levels.</p> <p>Education infrastructure capacity</p> <p>Level of education infrastructure delivered through development</p>

Appendix 4 – Compatibility of Local Plan Strategic Objectives against Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	↑	N	N	N	↑	↑↑	↑	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	N	N	N	N	N	N	↑	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	N	↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑	N	N	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
5. To provide a good quality built environment , including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	↑	↑	N	N	N	↑↑	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to	↑	↑	↑	↑	N	N	↑↑	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
live and work								
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	N	↑	↑	N	↑	N	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N	↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑	↑	↑	↑	N	N	N
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment , heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↑	N	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	N	N	N
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	N	N	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	N	N	N
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	N	N	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	a. Overall change in Richmondshire should enable growth reflecting the needs of the area	b. A managed approach to growth ensuring an appropriate level of housing and employment provision which will meet local social and economic needs	c. Development and provision of services will be concentrated in locations which reflect a defined sustainable settlement hierarchy.	d. Development in Richmond and Catterick Garrison will promote their complementary roles and provision of facilities.	e. Rural sustainability will be supported	f. Priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the rich variety of environmental assets.	g. Priority will be given to conserving and enhancing the wide variety of heritage assets	h. Development in the Plan Area will mitigate and adapt to climate change
ensure needs can be met locally								
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N	N
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	↑	N	N	N	N	↑	N	↑↑

Appendix 5 – Compatibility of Local Plan Strategic Objectives against Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	LO1	LO2	LO3	LO4	LO5	LO6	LO7	LO8	LO9	LO10	LO11	LO12	LO13
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	N	N	N	N	N	↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑	N	↑	N
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	N	N	N	N	N	↑	↑↑	N	↑↑	↑	N	↑	N
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑↑	N	N	↑↑	N	N	N	↑	N	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	LO1	LO2	LO3	LO4	LO5	LO6	LO7	LO8	LO9	LO10	LO11	LO12	LO13
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↑	N	N	↑↑	N	N	↑↑	N	↑↑	↑	N	N	N
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	↑	↑↑	↑	N	N	↑	↑↑	N	↑↑	↑	N	↑↑	N
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	N	N	N	N	N	↑↑	↑	↑	N	N	N	↑↑	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	LO1	LO2	LO3	LO4	LO5	LO6	LO7	LO8	LO9	LO10	LO11	LO12	LO13
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑	N	N	N	↑	↑↑	N	N	N	N	N	N
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	N	↑↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	↑↑	↑	N	↑	↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	N	N	↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	LO1	LO2	LO3	LO4	LO5	LO6	LO7	LO8	LO9	LO10	LO11	LO12	LO13
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	N	↑↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N	N	N	↑	N
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↑↑	N	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑	N	↑↑	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	↑↑	N	N
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success,	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	↑↑	N	N

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	LO1	LO2	LO3	LO4	LO5	LO6	LO7	LO8	LO9	LO10	LO11	LO12	LO13
diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.													
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	↑↑	N	↑	↑↑	↑	N	N	N	N	↑↑	↑↑	N	N
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	N	N	N	N	N	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	↑↑	N	↑↑	↑↑	N	↑	N	N	N	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N	↑↑	N	N	N	N
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	N	N	N	N	N	N	↑↑	N	↑	N	N	N	N

Appendix 6: Assessment of Local Plan Preferred Policies against Sustainability Objectives

Policy SP1: Sub Areas

Policy SP1: Sub Areas	Description
Option A:	Retain 3 Sub Areas - Central Richmondshire, North Richmondshire, Lower Wensleydale
Option B:	Addition of a fourth sub area around the areas defined in the Catterick Garrison Masterplan
Option C:	Remove all Sub Areas for a single plan wide Sub Area

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	N	N
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	N	N
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	N	N	N
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	N	N	N
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	N	N
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	N	N	N
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy SP1: Sub Areas	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on social, environmental and economic objectives. There will be limited direct effects as a result of this policy option and policy in general due to the broader descriptive nature of the sub areas. This option would enable local geographies to be accurately reflected in the application of subsequent policies
Option B:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on social, environmental and economic objectives. There will be limited direct effects as a result of this policy option and policy in general due to the broader descriptive nature of the sub areas. This option would lose the broader relationships and interactions between the Central Richmondshire settlements by separating out Catterick Garrison resulting in the inaccurate reflections of local geographies in the application of subsequent policies
Option C:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on social, environmental and economic objectives. There will be limited direct effects as a result of this policy option and policy in general due to the broader

	descriptive nature of the sub areas. This option would mean the Local Plan doesn't take account of the broader relationships, interactions and shared characteristics between settlements within specific parts of the Plan Area resulting in the inaccurate reflections of local geographies in the application of subsequent policies
Preferred Policy Option:	Option A - this is considered the most reasonable and effective approach that will, as per the implementation of the Core Strategy, enable the subsequent more specific policies to be more relevant, applicable and reflective of the specific local characteristics and conditions across the plan area

Policy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy

Policy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy	Description
Option A:	Settlement Hierarchy based on Principal Towns, Local Service Centre, Primary Service Villages, Secondary Service Villages, Elsewhere Settlements
Option B:	Settlement Hierarchy based on Principal Towns, Local Service Centre, Primary Service Villages, Secondary Service Villages, Smaller Villages, Elsewhere Settlements
Option C:	Settlement Hierarchy based on Catterick Garrison - Principal Town, Richmond and Leyburn - Local Service Centres, Primary Service Villages, Secondary Service Villages, Smaller Villages, Elsewhere Settlements
Option D:	Settlement Hierarchy based on Principal Towns, Local Service Centre, Primary Service Villages
Option E:	No Settlement Hierarchy

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	N	N	N	↑	↓

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	↑	↑↑	↑	↓	↓
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↑	↑↑	N	↓	↓
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↑	↑↑	N	↓	↓
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~	~

Policy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy	Summary
Option A:	This option overall will have positive effects on social and economic objectives by enabling some form of development across almost all settlements in the plan area which will directly and indirectly support people to meet their housing needs broadly across the plan area and assist in maintaining the broader sustainability of settlements. These impacts are likely to be both immediate and over the longer term. No direct environmental effects were identified at this broad policy stage.
Option B:	This option overall will potentially have significantly positive effects on social and economic objectives by enabling some form of development across all settlements in the plan area which will directly and indirectly support people to meet their housing needs broadly across the plan area and assist in maintaining the broader sustainability of all settlements. These impacts are likely to be both immediate and over the longer term. No direct environmental effects were identified at this broad policy stage.
Option C:	This option overall will have broadly neutral effects on social and economic objectives by enabling some form of development across almost all settlements in the plan area which will directly and indirectly support people to meet their housing needs broadly across the plan area and assist in maintaining the broader sustainability of settlements. However, this option rather diminishes Richmond's role as a principal settlement in the Plan Area and may affect its ability to maintain this status and provision in the longer term. These impacts are likely to be both immediate and over the longer term. No direct environmental effects were identified at this broad policy stage.
Option D:	This option overall will have negative effects on social and economic objectives by only enabling some form of development across the larger settlements in the plan area which will directly restrict people's ability to meet their housing needs broadly across the plan area and potentially undermine the broader longer-term sustainability of the smaller settlements in terms of population and services. No direct environmental effects were identified at this broad policy stage.
Option E:	This option overall will have negative effects on social and economic objectives by effectively leaving the market to determine where new development takes place which could directly restrict people's ability to meet their

	housing needs broadly across the plan area and potentially undermine the broader longer term sustainability of settlements where no development takes place or overwhelm services in some settlements which are most attractive for development. No direct environmental effects were identified at this broad policy stage.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - Overall option B is considered the most reasonable and effective policy option which will have the most positive effects on social and economic objectives in ensuring the overall sustainability of effectively all settlements can be considered by the Local Plan policies over the longer term in a manner that is consummate with their scale, role and potential capacity for future growth.

Policy SP3: Rural Sustainability

Policy SP3: Rural Sustainability	Description
Option A:	Local Policy promoting rural sustainability of the area balancing the social and economic needs with protecting landscape character, natural and historic environment
Option B:	Local Policy promoting rural sustainability of the area prioritising the social and economic needs over protecting landscape character, natural and historic environment
Option C:	Local Policy promoting rural sustainability of the area prioritising the protection of landscape character, natural and historic environment over social and economic needs
Option D:	No local policy promoting rural sustainability of the area

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	↑	↓↓	↑↑	↓
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↑	↑	↓	↓
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	N	N	N	↓
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.				
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↑	↓↓	↑↑	↓
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↑	↓↓	↑↑	↓
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↑	↓↓	↑↑	↓
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	↑	↓↓	↑↑	↓
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	↑	↓↓	↑↑	↓

Policy SP3: Rural Sustainability	Summary
Option A:	This policy option overall will have positive effects both directly and indirectly and over the longer term on social, economic and environmental objectives. This will be achieved by balancing the achievement of social and economic needs in the rural parts of the plan area with ensuring the landscape character, natural and historic environment is protected and maintained.
Option B:	This policy option overall will have significant positive effects both directly and indirectly and over the longer term on social and economic objectives by giving this priority. However, it will also have significant negative effects on environmental objectives again both directly and indirectly and over the longer term putting the landscape character, natural and historic environment at risk or significantly negatively impacting upon it.
Option C:	This policy option overall will have significant positive effects both directly and indirectly and over the longer term on environmental objectives by giving this priority. However, it will also have significant negative effects on social and economic objectives again both directly and indirectly and over the longer term putting the social and economic sustainability of the rural parts of the plan area at risk.
Option D:	This policy option will overall have negative effects both directly and indirectly and over the longer term on the social, economic and environmental objectives and the sustainability of the plan area by not having a locally specific policy to identify the key areas to be supported and enhanced.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option A - Overall option a is considered the most reasonable and effective approach in ensuring the overall rural sustainability of the plan area. This option will balance impacts on environmental objectives with supporting the social and economic needs of these areas directly and over the longer term.

Policy SD1: Sustainable Development

Policy SD1: Sustainable Development	Description
Option A:	No policy - rely on national policy presumption in favour of sustainable development
Option B:	Local Policy - outlining presumption in favour of sustainable development

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	↑	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↑	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↑	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	↑	↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	↑	↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↑	↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↑	↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	↑	↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↑	↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↑	↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	↑	↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑	↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↑	↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	↑	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	↑	↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	↑	↑

Policy SD1: Sustainable Development	Summary
Option A:	Overall, this option will have a positive effect on the social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by ensuring development takes account of all these considerations as set out in national policy
Option B:	Overall, this option will have a positive effect on the social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by ensuring development takes account of all these considerations as set out in national policy and reflecting local circumstances
Preferred Policy Option	Option B - overall option b is considered the most reasonable and effective policy approach by ensuring the presumption in favour of sustainable development is set out in the plan and tailored to local circumstances.

Policy SD2: Amenity

Policy SD2: Amenity	Description
Option A:	No policy - rely on national policy in relation to amenity and agent of change
Option B:	Local Policy -avoiding significant adverse impact on amenity, health and wellbeing and setting out 'agent of change' approach

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	N	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	N	↑↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy SD2: Amenity	Summary
Option A:	This option will have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by following the broad approach to amenity consideration and the agent of change in national policy.
Option B:	This option will have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives directly and indirectly over the longer term by providing a locally tailored approach to amenity considerations and the agent of change.
Preferred Policy Option	Option B - Overall option B is the most reasonable and appropriate policy option by positively and directly effecting social, economic and environmental objectives and ensuring a locally tailored approach to amenity considerations and the agent of change over the longer term.

Policy SD3: Access

Policy SD3: Access	Description
Option A:	No policy - rely on national policy in relation to transport
Option B:	Local Policy - prioritise sustainable forms of transport
Option C:	Local Policy - priority to road transport
Option D:	Local Policy - prioritising sustainable methods of transport but also enable sufficient highways capacity

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↓	↑↑	↓↓	↑↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	↓	↑↑	↓↓	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↓	↑↑	↓↓	↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	↓	↑↑	↓↓	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	↓	↑↑	↓↓	↑↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↓	↑	↓	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~

Policy SD3: Access	Summary
Option A:	Overall, this policy option will have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental characteristics as it will not enable specific local policy requirements to be identified in relation to transport such as encouraging sustainable transport methods.
Option B:	Overall, this policy option will have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental characteristics both directly and indirectly and in the long term as it will ensure transport is only by sustainable means and reduce carbon emissions. This form of transport may not be accessible to all users or possible in particular the most rural parts of the plan area.
Option C:	Overall, this policy option will have significantly negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and in the longer term by increasing road based transport and the associated health disbenefits and increased emissions this form of transport generates.
Option D:	Overall, this policy option will have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental characteristics both directly and indirectly and in the long term as it will ensure transport by sustainable

	means is prioritised along with the other social and environmental benefits this creates. It also ensures that capacity is maintained on the road network for those who are unable to use or access sustainable forms of transport in particular the most rural parts of the plan area.
Preferred Policy Option	Option D - Overall the combined approach offered by option D is the most reasonable and effective policy option that will positively affect social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. By prioritising sustainable forms of transports this positively supports the social and environmental objectives and by also maintaining the capacity of the road network this supports the social and economic objectives in particular.

Policy SD4: Use of Land and Materials

Policy SD4: Use of Land and Materials	Description
Option A:	No policy - rely on national policy in relation to use of land and materials
Option B:	Local Policy - prioritise use of previously developed land first and sustainable use of materials

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	↓	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	↓	↑↑
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	N	↑↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	N	↑↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy SD4: Use of Land and Materials	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral/negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the use of previously developed land and the sustainable use of materials.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive/significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to prioritising the use of previously developed land and the sustainable use of materials.
Preferred Policy Option	Overall option B is considered the most reasonable and effective policy option as it positively effects the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives and will ensure a locally tailored approach is in place prioritising the use of previously developed land and the sustainable use of materials.

Policy SD5: Supporting High Quality Electronic Communications

Policy SD5: Supporting High Quality Electronic Communications	Description
Option A:	No policy - rely on national policy in relation to electronic communications
Option B:	Local Policy - approach to broadband and telecommunications installations

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↑	↑↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	↑↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	N	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy SD5: Supporting High Quality Electronic Communications	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the provision of broadband and the location of telecommunications apparatus.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to encouraging the provision of high-speed broadband and suitably locating telecommunications apparatus
Preferred Policy Option	Overall option B is considered the most reasonable and effective policy option as it has significant positive effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives and will ensure a locally tailored approach is in place encouraging the provision of broadband and suitably locating telecommunications apparatus reflecting local landscape character etc.

Housing

Policy H1 – Scale and Distribution of Housing Development

Policy H1: Scale	Description
Option A:	Low Growth Scenario based on governments standard method - 15 per annum
Option B:	Medium Growth Scenario - alternative demographic scenario - 120 per annum
Option C:	High Growth Scenario - alternative demographic growth scenario & ELR calculated economic growth - 160 per annum

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↓↓	↑	↑↑
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↓↓	↑	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↓↓	↑	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy H1: Scale	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a significantly negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. This will be particularly in relation to the social and economic objectives.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. This will be particularly in relation to the social and economic objectives.
Option C:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. This will be particularly in relation to the social and economic objectives.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option C - Overall option c is considered the most reasonable and effective with significantly positive effects in relation to social and economic objectives particularly in comparisons to the other options.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H	Option I
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	N	N	N	↓
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↑↑	↓	↓↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓↓

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H	Option I
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Policy H1: Distribution	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have positive to significantly positive effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a balanced approach to distributing housing development in terms of prioritising development in Catterick Garrison the most sustainable settlement and enabling development across all settlements in the plan area. This approach is balanced in relation to the objectives by being positive to development but also respecting the environmental considerations.
Option B:	This option will overall have negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development away from the most sustainable settlements. This approach is particularly negative in relation to the environmental objectives by directing development to areas with higher levels of protection.
Option C:	This option will overall have significantly negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development away from the most to the least sustainable settlements. This approach is particularly negative in relation to all objectives.

Policy H1: Distribution	Summary
Option D:	This option will overall have positive and negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development away from the most sustainable settlement to the next most sustainable settlements. This approach is negative in relation to environmental considerations and social in terms of service provision.
Option E:	This option will overall have positive and negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development away from the most sustainable settlement to the next most sustainable settlements.
Option F:	This option will overall have positive and negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development to the most sustainable settlement. This approach is particularly positive in terms of access to sustainable transport, services and use of previously developed land. It is negative in relation to the social and economic sustainability of the other settlements in the plan area.
Option G:	This option will overall have positive and negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development to the most sustainable settlement from the least sustainable. This approach is particularly positive in terms of access to sustainable transport, services and use of previously developed land. It is negative in relation to the social and economic sustainability of the other settlements in the plan area.
Option H:	This option will overall have positive and negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development to the most sustainable settlement. This approach is particularly positive in terms of access to sustainable transport, services and use of previously developed land. It is negative in relation to the social and economic sustainability of the other settlements in the plan area.
Option I:	This option will overall have significantly negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by distributing housing development away from the most to the least sustainable settlements. This approach is particularly negative in relation to all objectives.

Policy H1: Distribution	Summary
Preferred Policy Option:	Option A - Overall Option A is considered the most reasonable and effective which will overall have positive to significantly positive effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a balanced approach to distributing housing development in terms of prioritising development in Catterick Garrison the most sustainable settlement and enabling development across all settlements in the plan area. This approach is balanced in relation to the objectives by being positive to development but also respecting the environmental considerations.

Policy H2 – Location of Housing Development – Development Limits

Policy H2: (Development Limits)	Description
Option A:	Local Policy - no development limits
Option B:	Local Policy - development limits around all settlements in settlement hierarchy and enabling development within or adjacent to (except where allocations or directions of growth exist)
Option C:	Local Policy - development limits around all settlements in settlement hierarchy and restrictive approach only enabling development within the limits
Option D:	Local Policy - development limits around settlements that are Principal Towns, Local Service Centre and Primary Service Villages and restrictive approach in secondary service and smaller villages

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↓↓	↑	↑↑	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↓↓	↑	↑↑	↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↓↓	↑	↑↑	↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	N	↑↑	↓↓	↓
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑	↑↑	↓↓	↓
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	N	↑↑	↓↓	↓
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑	↓↓	↓
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~

Policy H2: (Development Limits)	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy and other local policies in relation to the location of housing development and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set. This option performs particularly negatively against the environmental objectives by providing limited protection of these assets.
Option B:	This option will overall have significantly positive effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a balanced

Policy H2: (Development Limits)	Summary
	approach to location of housing development in terms restricting and enabling. This approach is balanced in relation to the objectives by being positive to development but also respecting the environmental considerations.
Option C:	This option will overall have significantly positive and significantly negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a restrictive approach to the location of housing development. This approach is particularly negative in relation to the economic and social objectives by being restrictive to development. It performs significantly positively against the environmental objectives in relation to landscape character, historic environment etc.
Option D:	This option will overall have positive and negative effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a restrictive approach to the location of housing development reflecting the size of settlements. This approach is particularly negative in relation to the economic and social objectives by being restrictive to development of the smaller settlements likely affecting their sustainability. It performs positively against the environmental objectives in relation to landscape character, historic environment etc.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - Overall option B is the most reasonable and effective option providing the most balanced in terms of effects on the social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term.

Policy H3: Affordable Housing

Policy H3: Affordable Housing	Description
Option A:	No Local Policy rely on national policy 10% affordable home ownership requirement
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out same requirement across the plan area
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out different affordable housing requirements for the sub areas and type of land reflecting viability

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	N	↑	↑↑
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑	↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy H3: Affordable Housing	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to affordable housing provision and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set. It will not enable the scale or types or need to be met only providing affordable home ownership products.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy to affordable housing. A single requirement would not however reflect local market nuances and conditions or levels of need and be inflexible.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to affordable housing. This approach has a particularly positive effect on meeting housing needs by providing a locally nuanced approach reflecting differing levels of need across the plan area and the nuances of local market conditions and viability factors.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option C - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option B which would be inflexible and not reflect local need, market nuances and viability conditions.

Policy H4: Housing Mix

Policy H4: Housing Mix	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on market and national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out housing mix
Option C:	Local Policy setting out housing mix and applying space standards and requirement for adaptable and accessible housing

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	N	↑	↑↑
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy H4: Housing Mix	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to housing mix and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set. It will not enable the scale or types or need identified locally to be met and rely on the market.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy to housing mix. This would still be a broad policy approach and not seek to achieve space standards or provide adaptable and accessible housing to meet these identified needs.
Option C:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to housing mix. This approach has a particularly positive effect on meeting housing needs by providing a locally nuanced approach reflecting differing levels of need across the plan area and specific identified needs such as for adaptable and accessible housing.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option C - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better achievement of the objectives as well compared to option B which would be broader and not completely reflect local needs for specialist types of accommodation.

Policy H5: Rural Workers Dwellings

Policy H5: Rural Workers Dwelling	Description
Option A:	No Local Policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy set out specific detailed criteria for rural workers dwelling and their subsequent re-use

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↑	↑↑
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy H5: Rural Workers Dwelling	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to rural workers dwellings and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to rural workers dwellings.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall balance against the objectives and a locally tailored approach.

Policy H6: Conversions

Policy H6: Conversions	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - flexible approach to conversions and extensions
Option C:	Local Policy - restrictive approach to conversions and extensions

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	↑	↑↑	↑↑
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↑	↑↑	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	N	↑↑	↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑	↑↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	↑	↑↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	N	↑↑	↑
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy H6: Conversions	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to conversions and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to conversions. This approach balances impact through conversions.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to conversions. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against

the objectives as well compared to option C which would be overly restrictive towards development and create potential inconsistencies in national policy.

Policy H7: Replacement Dwellings

Policy H7: Replacement Dwellings	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out locally specific criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↑	↑↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	↑	↑↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	N	↑
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy H7: Replacement Dwellings	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to replacement dwellings and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to replacement dwellings.

Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall balance against the objectives and a locally tailored approach.
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Policy H8: Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation

Policy H8: Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - Allocating new site(s)
Option C:	Local Policy - Criterion based policy for sites
Option D:	Local Policy - Expansion of existing sites
Option E:	Local Policy - Combine options C and D

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	N	↑	N	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↓	N	↑	↑	↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	↓	N	↑	↑	↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	↓	↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑

Policy H8: Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to gypsy and travellers and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set and the potential for need to be met.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by allocating sites for gypsy and travellers' accommodation and therefore enabling a locally tailored approach to be set and the potential for need to be met.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by establishing policy criteria for gypsy and traveller's accommodation and therefore enabling a locally tailored approach to be set and the potential for need to be met. A criterion-based approach offers more flexibility to enable need to be met in the location where it arises, where appropriate.
Option D:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by identifying the expansion of existing gypsy and travellers' sites and therefore enabling a locally tailored approach to be set and the potential for need to be met.
Option E:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by identifying the expansion of existing gypsy and travellers' sites and a criterion-based approach to proposals and therefore enabling a locally tailored approach to be set and the potential for need to be met. This varied approach offers more flexibility in meeting identified needs or needs which arise.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option E - Overall option E is considered the most reasonable and effective policy option to enable the need for gypsy and traveller accommodation to be met in appropriate locations. This approach also has a positive to significantly positive effect both indirectly and directly and over the longer term on the social, economic and environmental objectives.

Policy E1: Scale of Economic Growth

Policy E1: Scale of Economic Growth	Description
Option A:	Low Growth - net additional jobs of -20 per annum
Option B:	Medium Growth - net additional jobs of 57 per annum
Option C:	High Growth - net additional jobs of 109 per annum

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↓↓	↑	↑↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↓↓	↑	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	↓↓	↑	↑↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	↓↓	↑	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	↓↓	↑	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy E1: Scale of Economic Growth	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a significantly negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. This will be particularly in relation to the social and economic objectives.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. This will be particularly in relation to the social and economic objectives.
Option C:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term. This will be particularly in relation to the social and economic objectives.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option C - Overall option c is considered the most reasonable and effective with significantly positive effects in relation to social and economic objectives particularly in comparisons to the other options.

Policy E2: Distribution of Economic Growth

Policy E1: Distribution of Economic Growth	Description
Option A:	Consolidation of existing employment locations
Option B:	Focus on motorway junctions
Option C:	Motorway and existing employment locations
Option D:	Focus on Catterick Garrison
Option E:	Focus on rural locations
Option F:	Combined approach - consolidating existing, enabling some growth at motorways and rural locations

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↑	↓↓	N	↑	↓↓	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	↑↑	↓↓	N	↑	↓↓	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↑	↓↓	N	↑	↓↓	↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑	↓↓	↓	↓	↓↓	↑↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑	↓↓	↓	↓	↓↓	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	↑	↓↓	↓	↓	↓↓	↑↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	↑	↓↓	↓	↓	↓↓	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~	~	~

Policy E1: Distribution of Economic Growth	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. This is in relation to all objectives taking account of the spread of employment opportunities and proximity to the local population and services.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. This is in relation particularly to the social and environmental objectives taking account of the distance to local population, services and access to sustainable transport.
Option C:	This option will overall have a neutral to negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. This is in relation particularly to the social and environmental objectives taking account of the distance to local population, services and access to sustainable transport regarding the motorway locations.
Option D:	This option will overall have a positive and negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. The positive is particularly in relation to the social and environmental objectives taking account of the the local population, services and access to sustainable transport. The negative is particularly in relation to the economic and social objectives regarding the focus placed on a single location and not spreading economic development across the plan area.
Option E:	This option will overall have a significantly negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. This is in relation particularly to the social and environmental objectives taking account of the distance to local population, services and access to sustainable transport.
Option F:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. This is a balanced

	approach spreading economic development and associated opportunities across the plan area and performing positively against the social and economic objectives.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option F - Overall option F is considered the most reasonable and effective with significantly positive effects in relation to social and economic objectives particularly in comparisons to the other options. This is the most balanced approach ensuring economic development can be distributed across the plan area.

Policy E2: Supporting a Sustainable Economy

Policy E2: Supporting a Sustainable Economy	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out approach developments should take to supporting local economy and workforce

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	N	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	N	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	N	↑↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	N	↑↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy E2: Supporting a Sustainable Economy	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to economic development and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to economic development. This approach also enables particular sectors to be identified.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall balance against the objectives and a locally tailored approach

Policy E4: Protection of Allocated & Existing Employment Sites

Policy E4: Protection of Allocated & Existing Employment Sites	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out local criterion-based approach to the re-use of employment sites
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out very restrictive approach to the re-use of employment sites

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	N	↑↑	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↓	↑↑	↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↓	↑↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	↓	↑↑	↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy E4: Protection of Allocated & Existing Employment Sites	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the protection of employment sites and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to protection of existing employment sites. This approach balances impact on retaining sites for employment uses whilst enabling development to be brought forward.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to protecting existing employment sites. This approach has a particularly positive effect

	on the economic objectives relating to the protection of employment sites but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be overly restrictive towards development and create potential inconsistencies in national policy.

Policy E5: Economic Development in the Countryside

Policy E5: Economic Development in the Countryside	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out restrictive approach to economic development in the countryside
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out approach to economic development in the countryside which is respectful of rural countryside location
Option D:	Local Policy - setting out positive approach to economic development in the countryside without consideration of location and setting

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	↓	↑↑	↑	↓↓
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↓	↑	↑	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↓	↑	↑	↓↓
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↓	↑↑	↑	↓↓
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↓	↑	↑	↓↓
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑	↓	↑	↑↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↓	↑	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	N	↓	↑	↑↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~

Policy E5: Economic Development in the Countryside	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to economic development in the countryside and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to economic development in the countryside. This approach is particularly negative in relation to the economic and social objectives by being restrictive to development. It performs positively against the environmental objectives in relation to landscape character etc.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to economic development in the countryside. This approach is balanced in relation to the objectives by being positive to development but also respecting the environmental considerations.
Option D:	This option will overall have a positive and negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to economic development in the countryside. This approach is particularly positive in relation to the economic and social objectives by being positive to development. It performs significantly negatively against the environmental objectives in relation to landscape character etc.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option C - Overall option C is the most reasonable and effective option providing the most balanced in terms of effects on the social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term.

Policy E6: Sustainable Tourism

Policy E6: Sustainable Tourism	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out restrictive approach to tourism development especially in the countryside
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out approach to tourism development which takes account of location and setting
Option D:	Local Policy - setting out positive approach to tourism development especially in the countryside without consideration of location and setting

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	↓	↑↑	↑	↓↓
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	↓	↑	↑	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↓	↑	↑	↓↓
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	↓	↑↑	↑	↓↓

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	↓	↑	↑	↓↓
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	↑	↓	↑	↑↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↓	↑	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	N	↓	↑	↑↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~

Policy E6: Sustainable Tourism	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to tourism and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to tourism. This approach is particularly negative in relation to the economic and social objectives by being restrictive to development. It performs positively against the environmental objectives in relation to landscape character etc.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy

	in relation to tourism. This approach is balanced in relation to the objectives by being positive to development but also respecting the environmental considerations.
Option D:	This option will overall have a positive and negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to tourism. This approach is particularly positive in relation to the economic and social objectives by being positive to development. It performs significantly negatively against the environmental objectives in relation to landscape character etc.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option C - Overall option C is the most reasonable and effective option providing the most balanced in terms of effects on the social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term.

Policy E7: Town and Local Centres

Policy E7: Town and Local Centres	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy and don't identify town, local and neighbourhood centres or sequential locations or threshold.
Option B:	Local Policy - identifying town, local and neighbourhood centres along with sequentially preferable locations, thresholds of 200, 300 and 500sqm and approach to development
Option C:	Local Policy - identifying town, local and neighbourhood centres along with sequentially preferable locations and no thresholds
Option D:	Local Policy - identifying town and local centres as per Core Strategy along with sequentially preferable locations, thresholds of 200, 300 and 500sqm and approach to development

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑	↑	↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑	↑	↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	N	↑	↑↑	↑
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑	↑↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	N	↑	↑↑	↑
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	N	↑	↑	↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑	↑	↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~

Policy E7: Town and Local Centres	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to town centres and town centre development and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set including defining centres.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term providing a locally tailored approach by defining town centres and establishing a local threshold. This approach balances protecting town centres with enabling appropriate forms of development and also seeks to protect neighbourhood centres.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term providing a locally tailored approach by defining town centres but not establishing a local threshold. This approach prioritises enabling appropriate forms of development over protecting existing town centres.
Option D:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term providing a locally tailored approach by defining town centres and establishing a local threshold. This approach balances protecting town centres with enabling appropriate forms of development but doesn't seek to protect neighbourhood centres.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - Overall option B is considered the most reasonable and effective policy option having a positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives both directly and indirectly over the longer term. This option balances protecting existing town and local centres with enabling town centre development.

Policy CC1: Sustainable Design

Policy CC1: Sustainable Design	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - requiring carbon and water efficiency savings consistent with buildings regs and no requirements for reasonable endeavours on extensions
Option C:	Local Policy - all development zero carbon and maximise water efficiency
Option D:	Local Policy - require carbon savings equivalent to CFSH Level 4 standards, implement national water efficiency standards and reasonable endeavours for extensions

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	↓	N	↑↑	↑↑
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	↓	↑	↑↑	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	↓	↑	↑↑	↑↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	↓	N	↑↑	↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	↓	N	↑↑	↑↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~	~

Policy CC1: Sustainable Design	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a negative effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the sustainable design and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set including additional requirements.
Option B:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to sustainable design. This approach doesn't seek to exceed building regulation requirements.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive/significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to sustainable design. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to climate change and sustainable design approach but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics in terms of affordability.
Option D:	This option will overall have a positive/significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to sustainable design. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to climate change and sustainable design approach and does not negatively effect the social and economic objectives in the way option c does.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option D - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives it would negatively affect the social and economic objectives.

Policy CC2: Flood Risk

Policy CC2: Flood Risk	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out more detailed requirements with reference to the latest SFRA and SUDs guidance
Option C:	Local Policy - set out more restrictive local approach to development in areas at risk of flooding

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	N	↑	↑↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	N	↑	↑↑

Policy CC2: Flood Risk	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to flood risk and sustainable drainage and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to flood risk and sustainable drainage. This approach balances impact on areas at risk of flooding with enabling development to be brought forward.
Option C:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to flood risk and sustainable drainage. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to flood risk and water quality but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives but it would negatively affect the social and economic objectives by being overly restrictive towards development.

Policy CC3: Renewable Energy

Policy CC3: Renewable Energy	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out the criteria and location for where renewable and low carbon energy should be located
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out the criteria for where renewable and low carbon energy should be located

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑↑	↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	↑↑	↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy CC3: Renewable Energy	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to renewable energy development and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to renewable energy development and specifically identifying locations. This criterion-based approach balances impact on the differing environmental objectives such as delivering reductions in carbon emissions with protecting the landscape character and historic environment.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to renewable energy development. This criterion-based approach balances impact on the differing environmental objectives such as delivering reductions in carbon emissions with protecting the landscape character and historic environment.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better effect against the objectives as well compared to option C by identifying the specific suitable locations for renewable energy development.

Policy NE1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Policy NE1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out a local approach and strategy to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment including net gains consistent with national policy
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out a more restrictive approach to development affecting biodiversity and geodiversity assets and higher net gains requirement

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	N	↑	↑
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑	↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑	↑↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑	↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	N	↑	↑↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy NE1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to biodiversity and geodiversity and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to biodiversity and geodiversity. This approach balances impact on areas on protected areas and species with enabling development to be brought forward.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to biodiversity and geodiversity. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to biodiversity but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place and the level of mitigation required.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives but it would negatively affect the social and economic objectives by being overly restrictive towards development and burdensome in terms of mitigation.

Policy NE2: Landscape Character

Policy NE2: Landscape Character	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy and don't identify settlement gaps
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out a more detailed local approach to protecting and enhancing valued landscapes including identifying settlement gaps
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out a more restrictive local approach to protecting and enhancing valued landscapes including identifying further settlement gaps and areas of landscape constraint

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑	↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑↑	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	↑↑	↑↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑	N
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy NE2: Landscape Character	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to landscape character and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to landscape character and identifying settlement gaps. This approach balances impact on areas on landscape importance with enabling development to be brought forward.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally

	tailored policy in relation to landscape character and identifying a range of settlement gaps. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to the environment but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place and the level of mitigation required.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives but it would negatively effect the social and economic objectives by being overly restrictive towards development and burdensome in terms of mitigation.

Policy NE3: Green Infrastructure

Policy NE3: Green Infrastructure	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy and don't identify local green infrastructure network
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out a more detailed local approach to protecting and enhancing green infrastructure network including identifying local green infrastructure network
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out a more restrictive local approach to protecting the green infrastructure network including increased requirements to enhance it

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	N	↑↑	↑↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑↑	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑↑	↑↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	N	↑↑	↑↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	N	↑↑	↑↑

Policy NE3: Green Infrastructure	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to green infrastructure and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to green infrastructure and identifying corridors. This approach balances impact on areas of green infrastructure with enabling development to be brought forward.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to green infrastructure and corridors. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to the environment but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place and the level of mitigation required towards provision and enhancement.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives but it would negatively effect the social and economic objectives by being overly restrictive towards development and burdensome in terms of mitigation.

Policy NE4: Water Quality

Policy NE4: Water Quality	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out approach to avoiding the deterioration of the quality of water resources and ensuring sufficient clean water

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	N	↑↑
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	↓	↑↑
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	↓	↑↑

Policy NE4: Water Quality	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to water quality and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to water quality. This approach balances impact on areas of green infrastructure with enabling development to be brought forward.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall balance against the objectives.

Policy NE5: Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland

Policy NE5: Trees, Hedgerows & Woodland	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out the approach to existing trees, hedgerows and woodlands and encouragement of planting new within developments
Option C:	Local Policy - more restrictive approach to protecting existing trees, hedgerows and woodlands and specific requirement to provide new

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑	↑↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑↑	↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	N	↑	↑↑

Policy NE5: Trees, Hedgerows & Woodland	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the protection and provision of trees and woodland and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to protection and provision of trees, hedgerows and woodland. This approach balances impact on areas of trees, woodland and hedgerows with enabling development to be brought forward.

Option C:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to protecting and providing trees, woodlands and hedgerows. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to the environment but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics by overly restricting where development can take place and the level of mitigation required towards provision and enhancement.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives but it would negatively effect the social and economic objectives by being overly restrictive towards development and burdensome in terms of mitigation.

Policy NE6: Local Green Spaces

Policy NE6: Local Green Spaces	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - identifying approach to Local Green Spaces and identifying specific local green spaces

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	N	↑
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy NE6: Local Green Spaces	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to local green spaces and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive to significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to local green spaces. This approach also enables local green spaces to be identified.
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall balance against the objectives.

Policy HE1 – Historic Environment

Policy HE1: Historic Environment	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out local strategy and approach to the historic environment
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out local strategy and restrictive approach to the historic environment

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑	↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	N	↑↑	↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	↑	↑↑
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	~	~	~
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy HE1: Historic Environment	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the historic environment and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive/significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to the historic environment. This approach balances impact on the significance of heritage assets with enabling development to be brought forward.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive/significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to the historic environment. This approach has a particularly positive effect on the environmental objectives relating to the historic environment and landscape character but indirectly will negatively impact on the social and economic characteristics
Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - This is overall the most effective and reasonable option which will have a positive to significantly positive effect on the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach will achieve an overall better balance against the objectives as well compared to option C which would be most effective in relation to the environmental objectives it would negatively effect the social and economic objectives

Policy CR1: Existing Open Space, Community, Sport & Recreation Facilities

Policy CR1: Existing Open Space, Community, Sport & Recreation Facilities	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local policy - setting out approach to protecting existing open space, community and recreation facilities

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy CR1: Existing Open Space, Community, Sport & Recreation Facilities	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to proposals affecting existing open space, community, sport and recreation facilities
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to proposals affecting existing open space, community, sport and recreation facilities
Preferred Policy Option:	Overall option B is considered the most effective policy option as it significantly positively effects the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both indirectly and directly in the immediate and longer term. This is achieved by providing a locally tailored policy approach to protecting existing open space, community and recreation facilities.

Policy CR2: Proposed Open Space, Community, Sport & Recreation Facilities

Policy CR2: Proposed Open Space, Community, Sport & Recreation Facilities	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local policy - setting out approach to providing new open space, community and recreation facilities

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	~	~
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy CR2: Proposed Open Space, Community, Sport & Recreation Facilities	Description
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to proposals affecting proposed open space, community, sport and recreation facilities
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to proposals affecting proposed open space, community, sport and recreation facilities

Preferred Policy Option:	Overall option B is considered the most effective policy option as it significantly positively effects the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both indirectly and directly in the immediate and longer term. This is achieved by providing a locally tailored policy approach to protecting existing open space, community and recreation facilities.
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Policy D1 – Design

Policy D1: Design	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local policy - setting out approach and requirements for the design of development

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	~	~
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	N	↑↑
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	N	↑↑
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	N	↑↑
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	N	↑↑
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	~	~
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	N	↑↑

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	N	↑↑
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	~	~
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy D1: Design	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy and the national design guide in relation to design quality and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a significantly positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to the local design requirements and local characteristics proposals are expected to reflect and respect.
Preferred Policy Option	Overall option B is considered the most effective policy option as it significantly positively effects the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both indirectly and directly in the immediate and longer term. This is achieved by providing a locally tailored policy approach to design to ensure proposals respect and respect local design characteristics and features.

Policy I1: Providing and Delivering Infrastructure

Policy I1: Providing & Delivering Infrastructure	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out broad approach to infrastructure provision
Option C:	Local Policy - setting out specific approach to provision of each type of infrastructure

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	N	↑	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑	↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~	~
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	N	↑↑	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑	↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~	~

Policy I1: Providing & Delivering Infrastructure	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the provision of infrastructure and therefore not enabling a locally tailored approach to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to the provision of infrastructure in a broad sense.
Option C:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to the provision of infrastructure specifically relating to each type of infrastructure

Preferred Policy Option:	Option B - Overall option B is considered to be the most effective and reasonable approach which positively effects the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and in the longer term. A broader approach is consistent the most effective to enable the more detailed requirements to be provided in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and supporting statement.
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Policy I2: Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Policy I2: Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Description
Option A:	No local policy - rely on national policy
Option B:	Local Policy - setting out each infrastructure project required and the approach to this

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity (achieving a net gain), geo-diversity and the wider natural environment including ancient woodland, priority and protected species	~	~
2. The prudent and efficient use of natural resources by minimising waste and re-using and recycling natural resources and materials locally	~	~
3. To ensure a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality	N	↑
4. To make the most efficient use of land through optimising opportunities for the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land.	~	~
5. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors and ensure higher standards of sustainable design and construction, incorporating energy and water conservation measures, waste recycling facilities and increased use of sustainable materials.	~	~
6. To ensure the creation of high quality, contextual buildings and places in which to live and work	~	~
7. To ensure all development is resilient to climate change and contributes towards radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	~	~
8. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and protect the special qualities and setting of the AONB, National Park, Tranquil and Dark Sky Areas and other protected areas.	~	~
9. To improve health and wellbeing by ensuring all groups of the population have access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services.	N	↑
10. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting and improve understanding and enjoyment of local cultural heritage.	~	~
11. To provide a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	~	~

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option A	Option B
12. To provide a reduction in crime and improve the perception of safety and security.	~	~
13. To provide a range of good quality employment opportunities available to all	~	~
14. To provide conditions which encourage economic growth, business success, diversification of existing enterprises and investment in both urban and rural locations.	N	↑
15. To provide education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	~	~
16. To maintain and enhance provision of infrastructure including local services and community facilities to ensure needs can be met locally	N	↑↑
17. To encourage vibrant communities that participate in decision making	N	↑
18. To protect and enhance water resources and water quality	~	~
19. To reduce the risk of flooding from all sources, both now and in the future	~	~

Policy I2: Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Summary
Option A:	This option will overall have a neutral effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives by relying on the broad principles set out in national policy in relation to the provision of infrastructure and therefore not enabling a locally tailored requirement to be set.
Option B:	This option will overall have a positive effect on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives both directly and indirectly and over the longer term by providing a locally tailored policy in relation to the provision of infrastructure ensuring specific local requirements or deficits are addressed.
Preferred Policy Option:	Overall option B is considered the most reasonable and effective policy option as it has significant positive effects on the relevant social, economic and environmental objectives and will ensure a locally tailored approach is in place ensuring specific local infrastructure requirements or deficiencies are met locally.

