



North York Moors National Park Authority Local Development Framework



Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Development Documents

Scoping Report

Amended following consultation in July 2005

North York Moors National Park Authority

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1. **Summary**

- 1.1 This scoping report represents the initial phase in establishing the National Park Authority's framework for undertaking Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the North York Moors Local Development Framework (LDF). It has been prepared in accordance with the draft guidance on *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*¹ and the *Draft Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*².
- 1.2 The process of SA/SEA aims to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. Therefore the purpose of this consultation document is to help ensure that the final SEA / SA addresses all significant issues of environmental, social and economic sustainability by ensuring that there is adequate provision for options and policies to be sufficiently evaluated during their development and prior to their implementation.
- 1.3 This consultation document will therefore;
- Provide a baseline characterisation of the National Park and examine the key social, environmental and economic issues that face the area.
 - Review other relevant policies, plans, programmes and objectives which inform LDF
 - Identify the issues for which the National Park Authority is proposing to develop options (this will be refined further in the next stage of the appraisal process once the Initial Issues and Options Consultation has completed).
 - Proposes the sustainable objectives for a combined SEA / SA appraisal framework which will form the basis for any further appraisals that the Authority has to undertake
 - Identify appropriate monitoring indicators that meet the requirements of SA / SEA
 - Provide information on the proposed methodology for the later stages of the SA/SEA of emerging Local Development Documents
- 1.4 We are seeking your views at this point early on in the process to help us decide the scope and direction of our appraisal methodology and ultimately the best policies to achieve sustainable development. Comments are sought on all aspects of the Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal with particular reference to a range of questions phrased within this report, which have been replicated on the attached questionnaire. We would ask that specific comments on the questions raised could be completed on the questionnaire form accompanying the report. Any additional comments you may have are welcomed on additional sheets.

2. **Consultation**

- 2.1 Consultation on this document will help to ensure that the SA / SEA is comprehensive, robust and adequate to support Local Development Documents during the later stages of the full public consultation and examination. In accordance with the requirements set out in the draft guidance the four SEA Consultation Bodies have been consulted:
- Environment Agency
 - English Heritage
 - Countryside Agency
 - English Nature

¹ ODPM, September 2004

² ODPM, July 2004

2.2 In addition, a range of other organisations have also been consulted, including

- National Park Authorities
- Association of National Park Authorities (ANPA)
- Council for National Parks
- North Yorkshire District Councils
- Government Office for Yorkshire & Humber
- Yorkshire and the Humber Assembly
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Yorkshire Forward

Etc

2.3 Full public consultation is not necessary at this stage of SA / SEA process, although this scoping report was made available to the wider community through the North York Moors National Park Authority website at www.moors.uk.net. All contacts on the LDF mailing list were informed of the availability of the scoping report, and paper copies were available on request.

3. The North York Moors National Park Local Development Framework

- 3.1 The North York Moors National Park was designated in 1952 with the twin purposes of conservation and public enjoyment set out in the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. The 1995 Environment Act subsequently revised these purposes to:
- **To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Parks**
 - **To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Parks by the public**
- 3.2 The two statutory purposes provide the starting point for all planning policies that are developed in the National Park. The 1995 Act also places a duty on National Park Authorities, **to seek to foster the economic and social well being of local communities** in ways which are compatible with their pursuit of National Park Purposes. .
- 3.3 The National Park Authority regulates all land use and development within the National Park. Decisions to release land for development are based on planning policies prepared by the National Park Authority, and are currently set out in the North York Moors Local Plan (adopted in May 2003) that, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (2004), forms the statutory Development Plan for the National Park
- 3.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Local Planning Authorities to develop a Local Development Framework. The North York Moors National Park Local Development Framework (LDF) will replace the North York Moors Local Plan (2003). It will provide the policies and guidance that will steer and inform development at the local level, taking into account the Regional Spatial Strategy and national planning context as set out in the Government's Planning Policy Statements Guidance.

4. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

(World Commission on Environment and Development - 1987)

- 4.1 The Government's 1999 UK Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development 'as ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come'. The strategy centres its means of achieving this on four objectives:
- Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone
 - Effective protection of the environment
 - Prudent use of natural resources
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment
- 4.2 The new UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* was published in March 2005. This new strategy is intended to build on the earlier strategy with the aim to integrate the 4 aims and evolve sustainable development policy.

- 4.3 The new strategy sets out five shared principles, which will form the basis for policy in the UK.
- Living within environmental limits
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Achieving a sustainable economy
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using sound science responsibly

For a policy to be sustainable it should reflect all five of these principles, although it concedes that some policies while underpinned by all five, will place more emphasis on certain principles and any trade-offs should be made in an explicit and transparent way.³

- 4.4 The new strategy identifies four priorities for immediate action shared across the UK, these are:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities

- 4.5 Contributing to sustainable development is a key requirement of the Local Development Framework and the mandate for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainable Appraisal (SA) will seek to take forward the UK Sustainable Development Strategy's core principles within the local context.

5. **What is Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment?**

- 5.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a process of appraising the social, environmental and economic implications of all emerging strategies, policies and plans to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the principle of sustainable development. In addition the National Park Authority in preparing its Local Development Framework, must comply with the requirements of European Union Directive 2001/42/EC. This Directive requires a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of all plans and programmes which are likely to have a significant effects on the environment.

- 5.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment are required to be undertaken in conjunction with the preparation of Local Development Documents. To ensure that the environmental, social and economic implications are fully integrated into emerging policies and strategies prior to their formal adoption. This early assessment is intended to allow strategic alternatives to be formally incorporated into Local Development Documents at the earliest opportunity

6. **Requirements of the SEA Directive and the principles of establishing an SEA / SA Framework**

- 6.1 Sustainability appraisal is a systematic and iterative process that should incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment⁴. The primary function of Directive 2001/42/EC is to provide high-level protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development through effective prediction, evaluation and mitigation of environmental impacts of policies and strategies. The Directive defines 'environmental assessment'

³ HM Government (2005) *Securing the Future* delivering UK sustainable development strategy

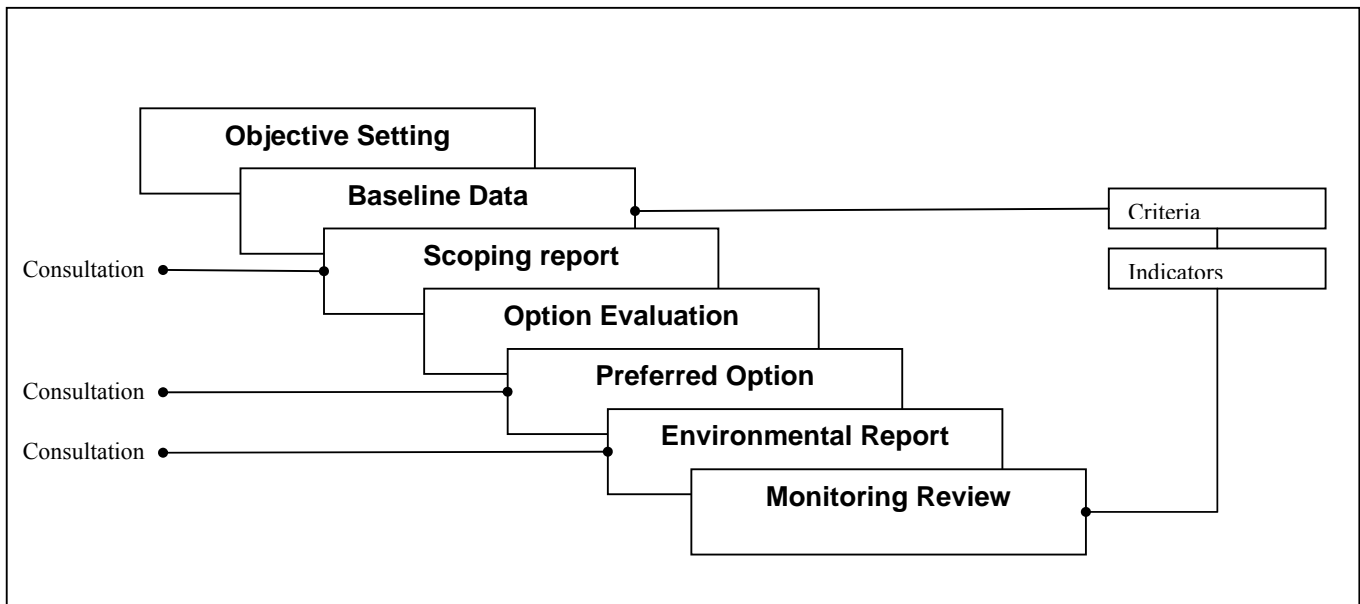
⁴ ODPM (2004) Planning Policy Statement 12 Local Development Frameworks

as a procedure comprising; the preparation of an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme; carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report; taking into account the Environmental Report and the results in decision making; and providing information when the plan is adopted showing how the results of the SEA have been taken into account.

6.2 Whilst the requirements to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal are distinct there is a level of compatibility, and it is therefore possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. The National Park Authority is therefore proposing a combined SA/SEA framework for the purposes of appraising Local Development Documents. In doing so it is intended that this will optimise the use collated information to satisfy all appraisal requirements, ensure consistency between objectives, maximise synergies through integrated assessment, facilitate transparency in decision making through analysis techniques that generate comparable findings, and assert a consistent level of rigour throughout the appraisal process. The key requirements of the combined SEA/SA Appraisal framework are;

- Collection and presentation of baseline information
- Prediction of significant environmental, social and economic effects of the plan and addressing them during its preparation
- Identifying reasonable plan options and their effects which fully consider sustainable development
- Involving the public and Authorities with social, environmental and economic responsibilities as part of the assessment process
- Monitoring the actual effects of the plan during its implementation

Figure 1.1 The typical steps in SEA / SA



Consultation Question

1. Do you agree that it is appropriate for the National Park Authority to combine SA/SEA?

7. **Local Development Framework Vision**

- 7.1 The North York Moors National Park Management Plan has a role in providing a strategic framework for development of an integrated approach to policy programmes and actions. It has been prepared under the four strands of National Park purposes, economic and social well being, sustainability and the special qualities of the North York Moors. It sets out the National Park Authority's Vision for the future of the North York Moors.
- 7.2 For the purposes of this consultation the North York Moors Management Plan vision has been taken as a starting point for developing a spatial vision for the Local Development Framework. As part of the review of the Management Plan, the Authority sought to define more clearly what the special qualities of the area are. The Authority will seek to incorporate this work into the appraisal process.

Draft Vision

A place managed with care and concern for future generations
A place where the diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape, villages and buildings is cherished
A place where biological diversity, and the special qualities that are valued, are conserved and enhanced
A place where the landscape and way of life is respected and understood
A place where communities are more self-sustaining, and economic activity engenders environmental and recreational benefits
A place that is special to people and that provides pleasure, inspiration and spiritual well being
A place where visitors are welcome and cultural and recreational opportunities and experiences are accessible
A place that continues to adapt to change whilst National Park purposes continue to be furthered and pursued

Consultation Question

2. Do you think the LDF and the management plan should share the same vision or should the vision of the LDF be more focussed on land-use planning issues?

8. **Strategic Objectives**

- 8.1 Once the spatial vision for the LDF has been agreed it will be supported by a number of strategic objectives. These spatial objectives will be developed within the context of international, national, regional and local objectives set out in a range of key documents some of which are identified in Appendix 2.
- 8.2 **Draft Spatial Objectives** will be developed for the LDF after consultation has completed on the Initial Issues. These will provide the initial spatial context for the LDF progression, and will be subject to revision in light of future consultation and as work progresses towards the preferred options and final SEA / SA report. Once these spatial objectives have been formulated it will be necessary to appraise them against the Sustainability Objectives which form a key component of the Appraisal Framework as set out in section 12.

9. **Plans, Programmes and Objectives influencing the Local Development Framework**

9.1 In fulfilling the requirements of the SEA Directive it is necessary to identify the relationship of the LDF to other relevant plans and programmes. Appendix 2 of this report provides a comprehensive listing of relevant plans and programmes so far identified (although it remains under development and review, and will continue to evolve in light of the consultation feedback and as the SEA/SA process progresses).

9.2 **Appendix 2** identifies key targets and indicators as well as identifying implications they pose for the LDF. Whilst aware that information gaps do exist currently the National Park Authority is seeking your views in regard of to the following question

Consultation Question

3. What deficiencies if any exist within the relevant plans and programmes identified so far and what other plans and programmes need to be considered to ensure that the SEA / SA process is as robust and comprehensive as it needs to be?

10. **Establishing the Baseline and Providing a Context**

10.1 **Baseline information**

One of the key requirements of the SEA / SA is to predict and monitor the effects of implementing a plan. In order to do this effectively it is necessary to have an understanding of the baseline position. This section forms an important starting point for ascertaining the current and likely future state of the plan area as well as helping to identify the sustainability issues that the LDF will try to address.

10.2 The collection of baseline data has been closely linked with the development of SEA/SA Framework outlined in section 12 of this report. A comprehensive baseline listing is available in Appendix 1 of this report and has been set out against the sustainability objectives that constitute the Appraisal Framework . Appendix 1 provides a comprehensive listing of the current baseline available, as well as indicating where data is unavailable, where it is considered to be unsatisfactory and where it is yet to be determined. These deficiencies will be an important consideration when deciding an appropriate indicator base for monitoring the implementation of the LDF. Therefore in the course of carrying out the appraisal and in light of representations received during consultation it may be necessary to revisit the collection of this baseline data in order to ensure that it baseline is as robust as it needs to be and that any new issues that arise are sufficiently incorporated.

10.3 A characterisation summary of the administrative area is set out below based on the baseline data collected.

10.4 **Administrative Context**

10.5 The North York Moors National Park is situated in the County of North Yorkshire and comprises a total area of 1,436 sq Km, representing 17% of the County's land area. The National Park covers 4 local Authority areas; Scarborough, Ryedale, Hambleton; Redcar and Cleveland. The number of parishes within or partly within the Park stands at 104. The Park is surrounded by a series of urban settlements including Middlesbrough, York, Scarborough, Whitby, Guisborough, and Thirsk. Market towns such as Helmsley, Pickering, Kirkbymoorside and Malton provide important local services and employment opportunities to the surrounding rural area. The National Park is extremely rural in nature and has an average density of 17 people per square kilometre. Within the Park itself the settlement pattern is extremely

dispersed and the majority of settlements are small villages none having a population greater than 3000.

- 10.6 Important transport routes through the area include the A64, A170, A171 and the A19 which link the major settlements to the A1 with motorway connections North and South via the M1 or East and West via the M62. A rail connection exists between the Esk Valley and Whitby. Unemployment rates in the National Park are low at around 1%. Less than half the National average of 2.2% and slightly below the unemployment rate for North Yorkshire at 1.2%.
- 10.7 Each year there are between 8 and 9 million visitor days spent in the National Park. Around 70 % of the visits are day visits and 30% are staying visitors. The economic benefits of tourism include over 4500 full time people employed in tourism. The National Park has 1483 Km of public footpaths and 820 Km of bridleways, which are important in terms of tourism and recreation. A total of 42 Conservation areas exist within the National Park. The Park also contains 47,260 ha of sites designated as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI), 171 ha National Nature Reserves and 1,012 ha of Local Nature Reserves. An indication of the importance of the National Park for nature conservation is that over 44,000 hectares of moorland in the Park has been classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Wild Birds Directive. This affords absolute protection for the important habitats and species therein.

Figure 2.1 National Parks Geographical Context



10.8 Population

- 10.9 The 2001 census recorded a resident population for the National Park of 23,939. Between 1991 and 2001 the population of the Park has declined by 3%. The census data suggests that the population structure has remained relatively stable in this period, even though the total population has declined slightly.
- 10.10 Of the current population the breakdown between males and females is relatively even with the male population at 11,812 and total female population being 12,127. Of this 6733 (28.1%) are aged between 0-29, 10695 (44.7%) are aged between 30-59 and 6511 (27.2%) are aged 60 – 90+. If we consider the population breakdown in more depth it is evident that the greatest proportion of the Parks population is aged between 45 to 59 accounting for 25.9% of the Parks total population.
- 10.11 The slight decline in population has mainly been observed within the younger age ranges and as well a very minimal decline (0.5%) in the population of working age (16 – 65). Population in the 65 and over age range has observed a slight increase of 1.8%. The 2001 Census saw a change in definition enumerating, students living away from home at their term time address. The re-numeration of 501 students away from the North York Moors does therefore exaggerate the decrease in population.
- 10.12 In considering the population age structure there is a trend for out ward migration of young people such as those taking up university places, and the in-migration of older middle aged people with families in addition to those who move into the area to retire and take advantage of the high quality environment that the National Park offers. This inward migration is often characterised by more affluent people and those approaching retirement age, which has a tendency to push up house prices. This trend is one the key factors that precludes young people (particular those who have left and wish to return to the Park e.g. students / recent graduates) from residing in the Park. These trends have equated to a situation of growth in population within the middle age and older age ranges which is compounded by the loss of younger people from the Park.

10.13 Housing

- 10.14 The North York Moors National Park is a highly attractive environment and as such there is high demand from people wishing to move to the area to either commute from it, retire to it or holiday within it. As a result of this demand many local people can no longer afford to enter the housing market. It is now a concern that some communities in the National Park are no longer mixed, working communities.
- 10.15 Within the National Park house prices are rising rapidly, with decreasing availability of properties. Each year the National Park Authority carries out an Annual House Price Survey. Recent surveys have depicted dramatic rise in properties over the last 4 years, with the average house price rising to an all time high of £345, 675 in 2004, representing almost a three-fold increase over this period.
- 10.16 In the past tied accommodation and Local Authority Housing was provided to help the lower waged section of the workforce but with the right to buy policies, elements of this housing stock have severely declined in the National Park. The scale of this loss is such that subsequent housing association activity has not been able to compensate. In 1981 66% of housing was owner occupied, this has now risen to 73% in 2001 and Local Authority owned housing has dropped from 12% in 1981 to only 5% in 2001. Second home ownership has not changed a great deal from the 1991 to the 2001 census and levels are currently around 12%. However there are a number of parishes throughout the Park that have 2nd home ownership levels as high as 40% this can put a strain on local services and amenities.

10.17 **Employment & Economic Activity**

10.18 The local economy of the National Park underpins both its character and social structure. Unemployment rates in the National Park are low at around 1%. This is less than half the National average of 2.2% and slightly below the unemployment rate in North Yorkshire. The Park's employment profile shows a dependence on low paid sectors with agriculture, ancillary employment, tourism and local services making up 70% of local employment. There is also a significant pattern of seasonal employment, mainly as a result of the tourism and agricultural sectors, leading to a reduction in the unemployment rate during the summer period. The average full time equivalent employment (fte) in tourism has risen by 11.7% in comparison to 1996 levels. Tourism is the largest employer and income generator with the National Park. In 2003 visitor expenditure reached £191 million, a 13% increase over the previous year (when adjusting for inflation). The number of visitor days in the Park was 9.5 million in 2003, slightly lower than the previous peak in 1999, but some 900,000 more than 2002, showing an increase of 17% against 1996 levels. It is clear that tourism industry has considerable influence directly and indirectly over the economic well being of the National Park and its local communities.

10.19 The percentage change nationally of working age people in work, from 1991 to 2001, was (+3.3%). Regionally this was +2.9% (68.5%) in the North East and +1.7% (73.1%) across the region. In comparison the percentage change in working age people in work within the Park showed an increase in line with these rises by 2.21% (70.64%) between 1991 and 2001.

10.20 The 2001 census reported 15,131 (63.3%) of the population are of working age, of which 11,377 (47%) are economically active and 10,689 (45%) were in work. Whilst unemployment remains relatively low in the National Park the demand for housing and the escalating costs of property within the area has meant that many local people in the Park particularly first time buyers on low paid salaries have been priced out of the market. This is of particular concern as this proportion of the population has significant social and economic affects on the community structure, as well as the potential loss of key skills and land management practices with wider implications for the Park as a whole. In addition agricultural incomes from upland agriculture are continually threatened, through pressures on markets and changes in farm support mechanisms and climate change. Increasingly farmers are diversifying their businesses, supplementing their incomes through a range of wider activities, which will alter the economic stability of the National Park. Whilst tourism 'outputs', visitor numbers and spend have been increasing it is becoming more apparent that the threat posed by cheaper overseas travel is another area of concern to this important component of the local economy. The leakage or spending from the local economy when purchases are made with suppliers not in or adjacent to the National Park is an additional issue. Greater use of local supplies would increase the local economic and employment impact, resulting in less delivery miles travelled, as well as ensuring that the area retains its local distinctiveness.

10.21 **Education, Skills and Training**

10.22 Primary schools represent the only educational faculty of the National Park. In total there are 23 schools in the Park, which equates to about a quarter (26%) of the total number of settlements having an active school. Children above primary school age (key stage 2) move onto schools located outside the Park and the majority attend schools in Scarborough, Whitby, Guisborough, Pickering, Northallerton and Stokesley.

10.23 Whilst educational standards within North Yorkshire are extremely high (out performing the England average attainment for the past five years and ranking 24th in the National LEA rankings), retention of skills in the area are a concern given the

trend of outward migration of young people from the Park. In addition the loss of key skills that contribute to the local distinctiveness of the area is another potential pressure on the National Park.

10.24 Environment, Biodiversity and Natural Resources

10.25 The environment of the National Park and its scenic beauty and wealth of biodiversity are principle features that have led to the designation of this landscape as one of high environmental quality. The diverse and distinctive landscapes of the National Park have evolved through a combination of natural change and processes, human intervention and management. The upland heath is characterised by the largest tract of open heather moorland in England and Wales, although other important landscapes and habitats types including shrub, river valleys, blanket bog, coastal cliffs and rocky shores, forest and woodland, hedgerows and traditionally managed farmland also exist. The range and quality of habitats in the National Park sustain a wealth of flora and fauna that contribute to the local, national and international (SSSI, SAC, SPA designations) importance of the area in terms of its biodiversity. Both natural and semi natural facets of the Park as well its high quality built and historic environments all contribute to the special qualities of the area.

10.26 Conserving and enhancing the character, special qualities and integrity of the Park as a resource, for its own sake as well as for future generations, are a purpose of National Park designation and a requirement of the various tiers of legislation at an International and National level.

10.27 Within the National Park there is currently an area of 47,260 ha designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which equates to about 32.9% of the Park some of which is also designated as Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). There are 171ha of National Nature Reserves and 1,012 ha of Local Nature Reserves. 42 km of the Park boundary is coastline of which 50.85 sq km (3.54%) of the total area of the Park is designated Heritage Coast. Over 44,000 hectares of central moorland of the Park has been classified as a SPA of international significance and 44,426 ha is designated SAC again internationally important. The Park currently has 23.26 ha of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) equating to a 0.02% of the total park area.

10.28 Current threats to this high quality environment include development pressures, most of which are regulated under the planning system. Changing patterns of land use and management are also an area of concern in terms of sustaining the natural and semi natural habitats with the Park. Climate change is another consideration that is also likely to exert a strong influence within the area, both in terms of landscape change through pressures on the important agricultural sector as well as potential shifts in the distribution of species and potential losses of vulnerable species in some areas. It is likely that climate change will create escalating pressures on the natural resources of the Park, which are of significant importance environmentally, socially and economically. These are all issues that need to be addressed within the Local Development Framework.

10.29 Architectural, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

10.30 The National Park's built environment is integral to the character and appearance of its landscape, much of which depends on the wealth of traditional and historic buildings and their interaction with the wider countryside. The landscape is characterised by many small scale buildings of traditional design often built with locally distinct building materials. In addition, the pattern of development siting and form of villages, hamlets and traditional farmsteads dispersed throughout the landscape, reflects the social and economic history of the National Park and contribute to its special qualities.

- 10.31 Within the Park there are currently 42 Conservation Areas designated for their special architectural and historic character and appearance. The Park currently contains 2993 Listed Buildings of which 35 (1.2%) are Grade I listed, 78 (2.6%) are Grade II* listed and 2880 (96.2%) are Grade II listed. Whilst the total number of buildings listed has remained constant over the sample period (2003 – 2004) there has been a slight change in the rankings as a result of 2 buildings being upgraded from Grade II to Grade II*. Currently of the 2993 Listed Buildings in the Park, 311 are listed as buildings and structures on the at risk register. In addition there are 846 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the park as well as numerous undesignated archaeological sites many of which are likely to be of national importance. As well as 4 historic parks and gardens, 2 of which are recognised as being of international importance.
- 10.32 The key issues in respect of the architectural, archaeological and cultural heritage of the area are likely to arise in respect of the future development and land use within the Park. Therefore the approach of the LDF will need to protect and enhance the quality of the built environment by conserving and enhancing its heritage and ensuring that new development respects the context of these important sites and areas.
- 10.33 **Traffic Transport and Accessibility**
- 10.34 One of the more controversial issues that the National Park has to deal with is transport issue both from local residents and visitors. There has been a steady increase in traffic throughout the 1990's and indications are that traffic levels are now 29.5% higher than they were 1994. Escalation in traffic figures reflect both the wealth and reliance on personal modes of transport in rural areas coupled with a more mobile society as a whole. It is important for purposes of sustainability that the access to public transport for both visitors to the Park and for local residents is appropriately considered through the SEA / SA process.
- 10.35 Retention of key services is extremely important in rural communities, and the loss of amenities can have significant social and economic affects. The baseline data regarding community facilities has been constructed in way that will enable facilities that are classified as key services such as shops, village halls etc to be monitored. The SEA / SA will be seeking to ensure that this issue is appropriately addressed within the strategic policies of the LDF.
- 10.36 Whilst retaining services is clearly a priority within the Park accessibility to these facilities is as important. Many of the settlements have infrequent public transport links, which creates serious problems for individuals without access to other modes of transport. Clearly the degree to which the proposed development can be accessed by public transport will be an important consideration with LDF aiming to encourage development in the most sustainable locations
- 10.37 **Access, Recreation & Leisure**
- 10.38 The National Park contains 2'269 Km (1410 miles) of public rights of way, and in addition there are areas owned by the Forestry Commission, National Trust and National Park Authority, together with areas specified in management agreements, where users are permitted across.
- 10.39 In addition the requirements of the CROW Act (Countryside and Rights of Way Act) gives people the right to walk across upland areas that were previously closed to the public and as a result has led to the designation of 91 sq miles (23,500 Hectares) of Open Access land. This represents the greatest change in accessing the National Park since it was created in 1952 and has led to 47% of the land in the National Park being designated for Open Access.

10.40 The Rights of Way network is also an important provision for a range of users such as horseriding and cyclist where they have a legal right to use bridleways. Off-road vehicle users, such as trail riders and four wheel drive vehicles, are increasingly exercising their right to use unsurfaced unmetalled roads. Increased use of the 160 Km (100) miles of green lanes by vehicles has resulted in considerable damage to the surface of tracks in particular locations.

10.41 Tourism within the National Park has a fundamental role to play within the context of the area having a positive effect on employment, business opportunities and the image of the National Park as a tourism destination. There is however a carrying capacity that the National Park is able to sustain, beyond which the environment and local community may suffer and visitor experience could be diminished. It will therefore be important for the LDF to address these issues fully within the strategic options proposed.

10.42 **Climate Change**

10.43 Changes in the UK's climate pose significant environmental, economic and social implications for the National Park directly and indirectly. It is however inherently difficult to accurately predict the exact affects of this change at a local level due to the complexities of the climate system. Scenarios put forward by UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) a leading body for research into climate change in the UK have been made in conjunction with the development of a set of UK scenarios that describe the rates of warming in response to different levels of emissions.

10.44 In considering these scenarios it is evident that the potential impacts of climate change on the National Park could include; changes in seasonality affecting crop production and livestock productivity; sea level rise; increased flood risk in terms of frequency and magnitude; increased storminess and associated damages; increased erosion and subsidence; loss of species affecting biodiversity; loss of key habitats; changes in visual amenity and character of the Park; increased pressure on water resources; positive and negative affects on tourism; changes in land management; increased economic risks to habitat enterprises and increased risk of uncontrolled moorland fires represent are but a few of the implications posed.

10.45 It is therefore important that climatic factors are fully considered during the development of the Park Authorities Local Development Documents. Whilst mitigating the release of greenhouse gas emissions are paramount to responding to climate modification, through initiatives such as renewable energy and energy efficiency and reducing vehicular movement in the National Park. Progressive changes in the climate are inevitable given the residual effect of past greenhouse gas emissions. It is therefore necessary that a twin tracked approach of both mitigation and adaptation are recognised within the LDF in order to better manage future impacts of climate change.

10.46 **Minerals, Waste and Recycling**

10.47 Minerals, including oil and gas, are important natural resources, which make an essential contribution to the nation's prosperity and quality of life. In rural areas their exploitation can be a valuable source of employment. Their extraction and transport can however have major implications for the local environment.

- 10.48 The National Park has a considerable history of mineral extraction and although the majority of the workings are now redundant, some forms of mineral extraction do still occur albeit on a small scale. The largest current operation is at Boulby in the north of the Park where Potash is mined. Limestone is quarried for roadstone and construction aggregate at West Ayton (Spikers Hill), Spauton Quarry and at Pickering (Newbridge), which lies just outside the Park boundary. At the national level, policy guidance restricts significant mineral extraction in the National Park. Only where an overriding public need for the mineral in question exists, and providing that it cannot be practicably sourced from outside the Park will extraction be permitted.
- 10.49 The National Park Authority tries to ensure that developments within the Park boundary utilise traditional building materials. In the past many of these materials were available within the Park boundary and as a result there are a considerable number of small abandoned quarries. The currently reworking of these quarries is allowed providing the extraction is small scale and is intended to produce stone for buildings within the National Park and the immediately adjacent Parishes. Whilst currently no data relating to total extraction from the Park is collated it may be necessary for consent licenses to be incorporated into the baseline at a later stage in order to ensure that these resources are maintained within their carrying capacity.
- 10.50 The majority of waste generated within the Park is disposed of in landfill sites, however disposal of waste within the Park by such means has previously been incompatible with the National Park statutory purposes because of the impact it can have on the environment. Increasingly though, efforts are being made to dispose of waste in more environmentally friendly ways such as recycling. The introduction of kerb side recycling throughout a number of locations in the Park as well as local recycling facilities such as bottle or paper banks represent an important step towards a more sustainable pattern of waste management.

11. **Key Sustainability Issues**

- 11.1 The Authority is currently carrying out an initial issues consultation that is seeking views on a range of issues within the National Park (this is also available through the Authority's website or by contacting the Policy team, details of which are outlined above in section 2).
- 11.2 Sustainability implications for the LDF have been identified within each of the Appendices accompanying this report. It will be necessary that these are considered further within a social, environmental and economic context in the next stages of the appraisal process, once consultation and further baseline enhancement has completed. These will then be worked up into the preferred options for which the SEA / SA framework is intended to test in respect of sustainability issues.

12. **SEA/SA Appraisal Framework**

- 12.1 Central to the SEA / SA process is the development of the Appraisal Framework. This provides the template for describing, analysing and comparing sustainability implications of the Plan. Guidance suggests that the framework should consist of objectives (expressed in the form of targets where appropriate), the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators.

- 12.2 Set out below are the proposed sustainability objectives for the SEA / SA appraisal framework. These have been developed in accordance with the four key objectives identified in the (1999) UK Sustainability Strategy with refinement to focus on the more local circumstances of the National Park. In addition the sustainability objectives have been developed in accordance with the four-shared priorities for immediate action contained within the updated (2005) UK Sustainability Strategy, as well as regional objectives contained within the Regional Sustainable Development Framework. Whilst these relevant plans represent an appropriate starting point for the development of the National Parks appraisal framework it has been necessary to ensure that Sustainability objectives conform to the statutory purposes of the National Park's designation. Due to the unique circumstances of the National Park and the role of the Park Authority as the local planning authority an independent approach has been adopted to the development of these objectives.
- 12.3 This approach, has sought to develop locally focused objectives that reflect the regional and overarching national strategies, whilst removing the incompatibilities that exist between these higher-level strategies and the statutory purposes of the National Park.
- 12.4 The sustainability objectives proposed are designed purely for the purposes of SEA / SA and are sufficiently distinct from the LDF Objectives. They are broadly segregated across the three facets (social, economic, environmental) of the appraisal criteria.

A. Protection of the Environment & Natural Resources

1. To maintain and enhance the special landscape, local distinctiveness and settlement character
2. Minimise pollution releases to levels that do not damage natural systems, human health and quality of life
3. Reduce the causes and manage the effects of climate change
4. Reduce the risk of flooding, ensuring development and land use changes are not vulnerable to flooding, or increases the risk of flooding elsewhere in a catchment / coastal zone.
5. Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species through sustainable and appropriate land management techniques; maintaining and enhancing where appropriate biodiversity; avoiding irreversible losses
6. Encourage consumers to meet their needs with less energy input and through the use of renewable energy technologies
7. Conserve and enhance the archaeological and historic environment
8. Promote concepts of design, orientation and aspects of development that improve energy efficiency and encourage the use of sustainable resources in construction
9. Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling

B. Social progress that acknowledges the needs of everyone

10. Protect and enhance human health.
11. To protect and enhance access to key community facilities and services including leisure and recreation services by means which seek to minimise environmental impacts on the Park and its communities.
12. Support the provision and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible.

C. Maintenance of stable levels of economic growth and employment

13. Provide quality employment opportunities available to all that create a vibrant local economy.
14. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities
15. To develop tourism product that provides sustainable benefits to the local community and its economy
16. Manage natural resources in a way, which sustains their environmental qualities as well as their productive (or economic) potential
17. Retain and enhance the beneficial land management practices through provision of employment opportunities

The objectives developed and ultimately the performances of the plan itself are measurable by identified indicators. These indicators have been derived from a series of data sets that the Authority collates in terms of measuring its own performance as well as wide range of data available from other sources, governmental departments and other organisations. The objectives, and proposed indicators are set out in Appendix 1.

Consultation Questions

4. Do you agree that the sustainability objectives are sufficient for the purposes of SEA / SA?
5. Are there any objectives that need refining and if so why and how?
6. Do you feel that the identified indicators are sufficient for monitoring the plan during its implementation (are there any you would like to remove or add)?
7. Do you feel that this Appraisal Framework should form the basis for all future plans and programmes prepared by the National Park Authority that require assessment under the SEA Directive?

13. Appraisal Methodology

- 13.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report represents the first stage in the processes of undertaking a full assessment of the Local Development Documents that will constitute the Local Development Framework. The scoping report is an effective tool in summarising the National Park Authority's progression to date, as well as providing a opportunity for interested groups / organisations to input into the planning process mechanisms and criteria for delivering sustainable development within the National Park.

- 13.2 A subsequent report will be produced and used in order to undertake a full appraisal of the key issues and options facing the National Park, once these have been established through public consultation. Information contained within this report therefore will form the basis for the formal appraisal of LDDs, which will be subject to public comment and formal scrutiny, and will sit alongside the finalised LDD and provide appropriate justifications and soundness to the policy options subject to examination.

The next phase of the SEA / SA process will involve a series of stages involving;

Developing and refining options

- Development and refinement of the appraisal framework subject to consultation responses
- Appraise strategic objectives/alternatives which test the issues and options against the SEA / SA framework
- Consultation on issues and options which the SEA / SA will seek to outline the preferred strategic alternatives and plan to consider their cumulative effects

Appraising the effects of LDDs

- Predict the effects
- Carry out detailed assessment of the effects of the preferred options
- Propose measures to maximise beneficial effects and mitigate adverse effects including alternatives
- Develop proposals for monitoring
- Preparation of the final SEA / SA report

Consultation on the preferred options and SEA / SA report

- Consult on the final SEA / SA report along with Preferred Options
- Where necessary appraise significant changes made as a result of public participation

14. Conclusion

- 14.1 The requirement to subject elements of the Local Development Framework to Strategic Environment Assessment is a new area of work for the National Park Authority. In developing a combined approach to this (incorporating the Sustainability Appraisal), we are seeking to establish a methodology for testing policy options that is reflective of, and responsive to, the National Park context. We would welcome your views and comments on this Scoping Report to ensure that as the process evolves it is providing a genuinely robust and transparent process of assessment that will ultimately produce plans and policies that help deliver sustainable forms of development within the North York Moors National Park.

Appendix 1: Sustainability Objectives, Identified Indicators and Baseline Summary

Objective	Indicator	Quantified Data	Source
Environmental			
1. Maintain and enhance the special landscape, local distinctiveness and settlement character.	Percentage and area of land managed in line with conservation objectives in the National Park.	63.5% (91,127 ha)	NYMNPA (data file)
	Total number of village conservation areas within or partly within the National Park	42	NYMNPA (data file)
2. Minimise pollution releases to levels that do not damage natural systems, human health and quality of life.	Percentage of rivers in the North York Moors meeting or failing (marginally / significantly) their water quality objectives; General Quality Assessment (GQA) GQA sampling results 1998 to 2002 for Esk at Ruswarp; Esk at Grosmont; Esk upstream; Wood End; Murk Esk at Grosmont; Derwent at Forge Valley; Rye at Rievaulx; Pickering Beck upstream; Pickering Dove at Kirby Mills	All the rivers in the National Park sampled meet their water quality objectives, 100% being good (grades A or B). During the sample period Murk Esk at Grosmont, Rye at Rievaulx and the Dove at Kirby have all seen positive improvement	Environment Agency Water Quality Data
	Bathing Water: Compliance history Bathing water compliance history 1993 - 2003 for Staithes; Runswick Bay; Sandsend; Whitby; Robin Hoods Bay	40 %Guideline Pass - Sandsend and Whitby; 40 % Imperative Pass - Robin Hoods Runswick Bay; 20% Fail - Staithes	Environment Agency Water Quality Data
3. Reduce the causes and manage the effects of climate change.	Number of days when ozone pollution at High Muffles exceeded UK Air Quality Standards based on 50ppb as an eight hour rolling average.	16 days	UK National Air Quality Information Archive
4. Reduce the risk of flooding ensuring development and land use changes are not vulnerable to flooding, or increases the risk of flooding elsewhere in the a catchment / coastal zone.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	0	NYMNPA (data file)
5. Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species maintaining and enhancing where appropriate biodiversity; avoiding irreversible losses.	Percentage and area of the National Park covered by Special Protection Area (SPA) designations (also comprise SSSI and some areas are also candidate SAC)	44,088 ha (30.7%)	NYMNPA (data file)
	Percentage and area of the National Park covered by Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) designations.	23.3 ha (0.02%)	NYMNPA (data file)

Objective	Indicator	Quantified Data	Source	
	Estimated number of breeding bird pairs over the whole moorland area (Golden Plover, Lapwing, Snipe, Curlew)	3724 (breeding pairs)	NYMNPA (data file)	
6. Encourage consumers to meet their needs with less energy input and through the use of renewable energy technologies.	Number of planning permissions granted incorporating renewable energy technologies	3 Permissions (1 wind turbine and 2 solar panels)	NYMNPA (data file)	
7. Conserve and enhance the archaeological and historic environment.	Number of Listed Buildings	Grade 1: 35 Grade 2*: 78 Grade 2: 2880	NYMNPA (data file) Listed Buildings Records	
	Number of Listed Buildings and structures on the 'at risk' register	311	NYMNPA (data file) Listed at Buildings at Risk Register	
	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the National Park	846	NYMNPA (data file) SAM records	
8. Concepts of design, orientation and aspects of development that improve energy efficiency and encourage the use of sustainable resources.	Number of dimensional stone quarries in operation	3	NYMNPA (data file)	
	Number of planning applications refused on grounds of poor design	-	NYMNPA (data file)	
9. Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling.	Waste – Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	-		
	Waste – Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed	-		
Social				
10. Protect and enhance human health.	Percentage of households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness in the National Park	33.8%	2001 Census	
11. Protect and enhance access to key community facilities and services including leisure and recreation services by means which, minimise environmental impacts on the Park and its communities and	Average distance travelled to fixed place of work by residents in the National Park	15.76km	2001 Census	
	Percentage of footpaths and other rights of way easy to use by members of the public	49.5%	NYMNPA (data file)	
	Percentage of settlements in or partly within the National Park with a:	Primary School	26%	NYMNPA (data file)
		General Store	37%	
		Separate Post Office	13%	
Post Office		28%		
Pub	69%			

Objective	Indicator	Quantified Data	Source	
12. Support the provision and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible.	Doctors Surgery	17%	NYMNPA (data file)	
	Bank	3%		
	Village Hall	66%		
	Children's play area	31%		
	Mobile Library	70%		
Economic				
13. Quality employment opportunities available to all that create a vibrant local economy.	Number and percentage of Working Age population 'In Work' (16-64)	10,689 (70.64%)	2001 Census	
	Unemployment Rate in the National Park	1.1%	NYCC Records	
14. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities.	Number of affordable housing units built annually	0	NYMNPA (data file)	
	Number of household spaces in seasonal occupation	12%	2001 Census	
	Average house prices in the North York Moors National Park	£313,250	NYMNPA (data file) Annual House Price Survey	
	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in the National Park (April 04 – March 05)	324m ²	NYMNPA (data file)	
15. Develop a tourism product that provides sustainable benefits to the local community and its economy.	Visitor days to the North York Moors (million)	9.5	NYMNPA (data file)	
	Total visitor expenditure (million)	191	NYMNPA (data file)	
	Number of staying visitors in serviced accommodation (hotels, guest houses, B&Bs)	Visitor nights (million)	0.5	NYMNPA (data file)
		Average length of stay (number of nights)	1.9	NYMNPA (data file)
		Average occupancy	46%	NYMNPA (data file)
	Number of staying visitors in non-serviced accommodation (camping, caravans, holiday cottages)	Visitor nights (million)	2.6	NYMNPA (data file)
		Average length of stay (number of nights)	5.0	NYMNPA (data file)
		Average occupancy	61%	NYMNPA (data file)
16. Manage natural resources in a way, which sustains their environmental qualities as well as their productive (or economic) potential.	Production of primary land won aggregate	-		
	Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates	-		
	Percentage and area of section 3 woodland in the National Park	10.6% (152.8 sq km)	NYMNPA (data file)	

Appendix 2 - Review of relevant plans, programmes and objectives.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
International & European Context		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Eradicate poverty ◦ Change unsustainable patterns of production & consumption ◦ Protect and manage the natural resource base of economic and social development 	<p>Highlighted the need for sound policies and strategies, and for proper consultation with all affected members of communities, in policy formulation and decision making for sustainable development.</p> <p>Sets out 8 targets aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development – priority areas include Water & sanitation, health, agriculture & biodiversity, energy.</p>	Well-coordinated systems of measurement and monitoring as well as full engagement of the local community throughout the process.
Kyoto Protocol (United Nations 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Legally binding agreement ◦ 141 countries signed up including the UK ◦ To achieve stabilisation of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that prevent dangerous human-induced interference with the climate system 	<p>Demands a 5.2% cut in greenhouse gas emissions from the industrialised world as a whole by 2012</p> <p>Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are measured against a base year of 1990.</p> <p>Cuts in hydro-fluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride are measured against a baseline from 1995</p>	Ensure that policies and programmes contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Requires the 'responsible authority' to conduct an environmental assessment for a given policy / plan / programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Identify current baseline conditions and problems in the area ◦ Identify and assess possible impacts of policy/plan/programme on the environment ◦ Consider relevant alternatives to the policy/plan/programme ◦ Reduce / avoid any significant detrimental impacts while enhancing positive benefits ◦ Produce an environmental report ◦ Involve the public and organisations (stakeholders) ◦ Take into consideration the environmental information and public / organisation comments within the decision making process. ◦ Publish decision information ◦ Monitor the impacts of implementing the policy/plan/programme 	Carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment as an integral component of the LDF development
EU Framework Directive on Waste (75/422/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Limit waste production; ◦ Promote prevention, recycling & conversion of waste with a view to re-use 	<p>Requires a number of actions to be implemented into national law / policy that reduce the amount of waste going to land fill.</p> <p>Encourages recycling facilities in new developments</p>	Policies need to be taking account of the waste hierarchy and associated principles as well as encourage waste efficient development.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
International & European Context		
	Endorses the BPEO (Best Practical Environmental Option)	
EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, manage and regulate all bird species living in the wild within European territory of the Member States, including the eggs of these birds, their nests and their habitats; and Regulate the exploitation of these species Conserve, maintain or restore biotopes and habitats and habitats of these bird species Create protection zones; maintain habitats; restore destroyed biotopes; create biotopes 	<p>Special measures for the protection of habitats are adopted for certain bird species identified by Directives (Annex I) and migratory species.</p> <p>Classify Special Protection Areas (SPA) as areas most suitable for these species</p>	Given 30.7% of the National Park is designated as SPA it will be important for that policies seek to protect these important habitats.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce and prevent water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources 		
EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community Maintain biodiversity by conserving natural habitats and wild flora; and Encourage the management of features of the landscape that are essential for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. 	Requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), selected for their importance as natural habitat types and as habitats for species listed in Annexes to the Directive	<p>Directive requires that measures are taken to avoid significant deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of species for which the area has been designated</p> <p>30.9% of the National Park is designated as SAC it will be necessary that this is carefully considered during policy formulation</p>
EU Air Quality Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess ambient air quality in Member States in a uniform manner; Maintain or improve ambient air quality in order to reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment 	Establishes thresholds for a number of air pollutants Requires air quality to be monitored and information made available to the public	Ensure that policies and programmes do not reduce air quality
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands; To promote the sustainable consumption of water; to reduce pollution of waters from priority substances; To prevent the deterioration in the status and to 	<p>To achieve good ecological and good chemical status by 2015 unless there are grounds for derogation. There is also a general no deterioration provision.</p> <p>Reduction and ultimate elimination of priority hazardous substances.</p>	That water resources are adequately considered during the development of policies and programmes, and encourage water quality to be retained at an appropriate standard

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
International & European Context		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> progressively reduce pollution of groundwater's; and To contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 		
EU Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covers noise relating to transportation and industry 	Requires maps and actions plans (noise policy) be made for; Agglomerations with populations greater than 100 000 Major roads with more than 3,000,000 vehicles a year (approx 8000 a day) Major railways with more than 30,000 trains a year Major civil airports with more than 50,000 operations per year	

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
A Better Quality of Life: A strategy for sustainable development for the UK. (DETR 1999)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Progress that recognises the needs of everyone; Effective protection of the environment; Prudent use of natural resources; Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment 	Develops a series of headline indicators Expected years of healthy life; homes judged unfit to live in; emissions of green house gases; days when air pollution is moderate or higher; waste arisings and management etc.	Incorporate relevant indicators and baseline into monitoring requirements where appropriate. Ensure LDF is consistent with this national programme.
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (DEFRA 2005)		

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
<p>Follow up to the 1999 strategy identifies four priorities for immediate action shared across the UK these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sustainable Consumption and Production ◦ Climate Change and Energy ◦ Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement ◦ Sustainable Communities 	<p>Identifies UK Government strategy indicators to be used in monitoring (separate statistical report providing baseline figures expected June 2005)</p> <p>Identifies UK's international priorities for sustainable development</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators and baseline into monitoring requirements where appropriate. Ensure LDF is consistent with this national programme.</p>
Environment Act 1995		
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future: A fair deal for rural England. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Conserve and enhance rural landscape and the diversity and abundance of wildlife; ◦ Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside; ◦ Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services which is equitable in all circumstances; ◦ Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Geographical availability of key services in rural areas (% of households with x km of food shops, post offices, cash points, child nurseries, primary schools, GP surgeries) ◦ Low income: % of people in rural wards on a low income bands; ◦ Qualifications of young people in rural areas; ◦ Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing; ◦ Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing; ◦ Proportion of households in rural areas within 10 minutes walk of at least hourly bus service; ◦ Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas; ◦ employment ◦ Employment activity rates in rural areas; unemployment 	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators and baseline into monitoring requirements where appropriate. Ensure LDF is consistent with this national programme through development of policies that facilitate vibrant communities with good access to local services.</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rates in rural areas ◦ Proportion of households minutes walk of at least hourly bus service; ◦ Proportions of Market towns that are thriving, stable or declining (based on service provision, business activity and employment); ◦ Business health: new business start ups and turnover of businesses in rural areas; ◦ Total income from farming and off farm income, Agricultural employment (full time, part time and seasonal); ◦ Change in countryside quality including biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character; ◦ Populations of farmland birds, Conditions of sites of Special Scientific Interest; ◦ Rivers of good or fair quality, Air quality (low level ozone) in rural areas; ◦ Numbers of people using the countryside and types of visit; kind of transport; and level and type of spend; ◦ Community vibrancy: % of parishes in four categories (vibrant, active, barely active, sleeping) assessed on numbers of meeting places, voluntary and cultural activities, and contested parish elections. 	
National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together For Clean Air (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health of quality of life 	Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management	The National Park contains no areas subject to Air Quality Management Plan but ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality
Transport 2010: The 10 Year Plan (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry & to reduce the impact of transport on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce road congestion by 2010 	Develop policies that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with a focus on reducing detrimental impact and

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 10% increase in bus use by 2010 ◦ 10% increase in bus use y 2010 ◦ Double light rail use by 2010 ◦ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and move towards 20% reduction in CO₂ by 2010 ◦ Significantly increase rail freight percentage share ◦ Triple the number of cycling trips ◦ Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010 	further focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy White Paper: Our Energy – Creating A Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cut greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020 ◦ Maintain and increase the reliability of energy supplies ◦ Ensure that every home is adequately heated ◦ Promote competitive energy markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Nobody should be living in fuel poverty by 2016 – 2018. ◦ Requires a strategic approach to be developed for each region to include regional targets ◦ Develop an action plan showing how regional bodies and local authorities will deliver objectives 	Current situation indicates that regional targets are unlikely to be applied two National Parks in the region, although there is a need for policy formulation to be aware of regional targets and conform appropriately
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW)		
Open access	<p>33. – (1) subject to subsection (3), the Countryside Agency may issue guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To National Park authorities in England with respect to the discharge by National Park authorities of their functions under this chapter, and b) To the Forestry Commissioners with respect to the discharge by the Forestry Commissioners pf any function conferred on them by virtue of section 21(6) in relation to land in England 	That policy formulation as part of the LDF takes account of and do not impinge the requirements of the Act.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire & the Humber (ODPM 2003)		
<p>Focus is on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Housing; ◦ Planning; ◦ Transport; ◦ Tackling deprivation and renewing communities; ◦ Economic growth and skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase from 50% to 60% of new housing on brownfield land; ◦ Increase the use of low housing demand and abandonment; ◦ Unlock the employment potential of brownfield sites; ◦ Increase the quality and safety of public spaces and local environments; ◦ Ensure demand for new households is met; ◦ Lower the housing affordability barrier; ◦ Ensure that everyone living in social housing and the most vulnerable living in the private sector have homes that met the decency standards; ◦ Increase the provision of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of local people and local economies; ◦ Make public transport more attractive by increasing reliability and quality of rail and bus services; ◦ Increase the access and availability of play space; ◦ Reduce fear of crime – build safer streets; ◦ Reduce congestion on key transport links, which is a threat to the region's competitiveness; ◦ Encourage economic growth, business creation and success and skills. 	<p>Incorporate relevant aspects of the Sustainable Communities Plan into the LDF work</p>
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Communities (ODPM, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Make suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life ◦ Contributing to sustainable economic development ◦ Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities 	<p>No Specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The creation of sustainable communities should underpin the policy approach of the National Parks LDF where this is appropriate</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and efficient use of resources Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community 		
PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the vitality and viability of town centres Planning for the growth of existing centres Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment accessible to all 	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework that sustains and where appropriate enhances the vitality and viability of market town centres
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable patterns of development Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors 	No specific targets or indicators	Provide policy framework that sustains, enhances and, where appropriate, revitalises country towns and villages and creates a diverse rural economy whilst maintaining local character / high quality environment.
PPS9 Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (Draft ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environment characteristics of the area; Seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; Take a strategic approach to conservation and enhancement of biodiversity; Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features within a development; Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity / geological interests. 	No Specific targets or indicators	Ensure that policies and land allocations have due regard to the need to protect and where possible enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Continue to ensure that these aspects are integrated into other considerations when making decisions on land uses
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, July 2005)		
PPS 11 Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM, 2004)		
Local Development Frameworks (LDF) must be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	No specific targets or indicators	Need to ensure that the LDF conforms with RSS, acknowledging at this stage this is still an emerging document from the Yorkshire & Humber Assembly
PPS 12 Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, 2004)		
<p>Key aims of the new system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances 	Key milestones to be identified in LDS:	Ensure LDS is submitted within 6 months of commencement of the Act. Identify key milestones in the LDS.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement ◦ Carrying out sustainability appraisal ◦ Effective programme management ◦ LDDs to be soundly based in terms of their content and process of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Commencement of preparation of DPDs ◦ Public participation on preferred options ◦ Submission of DPD ◦ Pre-examination meeting ◦ Commencement of examination ◦ Adoption of the DPD <p>The LDS has to be submitted 6 months from commencement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act</p>	
PPS 22 Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Renewable energy development should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. ◦ Promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources ◦ Planning policies that rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies should not be included in RSS or local development documents without reasoned justification ◦ Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects and seek to promote knowledge of and greater acceptance by the public of prospective renewable energy developments that are appropriately located 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010; ◦ Generate 10% of the UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 	<p>Consideration should be given to the extent that the National Park is able to contribute to energy generation from renewable sources.</p> <p>Examine through community engagement and wider consultations what types are of renewable energy are appropriate within a designated landscape.</p>
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Take strategic approach to the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive developments; ◦ Facilitate the development on and remediation of existing contaminated and derelict land; ◦ Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned that adverse effects are minimised. 	No specific targets or indicators	Consideration given that provides a strategic policy approach in the Core Strategy DPD.
PPG 2: Green Belts (DETR 1999)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provide access to the open countryside for urban population; ◦ Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and sport near urban areas; ◦ To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes; ◦ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; ◦ Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses 	No specific targets or indicators	The essential characteristics of green belts is their permanence. Revision to the existing boundary can not be made unless alterations to the Structure Plan have been approved or other exceptional circumstances exist which necessitate a revision
PPG 3 Housing (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Plan to meet housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ By 2080, 60% of additional housing should be achieved on 	The targets and indicators should be reflected in the development of the Local Development Framework

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provide greater choice and a better mix in size, type & location; ◦ Provide sufficient housing land with priority to previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites; ◦ Create more sustainable patterns of development by building in ways that deliver accessibility by public transport ◦ Promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments <p>Villages will only be suitable locations for accommodating significant additional housing where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ It can be demonstrated that additional housing will support local services, such as schools or shops, which could become unviable without some modest growth (may be applicable to local service centres in the development plan); ◦ Additional houses are needed to meet local needs, such as affordable housing, which will help secure a mixed and balanced community; and ◦ The development can be designed sympathetically and laid out in keeping with the character of the village using such techniques as village design statements 	<p>previously develop land and through the conversion of existing buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Development that makes more efficient use of the land should be encouraged ◦ For each development, average off-street car parking provision should generally be no more than 1.5 off street spaces per dwelling 	
PPG 4 Industrial, commercial development and small firms (DoE 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In rural areas, applications for development necessary to sustain the rural economy should be weighed with the need to protect the countryside in terms of its landscape, wildlife, agriculture, natural resources and recreational value ◦ Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable for industrial / commercial development and is well served by infrastructure ◦ Encourage industrial / commercial development into locations that minimise trip length, reduce congestion and can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; ◦ Seek to mix residential and industrial / commercial uses where appropriate 	No specific targets or indicators	Develop policies and proposals that provide a framework to support different employment sectors / size of firms having regard to the need to reduce the need to travel and to provide access by a genuine choice of transport modes
PPG 6 Town centres and retail development (DETR 1996)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ensure the availability of a wide range of shops, employment, services and facilities to which people have access by a choice of transport modes; ◦ Sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres; ◦ Maintain an efficient, competitive and innovative retail sector ◦ Promote good urban design 	No specific targets or indicators	Develop a policy framework that sustains and where appropriate enhances the vitality and viability of town centres
PPG 8 Telecommunications (DTLR, 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ensure people have access to wide range of choices as to who provides their telecommunications service; ◦ Ensure people have equitable access to the latest telecommunications technologies 	No specific targets or indicators	Set out criteria based policies to guide telecommunication development

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
PPG 10 Planning and Waste Management (DETR, 1999)		
<p>Main focus of this guidance note applies mainly to Waste Planning Authorities although:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development plans should consider the need to safe guard land for possible future waste management use; Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-se / recycling facilities in new development in properly considered 	No specific targets or indicators	Identify on proposal maps any safe-guarding areas and waste allocation within the National Park
PPG 13 Transport (DTLR 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight; Promote accessibility to jobs, shipping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking & cycling; Reduce the need to travel, particularly by car 	No specific targets or indicators	<p>Develop policies to manage the pattern of growth to make the fullest use of public transport.</p> <p>Need to secure the effective integration of plan policies with transport issues</p>
PPG 14 Development on unstable land (DOE 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the reclamation and use of unstable land Identify possible physical constraints on land development; Minimise the risks and effects of land instability on property, infrastructure and the public Assist safeguarding public and private investment by a proper appreciation of site condition and necessary precautionary measures 	No specific targets or indicators	Need to identify areas of land instability and develop a policy approach that minimises the risk to potential future
PPG 15 Planning and the historic environment (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment; Reconcile the need for economic growth with need to protect historic and natural environment; Define capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change; Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration 	No specific targets or indicators	Develop a policy framework to facilitate the protection of the National Parks historic environment and where possible seek to enhance contribution to the local amenity for example through policies that encourage re-use of existing buildings
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite non-renewable resource; Provide effective protection, enhancement and preservation of site of archaeological interests and of their settings 	No specific targets or indicators	Need to provide policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The areas and sites to which the policies apply require defining on the proposals map.
PPG 17 Planning for open space, sport and recreation (ODPM, 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing open space, sports, recreational buildings & land should not be built on unless an assessment has been under taken which has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements <p>Principles for new facilities development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote social inclusion and community cohesion Promote accessibility by a variety of transport modes (emphasis on 	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework to facilitate the provision and retention of public open spaces, recreational facilities.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
sustainable transport types); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Improve quality of public realm through good design; ◦ Locate intensive recreational facilities where they can contribute to town centre vitality; ◦ Provide open space in commercial / industrial areas, use brownfield in preference to Greenfield sites 		
PPG 19 Outdoor advertisement control – areas of special control of advertisement and other special areas		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Keep the impact of outdoor advertising within the acceptable bounds ◦ Encourage sympathetic design that contributes positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared for environment 	No specific targets or indicators	Encourage appropriate design and type of advertising, and ensure that Supplementary Planning Guidance provides sufficient detail on aspects of advertisement design with the National Park.
PPG 20 Coastal Planning (DOE, 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reconcile development requirements with the need to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, improve the landscape, environmental quality, wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities of the coast; ◦ Development plans should contain clear policies on public access to the coast ◦ Planning policies to be pursued in Heritage Coasts areas should be incorporated <p>Opportunity to define in detail areas to which, specific policies apply, they may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A coastal zone ◦ Heritage Coasts and existing policy designations for conservation of natural and historical landscapes, nature conservation and physical constraints; ◦ Sites for proposed coast-related uses or other proposals ◦ Areas at risk from flooding, erosion and land instability 	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework that protects and enhances where appropriate the coastal zone and ensure that objectives are integrated into wider programmes of work. Encourage public access and recreational opportunities within these areas
PPG 21 Tourism (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Facilitate and encourage development and improvement on tourism provision; ◦ Consider opportunities to utilise tourism as an element of regeneration 	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework for both existing and future tourism provision and the relationship to other social, economic and environmental objectives. Encouraging sustainable approaches that benefit the local economy and environment
PPG 24 Planning and Noise (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provide for the separation of noise- sensitive developments from major sources of noise (existing or programmed) ◦ Special consideration is require where noisy development is proposed in or landscape and habitat designations (e.g. National Parks, ANOBs, Heritage Coast, Sites of Special Scientific Interest 	Contains a large number of noise level recommendations but no specific targets or indicators	

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
National Context		
PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give appropriate weight to flood-risk information and how it might be affected by climate change; Apply precautionary principle to decision making so that risk is avoided where possible or otherwise managed; Adopt a risk based approach to proposals for development in or affecting flood risk areas 	No specific targets or indicators	Policy formulation and land use allocations will need to take into account outputs from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment that is being undertaken jointly between the National Park, Scarborough Borough Council and Ryedale District Council
England Forestry Strategy (EFS)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the role of forestry in the rural economy; Increase the areas of woodland created derelict and former industrial land as well as a reduction in the costs of creating this woodland; Increase the area of woodlands available for access; Increase the area of semi-natural and native woodland together with a reduction in the fragmentation of ancient semi-natural woodland 		Provide a policy framework to facilitate a positive approach in achieving these objectives appropriately within the National Park
(CFMP) Catchment Flood Management Plans (DEFRA, Environment Agency) - Esk & Coastal Streams CFMP / Derwent CFMP under development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop complementary policies for long-term management of flood risk within catchments that take into account the likely impacts of changes in climate, the effects of land use and land management, deliver multiple benefits and contribute towards sustainable development Scale of flood risk quantified in economic, social and environmental terms Identify relative priorities for strategic studies, actions or projects to be undertaken to manage flood risk within catchments and assign responsibility 		Ensure that findings of CFMP inform planning policy formulation and that an integrated approach is adopted across other aspects of the authorities work particular informing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Esk & Coastal Streams CFMP Derwent CFMP
MPS 1		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
The Historic Environment: a force for our future (DCMS 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Circular 12/96 (DoE, 1996)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 based on Selective Review of RPG 12 (Regional Planning Guidance) Regional Assembly, 2004		

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
4 strategic themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Economic regeneration and growth; ◦ Social progress, which recognises the needs of everyone ◦ Urban and rural renaissance ◦ Conserving and enhancing natural resources 	Includes a comprehensive set of indicators that are reported in an annual monitoring report	LDF needs to be in general conformity with RPG and RSS as it emerges
Advancing Together: Towards a Sustainable Region (Regional Assembly, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sets out aims for sustainable development so that they can be integrated with other regional and local strategies, a combined focus that is designed to ensure a consistent approach ◦ Sets out 15 aims and cross cutting themes 	Sets out a range of objectives and associated indicators	Incorporate relevant objectives and indicators into SEA / SA process and monitoring programmes where appropriate
Regional Sustainable Development Framework Update 2003 – 2005 (Regional Assembly, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Interim revised version of the RSDF for the period 2003 – 2005, full review expected in 2005 ◦ Renew and refocus efforts to promote sustainability and its integration into policy and decision making across the region ◦ 15 aims and cross cutting themes of the RSDF remain the same 	Sets out a range of objectives and associated indicators	Incorporate relevant objectives and indicators into SEA / SA process and monitoring programmes where appropriate
Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grow the region's businesses; ◦ Achieve higher business birth and survival rates; ◦ Attract and retain more private and public investment; ◦ Radically improve education, learning and skills; ◦ Connect communities to economic opportunity through targeted regeneration activity; ◦ Enhance and utilise the region's infrastructure of physical and environment assets 	Tier 1 targets (by2010) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create 150,000 new jobs; ◦ Double the rate of business start-ups per 10,000 population ◦ Treble investment; ◦ 3 million people trained in IT skills; ◦ Halve number of deprived wards; ◦ Cut greenhouse gases by over 20%; ◦ A year on year increase in GDP growth above the EU average. Tier 2 targets (by 2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employment rate above 72.8%; ◦ Increase productivity by at least 6%; ◦ Increase level of business innovation; ◦ 10 % increase in number of people considering going into business; ◦ 6 % increase in productivity of small firms; ◦ 620 active investment cases 	Develop policies and proposals that support appropriate business growth and innovation where this does not have significant impacts

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
Draft Regional Housing Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Promote regeneration and renewal; ◦ Provide sufficient decent homes, creating mixed-income communities; ◦ Ensure fair access to quality housing for all groups; ◦ Ensure that affordable housing meets, sustains and exceeds the decent home target; ◦ Bring all private sector homes up to decent standard, with a priority to vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ % of vacant dwellings; ◦ Turnover rates of social housing; ◦ Number of house-sales at very low prices; ◦ Completions of affordable homes; ◦ Homes failing to meet decent homes standards – target to meet standard for social housing; ◦ Tenant and resident satisfaction with home; ◦ Reduce number of households in fuel poverty; ◦ Promote community integration; ◦ Quality of housing for older people 	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate.</p> <p>Develop policies to deliver affordable, decent homes</p>
Regional Waste Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy; ◦ Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting; ◦ Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way; ◦ Provide technical support and advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9 ◦ Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting biodegradable municipal waste from landfill 	<p>Consider requirements for increasing capacity of recycling particularly in terms of the physical requirements in new development</p>
Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy (Yorkshire Regional Environment Forum)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Building knowledge and understanding; ◦ Conserving environmental resources; ◦ Managing environmental change; ◦ Making community connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ River quality ◦ Household waste arising; ◦ % of housing developed on previously used land; ◦ industrial Property – rental costs; ◦ Total motor vehicle Km travelled; ◦ % of journeys to work by walk / cycle / public transport; ◦ Average time taken travelling to work (mins); ◦ Mean traffic speed (kph); ◦ Natural Environment - % of 	<p>Incorporate where appropriate relevant objectives and indicators into the LDF process</p>

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
	England's Area of National Parks	
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Limit traffic growth; ◦ Minimise the adverse impact of traffic on the environment; ◦ Promote social equality by providing genuine choices of travel mode; ◦ Reduce the number & severity of casualties arising from road traffic accidents ◦ Provide a quality public transport system; ◦ Facilitate opportunities for economic regeneration, growth and the sustainable movement of goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase by 10% the total annual distance covered by buses; ◦ Achieve zero traffic growth in two main urban areas of Harrogate and Scarborough; ◦ Increase by 10% the total number of passenger journeys made on buses; ◦ Introduce 10 calming / gateway schemes per annum; ◦ Establish 3 quality freight partnerships; ◦ Achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured by 2010; ◦ Achieve a 50% reduction in the number of under 16s killed or seriously injured by 2010; ◦ Achieve a 10 % reduction in slight casualty rate. 	Develop policies and proposals that locate development in areas that reduce the need to travel and provide genuine choice of transport modes
Regional Cultural Strategy ()		
◦	◦	
North Yorkshire County Council Community Strategy		
The North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership published the North Yorkshire Community Strategy 2005 – 2008 in June 2005. Its vision is that North Yorkshire should be 'a place of equal opportunity where all can develop their full potential, participate in a flourishing economy, live and thrive in secure communities, see their high quality environment enhanced and receive effective support when they need it'		Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Plan.
Hambleton Community Plan (Hambleton District Council)		
Identifies 5 cross cutting themes, which express the priorities expressed by the local people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A prosperous community ◦ A vibrant community ◦ A sustainable community ◦ A safe community 		Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Plan.

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A healthy community 		
Ryedale Community Plan (Ryedale District Council)		
Plan is divided into 6 priority areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vibrant communities ◦ Strong safe communities ◦ Access and communication ◦ Health and well-being ◦ Landscape and environment ◦ Developing opportunities 	Sets out a range of actions and targets within a dedicated delivery plan.	Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Plan.
Redcar and Cleveland Community Plan (Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council)		
Identifies 6 priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create more employment opportunities ◦ Tackle crime and make communities safer ◦ Invest in children, young people and learners ◦ Create a sustainable environment ◦ Improve the health of local people ◦ Neighbouring renewal and social inclusion 		Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Plan.
Scarborough Community Plan (Scarborough Borough Council)		
Identified 10 cross cutting themes and objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To work in partnership to deliver quality services to the local community ◦ To protect sustain and enhance the environment ◦ To sustain and develop the local economy ◦ To provide advice, information, support and care to the local community ◦ To develop tourism and improve opportunities for leisure ◦ To keep the borough healthy ◦ To promote lifelong learning and education for all ◦ To provide an integrated transport system ◦ To provide an integrated transport system ◦ To provide decent housing ◦ To reduce crime and disorder 		Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Plan.
North York Moors Management Plan (North York Moors National Park Authority, 1998)		
Contains a series of objectives covering a wide range of issues that face the National Park, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of the Natural Environment - Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Recreation Management - Promoting Understanding - Development and Community Needs - Ways of Working 		As a management strategy for the National Park as a whole, it provides a starting point for developing the policies and approach within the Local Development Framework – assisted by the fact that it is in itself the subject of consultation and wider involvement, and is 'signed up to' by a range of organisations and agencies operating within the National Park.

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
Scarborough Borough Local Development Framework		
<p>As with Redcar and Cleveland, the Core Strategy for Scarborough has yet to be published although it is understood that the main focus for development will be in and around Scarborough itself, and within Whitby and Filey. Development elsewhere is likely to focus on meeting local needs for both housing and employment in some of the larger villages around the Borough</p>		
Redcar and Cleveland Local Development Framework		
<p>Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council's 'Core Strategy – Preferred Options' was published in September 2005. The main focus is on regeneration and the creation of sustainable communities, and a hierarchy of settlements is set out ranging from the main urban conurbation and its constituent parts, down to service villages and other smaller villages. Approximately 70% of development is envisaged to take place in the main conurbation, 30% in Guisborough, Skelton, Loftus, Brotton and Saltburn, with limited development in the service villages and villages, whilst in the countryside development will be limited to rural needs.</p>		
Hambleton Local Development Framework		
<p>In July 2005, Hambleton District Council published the Preferred Options document for its Core Strategy in respect of the part of that district outside the National Park. The spatial approach being promoted within that strategy is to focus most development in 5 identified service centres, with a particular 'area of opportunity' around Thirsk. Areas of restraint are identified in the northern part of the district (around Stokesley) and to the south, in the Easingwold area. In smaller identified secondary villages, limited development may be acceptable where it clearly supports a local need and contributes to the sustainability of the local community. In other smaller settlements and in the wider countryside, development will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>This proposed pattern of development places two areas of restraint adjacent to the National Park. In these areas it is proposed to reduce the scale</p>		

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
<p>of new housing and limit the level of employment development, partly in response to the need to resist pressures from adjacent areas - York and Tees Valley - and relatively unsustainable patterns of cross-boundary commuting. Development is proposed to focus on the market towns, with a view to consolidating their roles as service centres for a wider rural hinterland, which will, in a practical sense, include many of the communities in the western area of the National Park, who would tend to look to settlements such as Thirsk, Northallerton and Stokesley for wider services – such as shopping and educational provision.</p> <p>In the rural parts of Hambleton District it is proposed to restrict development to that which is required to help support the rural economy and other identified local needs. In this regard the policy approach put forward within the North York Moors Core Strategy – Preferred Options complements this approach with overall restraint and small-scale development responding to the needs of the locality.</p>		
Ryedale Local Development Framework		
<p>Ryedale District Council published its Core Strategy - Preferred Options in July 2005. The spatial strategy for the distribution of development therein is based on three key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus the majority of new development within the ‘Market Towns’ (with a ‘hierarchy’ of such towns, and broad indications of levels of growth, identified). • Support those villages that have a range of essential services and good public transport links to the Market Towns • Control new development in all other villages and hamlets, allowing only development that will meet an identified local need, such as for affordable housing. 		
North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan		
<p>Provides an overview of important species and habitats within the National Park, together with a series of actions aimed at ensuring their long term management and sustainable.</p>		

Relevant Objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for LDF
Regional & Local Context		
Esk and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan		
Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan		
Regional Forestry Strategy		

