

**SEA/SA**  
of  
**THE CORE STRATEGY**  
**Preferred Options**  
Volume IA  
**SCOPING REPORT - APPENDICES**

**Prepared for**  
**Craven District Council**

**by**  
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## **APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1: References
- Appendix 2: Other Plans and Programmes
- Appendix 3: Sourcing of Objectives
- Appendix 4: Baseline Summary
- Appendix 5: List of consultees and summary response table



## **Appendix I**

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**Appendix 2**

**Review of Other Plans and Programmes**





**Craven District Council SA/SEA  
Other Plans and Programmes**

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES</b>	
<b>EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC]</b>	
<p>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive, 79/409/EEC) and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive, 92/43/EEC). Together, they establish a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe's wildlife and habitats. The directives implement in Community law the requirements of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations) transposed the requirements of these Directives into national law in Great Britain. At the centre of the policy is the creation of a coherent ecological network of protected areas across the EU - known as NATURA 2000 for habitats and species considered to be of outstanding international significance and therefore of importance to the maintenance of biodiversity in the European Union. Its purpose is to maintain or restore the habitats and species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</li> <li>• Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</li> <li>• Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SEA objectives and defining options in the LDF.</p> <p>Requires compensatory measures for negative conservation impacts if development has to proceed on grounds of human health and safety.</p>
<b>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change</b>	

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<p>The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9th May 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The ultimate objective of the Convention is “to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system...”. The Convention does not define what levels might be “dangerous”, although it does state that ecosystems should be allowed to adapt naturally, food supply should not be threatened, and economic development should be able to proceed in a sustainable manner. Defining what we mean by “dangerous” is a tough political question, involving social and economic considerations as well as scientific judgement.</p> <p>The Protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving in a meaningful timeframe (up to 2012, with 1990 levels used as base) the objective of the UN Framework Convention. The two agreements are thus intrinsically linked with the Protocol essentially acting as a template for action to meet the commitments made in the Framework Convention.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in assisting Craven District and the Region in meeting its contribution to the UK’s climate change efforts. The Strategy should be aware of, and seek to meet, the Kyoto Protocol commitments.</p> <p>The SA should reflect the importance of climate change during the development of objectives and the appraisal process.</p>
<b>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</b>	
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The main provisions of the Directive include:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should be aware of the main provisions of the Birds Directive as well as the wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities that support the Bird Directive’s implementation in the UK. This includes national bird monitoring schemes, bird conservation research, and the UK and local Biodiversity Action Plans, which involve actions for a number of bird species and the habitats that support them.</p> <p>The SA objectives must ensure that birds are protected in line with this Directive.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3).</li> <li>• The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.)</li> <li>• The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5).</li> <li>• Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6).</li> <li>• Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7). (Huntable species are listed on Annex II.1 and Annex II.2 of the Directive).</li> <li>• Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8).</li> <li>• Procedures under which Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 5-8 (Article 9) — that is, the conditions under which permission may be given for otherwise prohibited activities.</li> <li>• Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research (Article 10).</li> <li>• Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity (Article 11).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets</p>	
<b>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992</b>	
<p>Article 6a Requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>SEA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on 'islands' of protected species.</p>
<b>Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)</b>	
<p>The Directive establishes a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies, introducing a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon the river basin.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<p>Policies in the Core Strategy will need to be compliant with the Directive and work to improve water quality. The SA must ensure appraisal takes water quality into account.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>The 2000 Water Framework Directive imposes a statutory responsibility on Member States to ensure all water bodies meet certain water quality standards. The four main stages of implementation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and economic assessment ('characterisation') of River basin Districts including identification of pressures and impacts.</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring based on RBD characterisation.</li> <li>• Setting of environmental objectives.</li> <li>• Designing and carrying out a programme of measures to achieve these environmental objectives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>The WFD sets a target for all water bodies in Member States to reach 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015. However, exactly what constitutes 'Good Ecological Status' has not yet been defined.</p> <p>Water bodies classified as artificial or heavily modified will need to meet the alternate requirement of 'Good Ecological Potential', although exactly how this differs from 'good ecological status' has also not yet been defined.</p>	
<p><b>Directive 1966/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management</b></p>	
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one or more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Objectives which may relate to regional planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds,</li> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</li> </ul>	<p>The location of new developments should take into account any emissions caused by new transport links (and new 'need' to travel), along with emissions from new industry. SEA will include objectives for air quality.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<p><b>Targets</b> Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation.</p> <p>This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	
<p><b>The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002</b></p>	
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The summit brought together heads of state, civil society and business leaders from all nations and sought to provide momentum, agreement and structure to global efforts for sustainable development over the coming decade. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments).</p> <p>Many of these commitments and outcomes relate to international efforts to tackle global development issues, such as poverty and hunger, however others are commitments to modifying behaviour and actions in each nation. All of us have a role to play in meeting these commitments and the inclusion and adoption of them in regional and sub-regional action can meaningfully influence the UK's response. A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes;</li> <li>• Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency;</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy can assist in achieving the commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit. The policies and supporting text should reflect the goals and objectives of these commitments.</p> <p>Many of these commitments are followed up and elaborated in more in detail in UK guidance and strategies, including Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statements</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation);</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>There are a number of follow-up processes, but no specific targets.</p>	
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</b>	
<p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.</p> <p>A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>	<p>The LDF could influence the historic environment in several ways, including the ambience of historic structures and features.</p> <p>The SEA should include objectives for Conservation Areas and reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions.</p>
<b>Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)</b>	
<p>Article 4.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals,</li> <li>- without causing a nuisance through noise or odours,</li> <li>- without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li> </ul>	<p>LDF should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing.</p> <p>This would feed into SEA objectives for noise, air, landscape, and biodiversity.</p>
<b>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</b>	
<p>Recognises that <i>land use planning and management decisions</i> in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Soil Protection</li> <li>• Sustainable use of Pesticides</li> </ul>	<p>At this stage the Thematic Strategies are in a consultation and policy development phase so no specific requirements have arisen from them.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Environment</li> <li>• Waste Prevention and Recycling</li> <li>• Sustainable Use of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Urban Environment</li> </ul>	
<p><b>European Regional Development Fund</b></p>	
<p>Funds available to areas within the European Union aimed reducing the differences in social and economic conditions; The EU designates areas as Objectives 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>Of the three, Objective One is the highest priority designation for European aid and is targeted at areas where prosperity, measured in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head of population, is 75% or less of the European average.</p>	<p>Parts of Craven District have been designated as eligible for European Objective Two funding in recognition of their need for economic assistance. This includes some of the most rurally deprived communities which are eligible for Priority 3 funding where access to services and employment is a particular issue for local people and includes Cowling, Ribbleside and Clapham Wards. Other parts of the District are eligible for Objective 2, Priority 4 funding and this is intended to attract and retain investment to the market towns and key service areas. These issues will need to be take in to account in the SEA and brought through the LDF.</p>
<p><b>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)</b></p>	
<p>The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 138 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1368 wetland sites, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.</p> <p>The official name of the treaty – The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat – reflects its original emphasis on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for water birds. Over the years, however, the Convention has broadened its scope to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The Convention's Mission Statement is 'the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international co-</p>	<p>The Core Strategy must account for areas within Craven that are designated wetland sites. Wetlands must be included in land use planning and their wise use promoted.</p> <p>The SA should lead to the conservation of wetlands where it contributes to sustainable development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>operation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world'.                      The general objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The wise use of wetlands: To stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories.</li> <li>2. Wetlands of International Importance: To stimulate and support all Contracting parties in the appropriate implementation of the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i>, including the appropriate monitoring and management of listed sites as a contribution to sustainable development.</li> <li>3. International co-operation: To promote international co-operation through the active application of the <i>Guidelines for international co-operation under the Ramsar Convention</i> and in particular to mobilise additional financial and technical assistance for wetland conservation and wise use.</li> <li>4. Implementation capacity: To ensure that the Convention has the required implementation mechanisms, resources and capacity to achieve its mission.</li> <li>5. Membership: To progress towards the accession of all countries to the Convention.</li> </ol> <p><b>Targets</b>                      No clear targets are included.</p>	
<p><b>Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)</b></p>	
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 86 (as of 1 June 2004) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect these issues and seek to protect and conserve wild animals and migratory species. Policies which relate to habitats, or which may have significant impact upon land-use or habitats should reflect these national commitments.</p> <p>The SA objectives should include the aims of the Convention.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>Particular objectives set out for the involved Parties are that they shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promote, co-operate and support research relating to migratory species;</li> <li>b) Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and</li> <li>c) Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.</li> </ul> <p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind</li> <li>• Awareness that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely</li> <li>• Consciousness of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view</li> <li>• Concern particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries</li> <li>• Recognition that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries</li> <li>• The conviction that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	
<b>Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</b>	
<p>This Directive on 'the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market' addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross consumption of renewable energy based electricity ("green electricity") by 2010. The Directive also calls on Member States to adopt and publish a report setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced</p>	<p>Spatial planning can have a major influence on the viability and take up of renewable energy and policies and supporting text should reflect this.</p> <p>The relationship between renewables technology and the economic benefits to region should be considered.</p> <p>Both the Core Strategy and SA should take these factors into consideration.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<p>from renewable energy sources for the next 10 years.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> The UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	
<b>NATIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES</b>	
<b>PPS I – Delivering Sustainable Development</b>	
<p>PPSI sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. PPSI sets out the Government's high level policy objectives for planning. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPSI complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPSs. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> PPSI contains five broad objectives, based around the four sustainable development aims set out by the (now superseded) 'A Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK', to ensure that planning facilitates and promotes sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development. The five objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life;</li> <li>• Contributing to sustainable economic development;</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities;</li> <li>• Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and</li> </ul>	<p>The five broad objectives and key themes on PPSI must be reflected in the Core Strategy</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning has a key role to play in the creation of sustainable communities,</li> <li>The planning system should be transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective.</li> <li>Plans should be drawn up with community involvement and present a shared vision and strategy of how the area should develop to achieve more sustainable patterns of development.</li> <li>The plan-led system, and the certainty and predictability it aims to provide, is central to planning and plays the key role in integrating sustainable development objectives.</li> <li>Planning is a tool for local authorities to use on establishing and taking forward the vision for their areas as set out in their community strategies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	
<p><b>Supplement to Planning Policy Statement I: Planning and Climate Change (Consultation Document, December 2006)</b></p>	
<p>Sets out how spatial planning could contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change through mitigation and take into account the unavoidable consequences through adaptation measures. Since spatial planning both regionally and locally will provide the framework for integrating new development with other programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function, it therefore has a central part in enabling local action on climate change.</p> <p>In deciding which sites and areas to allocate for development priority should be given to those likely to perform well against the criteria set out in paragraph 19. In summary this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location and whether there is potential or a realistic choice of access by means other than the private car.</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy should set out policies and proposals in line with the RSS, and be informed by the approach to climate change in the community strategy. When considering which sites and areas are suitable for development the LDF will need to take account of the PPS when it is released in final form.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The capacity of existing and potential infrastructure to service the site in ways consistent with cutting carbon emissions and successfully adapting to likely changes in the local climate.</li> <li>• The ability to build and sustain socially cohesive communities with appropriate community infrastructure in order to avoid social exclusion, taking account of the full range of local environmental impacts that could result as a likely changes in the local climate.</li> <li>• The effect of development on biodiversity and geodiversity and the capacity for adaptation.</li> <li>• The contribution to be made from existing and new opportunities for open space to urban cooling.</li> <li>• The known physical and environmental constraints on the development of land such as sea level rises, flood risk and stability by taking a precautionary approach to increases in risk.</li> </ul>	
<b>PPG 2 – Green Belts</b>	
<p>There should be a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. This includes the construction of new buildings unless exempted under para. 3.4 of the guidance note. When any large scale development or redevelopment occurs within the Green Belt, it should contribute towards the objectives provided in para. 1.6 of the guidance note.</p>	<p>Objectives pertaining to the openness of landscape in Green Belt land and the protection of biodiversity (habitat connectivity implications) will be included within the SEA.</p>
<b>PPG 3 – Housing (2003) &amp; Updates January 2005 (now withdrawn and replaced by PPS3)</b>	
<p>Plan to meet the housing needs of the whole community, consider mix used developments and prioritise redevelopment of brownfield sites. Place the needs of the people before ease of traffic movement. <b>PPS3 Housing Update: Supporting the Delivery of New Housing</b> Inserts new paragraph 42(a) of PPG3 that allows LPAs to consider favourably applications for housing or mixed use developments which concern land allocated for industrial or commercial use in saved policies and development plan documents or redundant land or buildings in industrial or commercial use, but which are no longer required for that use. However, certain conditions apply.</p>	<p>SEA should recognise and include objectives tackling social exclusion. The SEA objective for townscape should emphasise the presumption towards brownfield developments.  The 2 new updates are extremely important for the preparation of the LDF. Craven is currently building above average new dwellings on brownfield sites, and has a housing needs survey in preparation.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p><b>PPS Housing Update: Planning for Sustainable Communities in Rural Areas</b>                      Replaces paragraph 18 of PPG3 on housing provision in rural area. RSS should set out how planning at the local level is expected to contribute to meeting identified rural affordable housing needs (including Gypsies and Travellers where relevant). LPAs have to make sufficient land available within or adjoining existing rural settlements, and affordable rural housing provision in rural areas should be supported by a rural exception site policy. In addition Paragraph 36 is amended to state that "no allowance should be made for Greenfield windfalls (except for rural exception sites).</p>	
<p><b>PPS 3 – Housing (November 2006)</b>                      PPS 3 sets out how the planning system supports the growth in housing completions needed in England. It replaces PPG3 Housing (March 2000)</p> <p><b>Planning for housing policy objectives:</b>                      The specific outcomes that the planning system is expected to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</li> <li>• A mix of housing, both market and affordable, in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> <li>• A sufficient quantity of housing taking account need and demand and seeking to improve choice.</li> <li>• Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.</li> <li>• A flexible and responsive supply of land that is managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieving high quality housing</b>                      LPAs are required to develop a shared vision with local communities to determine the types of residential environments they wish to see and to develop design policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the local area in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Create visually attractive, safe, accessible, functional, inclusive places, streets and spaces with their own distinctive identity, and</li> </ol>	<p>Craven LDDs will need to take account of the guidance for achieving an appropriate mix of housing – market and affordable, and profile of household types as well as setting targets for the amount of affordable housing to be provided. This approach must reflect the forthcoming <b>PPS on climate change</b> for choice of locations (mentioned as Supplement to PPS1 in this document) and take account of the Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG, Dec. 2006).</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>maintain and improve local character.</p> <p>2. Promote designs and layouts that make efficient and effective use of land, including encouraging innovative approaches to help deliver high quality outcomes.</p> <p>3. This approach must reflect the forthcoming <b>PPS on climate change</b> (mentioned as Supplement to PPS1 in this document) and including the Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG, Dec. 2006).</p>	
<p><b>PPS 6 – Planning for Town Centres</b></p>	
<p>The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>In order to deliver the Government's objective of promoting vital and viable town centres, development should be focused in existing centres in order to strengthen and, where appropriate, regenerate them. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively promote growth and manage change in town centres;</li> <li>• Define a network and a hierarchy of centres each performing their appropriate role to meet the needs of their catchments; and</li> <li>• Adopt a proactive, plan-led approach to planning for town centres, through regional and local planning.</li> </ul>	<p>Development plans should promote the vitality of town centres whilst increasing accessibility and reducing social exclusion.</p>
<p><b>PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</b></p>	

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<p>PPS 7 follows four of the Government's Objectives for rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas;</li> <li>• To promote more sustainable patterns of development;</li> <li>• Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential;</li> <li>• To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.</li> </ul> <p>Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies.</p>	<p>The PPS provides for the facilitation and promotion of sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. Local Development Documents (LDDs) should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages, in addition to policies promoting strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p>
<p><b>PPG 9 – Nature Conservation</b></p>	
<p>Ensure as fully as possible that nature conservation obligations in nationally and internationally designated sites are met as fully as possible. Environmental assessment should occur when development is likely to have significant effects on an SSSI, or is close to an SAC/SPA or RAMSAR site.</p>	<p>Recognise the importance of conservation objectives when determining location and type of new developments near to designated sites. Pre-empt assessment of individual development proposals by assessing impacts during an SEA.</p>
<p><b>PPS 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005)</b></p>	
<p>This PPS replaces PPG9 (1994) on nature conservation. It sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p> <p>A joint ODPM and DEFRA Circular is being published to accompany this PPS setting out a wide range of legislative provisions at the international and national level that can impact on planning decisions affecting biodiversity and geological conservation issues. A separate guide setting out good practice is also to be published.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in <i>Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i>. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote sustainable development</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect nature conservation objectives and work to protect, enhance and restore the biodiversity of the District. The new PPS stresses that local authorities should take an integrated approach to planning for biodiversity and geodiversity when preparing LDDs.</p> <p>The LDF should indicate the location of designated sites of importance making clear distinctions between the hierarchy at international, national, regional and local level. It should also identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets and support the restoration/creation through appropriate policies.</p> <p>The SEA Directive requires that the SA consider the conservation of biodiversity.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</li> <li>• To contribute to an urban renaissance</li> <li>• To contribute to rural renewal</li> </ul> <p>It also sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to ensure the that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas.</li> <li>• Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserving these resources within a wider environment.</li> <li>• Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted.</li> <li>• LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place.</li> <li>• Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p>	

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
Does not contain any specific targets.	
<b>PPS 11 – Regional Spatial Strategies</b>	
This Planning Policy Statement outlines the greater weight to be given to Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) in order to meet the objectives of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan, and with which the new Local Development Documents (LDDs) must be in general conformity. The RSS is intended to be a broad development strategy for the region for a 15 to 20 year period. The RSS also incorporates a Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) and provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of LDDs, LTPs and regional and sub-regional strategies and programmes relating to land use activities.	The RSS for Yorkshire and The Humber is the underlying document for informing the preparation of the LDF and will identify the scale and distribution of provision for new housing, specific priorities for the environment, including countryside and biodiversity protection and transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal.
<b>PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks</b>	
Outlines a new style of land use planning, streamlining programme for policy agreement and ensuring community engagement throughout the process	The LDF should accord with national guidance.
<b>PPG 13 – Transport</b>	
Actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the location of major travel generating development to make the fullest use of public transport, and to encourage walking and cycling. Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water. Attention should be paid to the value of disused transport sites and effort made to prevent their loss to different land uses. Traffic management measures to should be designed to reduce environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion.	This objective is fundamental in encouraging public transport use and establishing a viable patronage base, as well as cycling and walking. In doing so, the LDF would be contributing to the air quality, human health, climate change and social inclusion objectives of its SEA.
<b>PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment</b>	
Objectives are for effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. Consider opportunities to re-use derelict transport infrastructure, and review the impact of road signs and other street furniture on the character of areas with historic or cultural associations.	The historic environment can be affected by changing land uses in a number of ways, including inappropriate development, vibration/noise impacts, and visual intrusion. The SEA should include objectives for the conservation of the historic environment in relation to transport impacts.
<b>PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning</b>	
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans (ie local plans and unitary development plans) should include policies for the	Archaeological sites can be potentially damaged through construction of new build. Archaeological objectives should be included within the SEA.

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.	
<b>PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation</b>	
The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss of the site. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Accessibility should be promoted by sustainable modes of transport (including disabled facilities).	Ensure policy proposals take account of the impact of developments on all open public space.
<b>PPG 20 – Coastal Planning</b>	
Public access to the coast should be a basic principle in local plans, except where it might damage nature conservation. Development opportunities should be prohibited in areas at risk from flooding erosion and land instability	Ensure that policies refrain from development in areas at risk from flooding, on instable land or which will be affected by erosion.
<b>PPG 21 – Tourism</b>	
Ensure land use is distributed and managed in such a way that it supports the qualities that underpin the tourism industry.	Promoting tourism would increase prosperity and employment (population objective in SEA), however it is important to recognise the potential conflicts between tourist developments and other environmental objectives.
<b>PPS 22 Renewable Energy</b>	
This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions. This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.	The Core Strategy should have regard to the national policies on planning for renewable energy along with the principles of sustainable development. The SA should ensure that renewable energy is incorporated within the objectives and appraisal.
<b>PPG 23 – Planning and Pollution Control</b>	
Development plans should make realistic provision for the types of industry or facility which may be detrimental to amenity or conservation interests or a potential source of pollution – and ensure that incompatible uses of land are separated. The proximity principle should be considered in the siting of waste facilities so that it can be processed reasonably close to its point of generation.	The LDF should consider the potential impacts of pollution resulting from certain types of development, their proximity to communities and the knock on effects on the surrounding environment

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<b>PPG 24 – Planning and Noise</b>	
Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.	The aims of PPG24, as well as other National Guidance on Noise should be reflected in the Core Strategy and SA.
<b>PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk</b>	
Consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans and in determining applications for planning permission and attaching conditions where permission is granted.	LDF should avoid unnecessary development in the floodplains that might decrease storage/increase runoff, and compromise human safety. LDF should also encourage development of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>	
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SEA should consider the affects of land use on biodiversity.
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)</b>	
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	Certain land uses and development might hinder accessibility to open country and common land. The LDF should consider these issues which have relevance to SEA objectives on human health, population, and severance.
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.	LDF should take account of priority habitats and species and integrate their action plan objectives within it, whenever possible.
<b>England Forestry Strategy 1999</b>	
Continued steady expansion of woodland area to provide more benefit for society and the environment.	LDF should seize upon opportunities to expand existing woodland or create new woodland areas.
<b>'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</b>	
Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under section 74 of the CRoW Act).	The SEA aims to integrate biodiversity into local plans by highlighting interaction between land use and wildlife.
<b>Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy</b>	
Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation, and cut emissions from the transport and agricultural sector.	LDF should encourage development of renewable energy facilities and along with the LTP, attempt to reduce the need for long distance car travel.

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<b>Climate Change: The UK Programme.</b>	
Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions 60% by 2050.	The SEA should contain objectives for reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions.
<b>Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air</b>	
Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.	LDF should consider the location of any Air Quality Management Areas, and the objectives for the eight main air pollutants.
<b>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future</b>	
The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.	The LDF could influence the historic environment in several ways, including the ambience of historic structures and features. The SEA should include objectives for Conservation Areas.
<b>Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future) 2003</b>	
To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance.	RPG and RSS should feed directly into the LDF, and as such – issues such as brownfield development and low demand for housing should be tackled within the LDF.  The SEA topics concerned with these issues are human health, population, accessibility (which increases housing demand) and townscape.  The draft Regional Housing Strategy (May 2005) identifies that the majority of housing issues faced by the sub-region (North Yorkshire) are a direct result of its high value housing market, and includes a shortage of affordable housing, and other issues related to out migration of young people and in migration of older people retiring.
<b>Road Traffic Reduction Act</b>	
In regards to transport: Promote more efficient use of resources, enhance the vitality of towns and villages, meet the needs of rural areas and ensure high standards of safety.	The Core Strategy should have regard to road traffic reduction and road safety particularly in rural locations
<b>DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK</b>	
In May 1999 the Government published 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK'. This brings the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making.  <b>Objectives</b> The Strategy for sustainable development has four main aims. These are:	The aims of the Core Strategy must reflect the four main aims of the UK Strategy. The aim of the SA is to reflect these aims.

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;                  2. effective protection of the environment;                  3. prudent use of natural resources; and                  4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy;</li> <li>• reducing the level of social exclusion;</li> <li>• promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion;</li> <li>• improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work;</li> <li>• directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife;</li> <li>• improving energy efficiency and tackling waste;</li> <li>• working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b>                  Does not contain any targets, but does contain ten guiding principles which Government policy will take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting people at the centre;</li> <li>• taking a long term perspective;</li> <li>• taking account of costs and benefits;</li> <li>• creating an open and supportive economic system;</li> <li>• combating poverty and social exclusion;</li> <li>• respecting environmental limits;</li> <li>• the precautionary principle;</li> <li>• using scientific knowledge;</li> <li>• transparency, information, participation and access to justice;</li> <li>• making the polluter pay.</li> </ul>	
<b>HM Government (2005). <i>Securing the Future – UK Government Strategy for Sustainable Development</i></b>	
<p>The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 strategy, both domestically and internationally, the changed structure of Government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, greater emphasis on delivery at the regional level and the new relationship between</p>	<p>The Core Strategy must reflect the Sustainable Development Strategy and take the guiding principles as the basis for policy development.</p> <p>The SA must reflect the Sustainable Development Strategy in the appraisal process.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>Government and Local Authorities.</p> <p>It was produced alongside 'One Future, Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development'. This is a joint strategy for the UK Government and the devolved administrations.</p> <p>The Strategy contains a set of shared UK principles that will be used to achieve Sustainable Development and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Administration. These guiding principles bring together and build on the various previously existing UK principles to set out an overarching approach that the four separate strategies of the Government and devolved administrations can share. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK.</p>	
<b>UK Foresight Programme (2004) Foresight Report : Future Flooding</b>	
<p>An independent scientific report into risks of flooding and coastal erosion in the UK over the next 100 years; provision of a challenging vision for flood and coastal defence in the UK between 2030 and 2100 and so inform long-term policy.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> To identify and provide options for dealing with future problems concerning flooding and coastal erosion, to present key choices that policy-makers will have to address, and to provide some indication of the next steps required to address the risks concerned with these hazards.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain specific targets.</p>	<p>Although Craven is not currently a high flood risk area, the potential for climate change and seasonal variations needs to be taken into account during the production of the Core Strategy and during the SA, particularly in view of any future development.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<b>Department for Transport (2004) <i>The Future of Transport a network for 2030. White Paper</i></b>	
<p>This White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The main objective underpinning the transport strategy is 'balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life'. This means seeking solutions that meet long-term economic, social and environmental goals.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain specific numerical targets.</p>	<p>Transport issues must be taken into account by the planning process and during Core Strategy development.</p>
<b>Social Exclusion Unit (2003) <i>Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion</i></b>	
<p>This report commissioned by the Prime Minister explores, and makes recommendations to overcome, the problems experienced by people facing social exclusion in reaching work and key services.</p> <p>The report examines the links between social exclusion, transport and the location of services.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The report's main objective is to make recommendations on how social exclusion can be decreased through tackling problems related to the accessibility of local services and activities and the effects of road traffic. It sets out the Government's strategy for improving access to jobs and key services to reduce social exclusion.</p> <p>The Government Strategy to tackle these issues has two main pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new framework of 'accessibility planning'. This will ensure that there is clear responsibility and accountability for identifying accessibility problems and deciding how to tackle them.</li> <li>• National policy changes to enable improved public transport, better land-use planning, safer streets, and improved specialist support to help people get to work, learning, healthcare and food shops.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a key document to be taken into account by the Core Strategy to ensure that planning takes social exclusion into account. The SA Framework objectives should also take the objectives and recommendations of this report into account.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<p><b>Targets</b> A number of actions / recommendations concerning alterations to key policies to improve access to jobs and services are identified.</p>	
<b>DETR (2000) Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance</b>	
<p>This report identifies the need to address, education, transport, crime reduction, housing and planning as being instrumental in tackling urban decline. There is also a need to improve people's prosperity and quality of life.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with a recognition of an holistic approach to policy ("joined up thinking") which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>Our vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders;</li> <li>• people living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well;</li> <li>• good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion;</li> <li>• towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and</li> <li>• good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any specific targets, but does refer to a number of PSA targets.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise the holistic approach to policy promoted in this White Paper and should appropriately reflect its priorities and actions.</p>
<b>DETR (2000) Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England</b>	

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<p>Outlines the government's vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside.</p> <p>The paper sets out 10 key actions which are intended to meet the vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support vital village services</li> <li>2. Modernise rural services</li> <li>3. Provide affordable homes</li> <li>4. Deliver local transport solutions</li> <li>5. Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving rural economy</li> <li>6. Set a new direction for farming</li> <li>7. Preserve what makes rural England special</li> <li>8. Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside</li> <li>9. Give local power to country towns and villages</li> <li>10. Think rural</li> </ol> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The Paper lists the Government's rural policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas.</li> <li>• Objective 2: To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside.</li> <li>• Objective 3: To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends).</li> <li>• Objective 4: To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005.</li> <li>• Objective 5: To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</li> </ul> <p>These objectives will be taken forward in Departmental Public Service Agreement targets and their subsidiary Service Delivery agreements.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Contains Rural Services Standard, which set out minimum standards and targets covering access to and the delivery of public services in rural areas. Some of the more relevant standards and targets are listed below:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to find ways of accommodating change in rural areas (where this is appropriate) whilst maintaining and enhancing the environment. The Strategy should appropriately reflect the priorities and actions of the White Paper.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Government services to be available on line by 2005.</li> <li>• Presumption against closure of rural schools;</li> <li>• Formal requirement on the Post Office to maintain the rural network of post offices and to prevent any avoidable closures of rural post offices.</li> </ul> <p>Targets set for the proportion of the rural population living within about 10 minutes' walk of an hourly or better bus service to increase from 37% to 50% by 2010, with an intermediate milestone of 42% by 2004.</p>	
<b>Cleaner, Safer, Greener Communities Programme, ODPM, Home Office, Defra, DfT, DCMS, DoH, DoE, DTI and HMT, 2005</b>	
<p>A five million programme launched nationally and spanning over three years which involves a Partnership approach and seeks to help councils to create cleaner, greener, safer communities. The programme will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve residential areas; tackling housing related anti social behaviour and design, manage and maintain the streetscapes</li> <li>• create quality parks and open space improving management and maintenance and assessing the standards of parks and green spaces and highlight the role of the local community in transforming such locations.</li> </ul> <p>The initiative will also work with agencies such as ENCAMS, CABE Space, Idea and Groundwork and twenty towns and cities have been invited to develop and implement best practice</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and in particular policies relating to housing, crime, noise disturbance, design and access to open space and recreational facilities must have regard to this programme.</p>
<b>Environment Agency (2001) Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales</b>	
<p>This strategy is part of a framework of integrated water resources planning, looking 25 years ahead. It considers the needs for water both of the environment and of society, and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and availability.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote water efficiency – expect household water metering to become widespread over the next 25 years.</li> <li>• Pay further attention to leakage control.</li> <li>• Promote water sensitive agricultural practices; farmers should consider crop suitability and the possibility of increased winter storage.</li> <li>• Active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry.</li> <li>• Deliver the sustainable development of water resources through</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy must have regard to the general UK wide policies included in the Strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>working together.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 MI/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources.</p>	
<p><b>Defra (2004) Making space for water : Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England. A Consultation Exercise</b></p>	
<p>Defra's Flood Management Strategy Unit is aiming to set the direction for flood and coastal erosion risk management over the next 20 years.</p> <p>Following the close of this consultation period on 1 November 2004, a summary of the consultation responses was published in March 2005. The proposed strategy is to include a delivery plan for further work to take forward proposals and a commitment to evaluate progress and review the strategy on a regular basis.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The future aim of the Government's strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management might be summarised as follows: Aim for a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England: To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion in an integrated and holistic way, employing a portfolio of approaches, so as to reduce the threat to human life and property while furthering sustainable development and the strategic objectives of the Government; and to secure rational funding mechanisms that deliver appropriate levels of investment.</p> <p><b>Aims and objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent decline in current flood defence standards to improve the situation, consider possible need for extreme flood protection measures</li> <li>• Outlines the importance of a holistic approach, not just putting up defences but finding cost effective means of prevention</li> <li>• Shows the importance of sustainable development (to include elements to do with the environment, and flood management solutions while taking the local communities views into consideration</li> </ul> <p>The final aim tries to establish what happens when flood protection is not</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to consider the evidence and aims of this consultation document.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>possible</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	
<p><b>DETR (2000) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air (2000)</b></p>	
<p>The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two new objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems. These will be monitored away from urban and industrial areas and motorways.</p> <p>Local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales are required to review and assess air quality in their area against the objectives specified for each pollutant in their respective Air Quality Standards regulations. Northern Ireland has a separate environmental legislative code, and its District Councils have voluntarily engaged in the air quality review and assessment process.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The objectives in the Strategy have been set with regard to the scientific and medical evidence on the effects of particular pollutants on health. The Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) was established in 1991 to advise on air quality standards in the UK and EPAQS recommendations have been used, where they exist, as the air quality standards on which the setting of objectives will be based. See Strategy for detailed list of Objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in August 2002.</p>	<p>Planning plays an important role in improving air quality in the district and the Core Strategy should be aware of and consider fully the air quality implications of its policies and supporting text.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should consider the role of specific measures such as low emissions zones, green transport plans, parking control measures etc.</p>
<p><b>Defra (2004) The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004-2006</b></p>	
<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<p>The Core Strategy will need to ensure that it takes into account the Government's objectives and measures for soil protection. Where appropriate the plan should contain policies for the sustainable use of soils.</p> <p>Soil is also important for the SA, and it is specifically referred to in the SEA Directive.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>The following 9 actions are seen as key to the success of this first Action Plan because they are likely to lead to significant changes on the ground or because they are making first steps to tackle particularly challenging issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defra will work with stakeholders to develop a programme of education and awareness of soil issues among the general public, those working with soils and the professionals that guide, advise or instruct soil managers. We will aim to develop partnerships and plans by 2005 and review progress in implementing those plans in 2006.</li> <li>• Defra will implement the CAP cross compliance conditions in a way that enhances management of soils in the farming industry.</li> <li>• Defra will encourage better management of agricultural soils that goes beyond the requirements of the Single Payment, through the provision of incentives under the Agri-Environment Scheme.</li> <li>• Defra will build on the output of its Learning Skills and Knowledge review and the pilots of the Whole Farm Appraisals, to develop within the next twelve months a strategy for providing farmers and other land managers with practical information and advice building good soil management into overall farm planning.</li> <li>• Defra will work during the Spending Review 2004 process to embed soil protection into its forward strategy and, if appropriate, targets on natural resource protection.</li> <li>• Defra will work with stakeholders to identify the indicators which should be built into a national soil monitoring scheme, in order to develop a scheme which meets both national and European requirements.</li> <li>• Defra will work with other Government Departments and Agencies (including in the Devolved Administrations), the National Soil Resources Institute at Cranfield University (as co-owners of key data sets) and other soil data users, to develop and provide better access to information on soils.</li> <li>• Defra will work with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), representatives of planning authorities and other partners to develop a consensus on the procedures needed to give soils appropriate protection during the planning process. The first milestone will be to examine criteria for designating soils that should be protected from building during the current review of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land.</li> </ul>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English Nature will prepare and publish, in 2006, a position statement on the role of soil management and protection within statutory nature conservation sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets. This is partly due to there being no right or wrong type of soil and so for many soil issues it is difficult to set national targets in the way that can be done for air or water.</p>	
<p><b>Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (2004). Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners</b></p>	
<p>The guidance aims to ensure biodiversity considerations are appropriately addressed in SEAs. It is hoped it will assist people and organisations to prepare plans and programmes in a wide range of sectors, carry out SEA, prepare SEA reports and comment on biodiversity issues in SEA.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> Does not contain any objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets</b> Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA should take full account of the guidance to ensure biodiversity issues are appropriately addressed.</p>
<p><b>Department of Education and Skills, (2002) Success for all, Reforming Further Education and Training – Our Vision for the Future</b></p>	
<p>The Success for All strategy is a long term reform strategy aimed at developing a high quality, demand led, responsive college and provider review for the learning and skill sector. The Strategy has five main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting needs and improving choice</li> <li>Putting teaching, training and learning at the heart of what we do</li> <li>Developing the leaders, teachers, trainers and support staff of the future</li> <li>Developing a framework for quality and success</li> <li>Accelerating quality of improvement</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the themes the strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work closely with employers</li> <li>Busting bureaucracy in the sector</li> <li>Equality and diversity</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to reflect the aims of this strategy, in particular identifying the appropriate mix and pattern of provision and the contribution that each college or provider can make to a range of post-16 provision. through a Strategic Area Review.</p>
<p><b>Department of Health, The NHS (2000) A Plan for Investment, A Plan for Reform</b></p>	
<p>The NHS Plan is a Plan of investment in the NHS with sustained increases in funding and providing a service fit for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Plan recognises</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to support the core principles of this Plan.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF	Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>that whilst major improvements have been delivered it falls short of standards patients expect and staff want to provide. Further investment will result in 7,000 extra bed spaces, over 100 new hospitals by 2010 and 500 new one stop primary care centres, modernisation of 3,000 GP premises, cleaner wards and a modern IT system as well as investment in staff.</p> <p>The document covers topics ranging from cancer services through to partnership development. There are a series of core principles designed to be the framework for taking forward to Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NHS will provide a universal service for all based on clinical need, not ability to pay</li> <li>• The NHS will provide a comprehensive range of services</li> <li>• The NHS will shape its services around the needs and preferences of individual patients, their families and their carers</li> <li>• The NHS will respond to different needs of different populations</li> <li>• The NHS will work continuously to improve quality services and to minimise errors</li> <li>• The NHS will support and value its staff</li> <li>• Public fund for healthcare will be devoted solely to NHS patients</li> <li>• The NHS will help keep people healthy and work to reduce health inequalities</li> <li>• The NHS will respect the confidentiality of individual patients and provide open access to information about services, treatment and performance</li> </ul>	
<b>Rural Strategy, Defra, 2004</b>	
<p>The Rural Strategy is a response to the earlier Rural White Paper (2000) and the later Review of the RVWP (2002). It sets out a new devolved and targeted approach to rural policy and delivery for the period up to 2008. The overarching aim is for rural policy to have as its outcome genuinely sustainable development by better integrating and balancing environmental, social and</p>	<p>Important context in relation to sustainable communities stressing the need to incorporate social, economic and environmental concerns, in addition to stressing the importance of tackling social exclusion</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>economic considerations, including tackling social exclusion. It also proposed that three northern regions, the North East, the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside should have the opportunity to vote on elected regional assemblies.</p>		
<p><b>The Future of Transport, White Paper Cm 6234, DfT, 2004</b></p>		
<p>The White Paper sets out the challenge facing the Government and the need to take into account the ways in which travel is changing, with people becoming accustomed to travelling further. Thus demographic changes and choices will continue to have significant effects over the next twenty to thirty years.</p> <p>The Strategy is built around three central themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained investment over the long term, through the 10 Year Plan;</li> <li>• Improvements in transport management; and</li> <li>• By planning ahead – this applies to all levels of Government, national, local or regional to ensure that transport decisions are taken alongside decisions on liveability, sustainable communities and other policy areas.</li> </ul>		<p>The North Yorkshire County LTP (2006-2016) Draft will incorporate and set out the priorities for the District building on this White Paper.</p>
<p><b>REGIONAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES</b></p>		
<p><b>Yorkshire Forward, Regional Economic Strategy, 2003</b></p>		
	<p>6 key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grow the regions' businesses</li> <li>• achieve higher business birth and survival rates</li> <li>• attract and retain more private and public investment</li> <li>• radically improve the development and application of education, learning and skills</li> <li>• connect all of the region's communities to economic opportunity</li> </ul>	<p>Emphasises that economic development, employment and business success cannot be separated from other key related issues and therefore this will best be achieved through integrated, sustainable development.</p> <p>The York and North Yorkshire Investment Plan 2004/2009 identifies that the key objectives in relation to the Craven economy are to build a new economic base in rural areas to encourage the start up and growth of high value added businesses. At a spatial level the priority for the sub region is to harness the dynamism of the Leeds and Bradford economy, and both Settle and Skipton are seen as the key economic drivers in</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enhance and utilise the region's infrastructure of physical and environmental assets</li> </ul> <p>Contains 10 priority actions for 2003-2006. to be delivered through five action plans, one regional and four sub-regional.</p>	<p>relation to this approach. The LDD through Craven's Economic Strategy needs to build on these objectives.</p>
<p><b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, Yorkshire Forward &amp; Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber, Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2006-2015, 2006</b></p>		
<p>The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) 2006-2015 provides the 10 year blueprint for economic development in Yorkshire and the Humber.</p>	<p>The RES six objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. More Businesses that last</b> – because higher levels of enterprise are so important</li> <li><b>2. Competitive Businesses</b> – making indigenous businesses more productive because they innovate and invest</li> <li><b>3. Skilled People benefiting business</b> – with talents that employers value and which offer due reward</li> <li><b>4. Connecting People to good jobs</b> – because levels of employment make a big difference to people and the economy, and we need more people in jobs in deprived areas.</li> <li><b>5. Transport, Infrastructure and Environment</b> – a strong economy needs good sustainable transport connections and to make the best of the environment and infrastructure</li> <li><b>6. Stronger Cities, Towns and Rural Communities</b> – to ensure they are attractive places to live, work and invest</li> </ol>	<p>The RES provides a framework of common priorities around which businesses, public agencies, voluntary groups and communities can focus their investment and effort. The strategy is owned, and can only be delivered, by the whole region.</p>
<p><b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, Yorkshire Forward &amp; Government Office for Yorkshire and The Humber: Advancing Together, February 2004</b></p>		
<p>Regional Policy Framework and Vision</p>	<p>Six main objectives in relation to Yorkshire &amp; Humber:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will have a world class prosperous and sustainable economy;</li> <li>Will have physical infrastructure and communications that meet the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment;</li> <li>Will have high quality natural and man-made environments;</li> <li>Will have exceptional education and training, widespread learning and skills and a healthy labour market without</li> </ul>	<p>Overarching regional policy framework that sets out the region's vision for directing all regional strategies, including the RSS, and ensuring they are joined up. Also contains 32 indicators that are to be included in RSS monitoring framework.</p> <p>The LDF needs to take account of the six main objectives and the core indicators within this strategy document.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	skills gaps or shortages; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be a socially cohesive and inclusive region;</li> <li>• Will possess and portray the highest standards of governance at all levels and the highest levels of civic participation in decision-making and community life.</li> </ul>	
<b>Government Office for Yorkshire &amp; Humber : Regional Planning Guidance RPG12 October 2001 and Draft Revised Planning Guidance for Yorkshire &amp; Humber to 2016</b>		
Spatial and development strategy for the region covering land use and transport issues.	RPG has Four strategic themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic regeneration and growth</li> <li>• Promoting social inclusion</li> <li>• Urban and rural renaissance</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing natural resources</li> </ul> Contain Indicators and Targets, reported in annual monitoring report. Latest version published in 2003.	Will be replaced by new RSS outlined below.
<b>Government Office for Yorkshire &amp; Humber, RPG12 Selective Review, December 2004</b>		
	Sets out the spatial vision for the region	RSS sets out the regional spatial strategy for the region up to 2016, and provides the framework to inform the preparation of LDFs, LTPs and sub regional strategies. The submission of draft RSS to Government is now scheduled to take place in December 2005. In the meantime an outline project plan was published in August 2005 setting out progress on various aspects of the RSS development. The finalised RSS will provide important context for the spatial vision and allocations for housing and employment which will be central to the Craven LDF.
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, 2004, PLANet Yorkshire and Humber – Developing the Regional Spatial Strategy: Draft spatial vision and strategic</b>		
Publicity leaflet which sets out the spatial challenges facing Yorkshire and Humber region.	Identifies the 18 topic areas that will be addressed by RSS: Regional context; strategic patterns of development; rural issues; the economy and economic development; housing, regional transport strategy; tourism; coastal zone; cultural heritage; minerals; waste; climate change; development and flood risk; air quality; health; education; retail and leisure	Invites views on the 18 issues to prepare a broad development strategy for the region.
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, Yorkshire and Humber Plan, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber, Dec. 2005</b>		
The Panel sent a report to the Secretary of State on 20 March 2007, making recommendations about how draft RSS ought to	The RSS is intended to achieve a more sustainable pattern of development, investment and activity in the Yorkshire and Humber Region – putting a greater emphasis on matching	RSS sets out the regional spatial strategy for the region up to 2016, and provides the framework to inform the preparation of LDFs, LTPs and sub regional strategies. The finalised RSS which is due to be released after the May 2007 local elections will provide

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>be changed, if at all. Ministers have decided to publish the report after the local Government elections in May 2007. The Panel's recommendations, along with all of the representations about the draft revised RSS, will be considered, and GOYH will then publish "Proposed Changes" for consultation. Responses to that consultation will then be considered and revised RSS published by GOYH on behalf of the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>needs across the Region with opportunities and managing the environment as a key resource.</p> <p><b>The Plan objectives are to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Regenerating areas damaged by past industrial decline as well as capitalising on economic growth points</li> <li>B. Seeking social equity and inclusion</li> <li>C. Recognising and responding to the needs of urban and rural communities</li> <li>D. Seeking wider housing opportunity and choice</li> <li>E. Making full use of urban land and minimising the loss of greenfield land</li> <li>F. Protecting and enhancing natural, historic and cultural assets and resources</li> <li>G. Tackling traffic congestion and reducing transport related emissions</li> <li>H. Making urban areas attractive, high quality, safe places where people choose to live</li> <li>I. Minimising the loss of the rural landscape, maintaining and where possible enhancing its diverse character</li> <li>J. Making the best use of existing infrastructure and services</li> <li>K. Addressing the causes of and responding to the effects of climate change</li> <li>L. Minimising travel needs and maximising use of energy efficient modes</li> <li>M. Limiting pollution to what is compatible with health and bio-sphere capacity</li> <li>N. Reducing resource consumption and encouraging use of renewable energy</li> <li>O. Promoting the sustainable management of waste</li> </ul>	<p>important context for the spatial vision and allocations for housing and employment which will be central to the Craven LDF.</p>
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, Pre-Draft Regional Spatial Strategy Topic Paper 7: Energy, Consultation Document</b>		
<p>Consultation document on</p>	<p>This document sets out the process for developing the RSS,</p>	<p>The LDF will have to consider in greater detail local assessments of renewable energy</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
setting local authority targets	and the aim of this study was to identify the implications and opportunities arising from the sub-regional targets in the Selective Review of RPG and to help develop local targets for renewable energy to 2010 and 2021.	capacity to identify preferred sites and technologies and the setting of targets. This work is taking place and Craven is one of a partnership of local authorities in a study commissioned by the County Council. It will also help develop suitable policies for the LDF.
<b>Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber, The Regional Housing Strategy , 2003 and Draft Regional Housing Strategy, 2005</b>		
	<p>(2003) RHS Vision: To work in partnership to provide good quality homes and successful neighbourhoods that meet the aspirations of current and future residents.</p> <p><b>Four programme objectives:</b></p> <p>1: regeneration and renewal                  2: provision of sufficient new homes creating mixed-income communities                  3: improving homes to meet decent standards and aspirations                  4: Fair access to quality housing for all groups.                  Contains a large number of indicators.</p> <p>(2005) The three Regional Housing Strategy Themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating better places</li> <li>• Delivering better homes, choice and opportunity</li> <li>• Fair access</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy setting out the strategic priorities for housing in the region and priorities for public investment in housing. A draft Regional Housing Strategy for Yorkshire and The Humber 2005 – 2021 has been produced and submitted to Government in May 2005. for approval. This strategy is intended to strengthen its fits with other regional strategies and frameworks, and position housing as a crucial element of Sustainable Communities.</p> <p>The 2005 draft RHS for the North Yorkshire Sub Region identifies that further research is needed into the Craven/East Lancashire housing sub market.</p>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber Assembly: Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Waste Strategy, Let's Take it From the Tip, July 2003</b>		
Provides objectives and priorities for creating sustainable waste management systems in the region, and includes RPG on waste.	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy</li> <li>• To reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting</li> <li>• To manage residual waste in the most sustainable way</li> <li>• To provide technical support and advice</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>To 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>	Sets overarching framework that will guide North Yorkshire County Council's new combined Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategies currently being developed.

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Energy Forum, Government Office for Yorkshire &amp; Humber, Yorkshire Forward, Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, Regional Energy Infrastructure Plan, April 2006</b>		
	<p>The guidance sets out <b>nine key recommendations</b> on creating a positive policy framework for sustainable energy.</p> <p>These are outlined under the following headings;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Energy Hierarchy</li> <li>2. Sustainable Design</li> <li>3. Energy Use Assessments – Commercial</li> <li>4. Energy Use Assessments – Domestic</li> <li>5. On-site Renewable Generation Policy</li> <li>6. On-site Renewable Generation Condition</li> <li>7. Stand-alone Renewable Energy Criteria Based Policies</li> <li>8. Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Policies</li> <li>9. Integration with other Policies and Strategies</li> <li>10. Implementation Mechanisms</li> </ol>	<p>If North Yorkshire is to achieve its target of generating 194MW of electricity from renewable sources by 2010 and 350MW by 2021, the policy recommendations and potential targets will need to be closely followed by individual LAs. This will require Craven to develop positive planning policies to cover sustainable energy use, integration of renewables within buildings, and stand alone and renewable energy and CHP developments. It will be important to take account of the landscape sensitivity of the District and that of the adjoining Yorkshire Dales.</p>
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Assembly, Building the Benefits, Regional Sustainable Development Framework, Update 2003</b>		
<p>The region's strategy for integrating sustainability into regional strategies and plans.</p>	<p>The Framework contains 15 sustainability aims that are intended to provide the basis of the region's sustainability appraisal, and to be used in the RSS.</p>	<p>Shares most of the indicators with 'Advancing Together'. The aims of this document will be fully integrated into the revised RSS.</p>
<b>Government Office for Yorkshire &amp; Humber, A Rural Evidence Base for Yorkshire and The Humber, June 2005</b>		
	<p>Each region has been commissioned to present clear priorities to meet the Government's headline objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social regeneration</li> <li>• Social justice for all</li> <li>• Enhancing the value of our countryside</li> </ul> <p>Five main chapters covering the economy, infrastructure, environment, education and skills and quality of life in rural Yorkshire and the Humber. A chapter on Governance and civic participation was not included due to a lack of available data.</p>	<p>Intended as a starting point in developing better quality regional rural evidence. Will help in the preparation of the LDF by providing a breakdown of Craven District in comparison with the other Districts in North Yorkshire.</p>
<b>English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2004, The State of Yorkshire's Historic Environment</b>		

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>Outlines key facts for the historic environment of Yorkshire, buildings and landscapes at risk, scheduled ancient monuments at risk.</p> <p>Outlines that Yorkshire has recorded the greatest increase in visits to country parks of all regions, and the second highest regional increase in visits to gardens. Whereas Yorkshire's historic properties showed a 4% decline on visitor numbers from 2002/03. Also highlights the importance of tourism to contribute to the region's economy.</p>	<p>Background context for historic environment, and also relevance for sustainable tourism/economic development.</p>
<b>Regional Cultural Strategy, Deep Roots, Real Achievements, Lofty Ambitions, Yorkshire Cultural Consortium, 2001</b>		
	<p>The Regional Cultural Strategy aspiration is that by 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone in the region leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life, with a strong sense of community and a healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Culture and the creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving regional economy</li> <li>• All barriers to participation in the region's culture are removed - whether due to geography, education, background, ability or income</li> <li>• The distinctive, diverse, world-class culture of Yorkshire and the Humber holds its rightful place in Britain, Europe and the world</li> <li>• Local, regional, national and European resources are maximised to provide excellent, accessible, well-used cultural services and facilities</li> </ul>	<p>The aims of the Cultural Strategy will have been considered in consultations and preparation of the Community Plan and will therefore feed through into the LDF.</p>
<b>The Regional Environmental Enhancement Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, The Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Environmental Forum, 2003</b>		
	<p>The Strategy presents five to ten year regional objectives for environmental enhancement arranged within four themes, as well as a set of practical 2 – 5 year actions to achieve these objectives.</p> <p>The four themes are:</p> <p>Theme 1: building knowledge and understanding – creating a</p>	<p>The Enhancement Strategy is non statutory, but is seen as important conduit for providing expertise and links to other higher level strategies such as the RPG and RES.</p> <p>At a local authority level, the Strategy is seen as an opportunity for decision-makers to highlight opportunities to enhance their contribution to the environmental quality of the region.</p> <p>Theme 4 emphasises the importance of strategic green networks, health and the</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>region where decisions are based on a real understanding of the environment and a desire to enhance it;</p> <p>Theme 2: conserving environmental resources – making radical improvements in resource efficiency to bring the region's consumption within the carrying capacity of the environment and prevent further induced climate change, both inside and outside the region;</p> <p>Theme 3: managing environmental change – taking every possible opportunity to enhance its environmental wealth, by repairing past damage and giving people and nature the chance to thrive and adapt in a changing climate;</p> <p>Theme 4: making community connections – engaging people and organisations to ensure that everyone can use and enjoy the environment in their everyday lives, and have real opportunity and incentive to participate in shaping and enhancing that environment.</p>	<p>environment and the sometime damaging impacts relating to tourism, leisure and recreation use. These are all issues that the LDF will need to consider.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and Humber, ODPM, 2003</b>		
	<p>This regional Plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan (<i>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future</i>) following on from the Regions' <i>White Paper – Your Region, Your Choice</i> to decentralise power and strengthen regional policy.</p> <p>It is an action plan that is intended to build successful, thriving and inclusive communities in which people want to live and are:</p> <p>economically prosperous; have decent homes at a price people can afford; safeguard the countryside; enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment; and are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community.</p>	<p>The intention is that GOYH will be working with regional and local partners to build upon these proposals and to link them with other relevant programmes. The document provides important context for sustainable communities that will need to be reflected in the LDF.</p>
<b>Moving Forward: the Northern Way, One NorthEast, Yorkshire Forward and Northwest Development Agency, 2004</b>		
	<p>A growth strategy to develop new city region growth strategies for each of the major conurbations of the North</p>	<p>Delivery of the Plan is to be achieved through a new joint delivery team comprising the three RDAs.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	<p>with the aim of bringing more people back into work, to create truly sustainable communities and to create better transport links in the North.</p> <p>The First Growth Strategy Report indicates that the vision is "Together we will establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life".</p>	
<b>Countryside Character Area Volume 3 : Yorkshire &amp; The Humber, Countryside Commission, 1999</b>		
	<p>Sets out the approach to mapping and describing countryside character in England. Identifies 24 Character Areas within Yorkshire and The Humber.</p> <p>The Craven area includes the characteristics of five of the Character Areas:</p> <p>21: Yorkshire Dales                      33: Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill                      34: Bowland Fells                      35: Lancashire Valleys                      36: Southern Pennines</p>	<p>The key areas of landscape character identified in the Countryside Character methodology are referenced within the Landscape Appraisal undertaken for Craven DC in October 2002. This highlights that the main impacts on the landscape are as a result of pressures from urbanisation, increased mobility and leisure pursuits, in addition to changes in agricultural land management.</p>
<b>Harrogate Borough Council, Craven District Council, Richmondshire District Council and Tokrshire Dales National Park - North West Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2005)</b>		
<p>Commissioned by Harrogate Borough Council and encompassing the local authority areas of Craven DC, Harrogate BC, Richmondshire DC and the Yorkshire Dales NP</p>	<p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the North West Yorkshire region undertaken in accordance with the Sequential Test and Exception Test of the then draft PPS25 (Development and Flood Risk).</p> <p><b>Key objectives of the study:</b></p> <p>To investigate and identify the extent and severity of flood risk to the area</p> <p>To supplement current policy guidelines and to provide a straightforward risk based approach to development control</p>	<p>Enables Harrogate BC and other local authorities including Craven to select and develop sustainable allocations away from vulnerable flood risk areas. Informs the SEA/SA in selection of suitable land allocations. The study applies the Exception Test to housing and employment sites in Flood Zone 3 with Craven District.</p> <p>Identifies the main rivers in the District as the Greta, Wenning, Ribble, Aire and Wharfedale each having a number of tributaries, many of which qualify as 'main rivers' themselves. The findings indicates that Ingleton is at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Greta and the Jenkin Brook, and High Bentham and Low Bentham are both at risk from flooding from the River Wenning.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>in the local area</p> <p>To contribute to the council's Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and LDF</p>	
<b>COUNTY LEVEL</b>		
<b>North Yorkshire County Structure Plan 1991 - 2006</b>		
	<p>The Structure Plan directs the majority of new development in the County including homes, employment and facilities in and around the main urban areas and the market towns. In rural areas, the remaining provision is to be made within the identified service villages or centres. During the Plan period the majority of new development is to be located in and around Skipton.</p> <p>The existing policies for Housing H1 and allocation of Employment Land Policy 15 for industrial business development still remain, as well as Policy 18 that permits small scale industrial development of an appropriate type in rural settlements.</p>	<p>Following the Planning &amp; Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the County Council will no longer prepare strategic policies. The RSS and emerging LDF will form the development plan. The current Structure Plan will remain part of the development plan until September 2007</p>
<b>North Yorkshire County Council, Waste Local Plan Revised Deposit Draft, 2001</b>		
	<p>The Plan develops Structure Plan policies into detailed policies and proposals to provide a framework for decisions on waste disposal up to 2006.</p> <p>It seeks a balance between providing essential facilities to treat and dispose of waste and the need to protect and, where possible, enhance the environment and the quality of life in North Yorkshire in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. It gives a priority to reducing waste generation and a greater priority to the recovery and re-use of waste.</p>	<p>The Waste Local Plan is yet to be adopted but will be saved for a period of 3 years while the new Minerals &amp; Waste Development Framework is introduced.</p>
<b>North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan : Adopted 1997</b>		
	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure an adequate and steady supply of minerals</li> </ul>	<p>This Plan is being replaced by the new combined Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategies which are currently in preparation and will provide</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage greater use of alternatives to primary resources</li> <li>• To limit the adverse effects of mineral extraction on the environment and local amenity</li> <li>• To encourage, through the reclamation of mineral workings, the longer term enhancement of the environment and local amenity</li> <li>• To encourage the utilisation of the most environmentally acceptable standards of mineral operations and processing</li> <li>• To prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources and to minimise potential conflict with non-mineral development</li> <li>• To sustain the contribution of mineral related employment to the rural economy</li> </ul>	important context for the LDF
<b>North Yorkshire County Council : Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategies – Sustainability Appraisal : Consultation Draft Scoping Report</b>		
	<p>Draft Minerals Strategic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring adequate and steady supply of minerals in accordance with national and regional guidelines</li> <li>• Protecting rural communities and local amenity</li> <li>• Long term protection and enhancement of the environment</li> <li>• Contribution of minerals industry to a strong and diverse rural economy</li> <li>• Encourage use of secondary and recycled aggregates</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing natural resources</li> <li>• Encouraging local participation in the decision making process</li> </ul>	The SA being undertaken highlights the importance of considering sub-objectives relating to quality of restoration, prudent efficient use and minimising disruption of minerals development, operational activities, and restoration. The LDF will need to consider the land use implications and environmental impacts that could arise from future mineral working.
	<p>Draft Waste Strategic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure an adequate and integrated network of facilities to deal with waste</li> </ul>	The LDF will need to consider the implications for future waste processing sites and facilities

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal</li> <li>• Encourage sustainable methods of waste treatment and disposal</li> <li>• Long term protection and enhancement of the environment</li> <li>• Limit the potential adverse impacts of waste management</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing natural resources</li> <li>• Encouraging local participation in the decision making process</li> </ul>	
<b>North Yorkshire County Council, Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire. Recommended Planning Guidance, 2005</b>		
<p>The Action Plan to 2010 is designed to support the aims of the Energy White Paper, the 2006 Energy Review and subsequent revisions.</p>	<p><b>The Vision</b> is: "Yorkshire and Humber will continue to be a primary energy provider for the UK while achieving low carbon energy targets. So our actions will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefit our economy;</li> <li>• Support our communities; and</li> <li>• Protect and enhance our environment".</li> </ul> <p><b>Three key objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise low carbon energy generation</li> <li>• Promote the reduction in energy demand</li> <li>• Lead the way in delivering secure regional and national energy supplies</li> </ul> <p><b>Action Plan to 2010 contains three related objectives and key actions.</b></p> <p><b>The primary development the Regional Energy Forum are promoting are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean coal power stations</li> <li>• An extensive regional bioenergy infrastructure</li> <li>• Prevalence of combined heat and power and community energy schemes in urban and rural renewal programmes</li> <li>• Microgeneration of electricity and heat mainstreamed</li> <li>• Residual energy recovery from waste integrated as part of business opportunities in recycling and resource recovery</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF must reflect the objectives and actions of the Plan within its policies and design guidance.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>	<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
<b>North Yorkshire County Council (2000) Local Transport Plan 2001-2006</b>	
<p>5 Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting economic prosperity</li> <li>• improving community life</li> <li>• improving safety</li> <li>• protecting and enhancing environmental quality</li> </ul>	<p>To be replaced by the LTP2 submitted to the Department for Transport at the end of July 2005. The LDF will need to take account of policies and priorities emerging in the new version.</p>
<b>North Yorkshire County Council – Local Transport Plan 2006 -2016 – Draft</b>	

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>Aims: To make North Yorkshire a better place by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing equality of opportunity for all</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the environment</li> <li>• Improving the safety and health of residents and visitors</li> <li>• Increasing economic prosperity</li> <li>• Building sustainable communities</li> <li>• Reducing the need and demand for travel</li> </ul> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility – to ensure good access to key services ( education, health, food, employment and recreation and tourism) for everyone</li> <li>• Safety – to improve safety for all highway users</li> <li>• Environment – to enhance the natural and built environment through the appropriate provision of services and transport, and where necessary protect it from the impacts of these provisions</li> <li>• Congestion – to ensure that traffic congestion, and its adverse environmental and social effects, is minimised in both rural and urban areas</li> <li>• Quality of Life – to ensure that transport provision contributes towards the promotion of healthy and sustainable communities</li> <li>• Economy – to provide and maintain an efficient transport network contributing towards increased economic prosperity for everyone</li> <li>• Efficiency – to ensure that the management and maintenance of the transport infrastructure contributes towards the efficient use of resources.</li> </ul>	<p>The Final Draft of the LTP2 for North Yorkshire will set out the transport priorities for the District, including safeguarding land for potential future transport schemes.</p>
<b>North Yorkshire County Council, Local Transport Plan (LTP2) 2006-2011, March 2006</b>		
<p>The second LTP which replaces the provisional Plan published in July 2005.</p>	<p>The Plan embraces the Government's four shared priorities for transport and sets a further three local objectives which are based (as above for the Draft version, and retaining the same aims) on the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Safety</li> </ol>	<p>The Council is to develop 28 Service Centre Transportation Strategies as an approach to rural transport provision and will eventually cover the whole of the County using local towns as local Service Centres. The strategies will address all transport issues in the area including access to other services, rural road safety, travel to school.</p> <p>Local Service Centres in Craven that are outlined in the Plan are:</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Accessibility</li> <li>3. Environment (including Air Quality)</li> <li>4. Congestion</li> <li>5. Quality of Life</li> <li>6. Economy</li> <li>7. Efficiency</li> </ol> <p>There are also 19 headline targets which the Council has adopted and will be measured and reported on in Annual Progress Reports.</p> <p>Three major schemes which have been submitted for Government approval and it is hoped to deliver before 2011 are the Reighton Bypass, the Scarborough Integrated Transport Scheme and the A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass.</p>	<p>Crosshills and Glusburn</p> <p>Settle</p> <p>Grassington</p> <p>North West Craven (Ingleton, High Bentham and outlying rural areas)</p>
<b>North Yorkshire Council, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire, People, Paths and Places, March 2007</b>		
<p>Local issues were examined and results of assessments of availability of ROW from the edge of 31 large towns (service centres) are contained in a Technical Summary</p>	<p>Sets out the <b>overall vision</b> for improving rights of way in North Yorkshire which is "continually improving sustainable access for all"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nine strategic objectives which will continue to be delivered after 2011:</li> <li>• To improve the accessibility of goods, services and recreational opportunities</li> <li>• To improve and promote the use of the network for people with a range of expectations, interests and levels of ability</li> <li>• To maintain rights of way in a manner that reflects current and future demand</li> <li>• To maintain and maximise the significant benefit the rights of way network provides to the local and regional economy</li> <li>• To develop rights of way to meet current and future demand</li> <li>• To sustainably manage and promote the rights of way network and maximise its contribution to a more</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan is to be finalised in 2007 and forms an integral part of the Local Transport Plan in order to widen choice and promote sustainable transport. The LDF should take account of Plan objectives within LDDs and policies.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>sustainable environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage the use of rights of way to promote health and well-being as part of an active lifestyle</li> <li>To improve the safety of non-motorised users both on highways shared with motor vehicles and on the rights of way network</li> </ul> <p>To promote partnership at all levels in delivering this plan.</p>	
<b>North Yorkshire County Council Transport and Sustainable Tourism Measures, Consultation Draft</b>		
	<p>Aim:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To actively encourage visitors and residents to use passenger transport and other green modes when visiting destinations from within and outside the County.</li> <li>Includes ten measures to address key issues, with an emphasis on integrating and co-ordinated transport network and facilitating and encouraging sustainable tourism by creating a network of routes that facilitate journeys by all modes and linking those networks through transport interchange facilities.</li> </ol>	<p>The LDF needs to be aware of proposals for the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) that will be submitted within the LTP2 in order to develop new and existing routes, and to consider the opportunities offered by rail stations within Craven to encourage sustainable tourism.</p> <p>The LDF will need to have regard to safeguarding land for potential future transport schemes outlined in the LTP2.</p>
<b>North Yorkshire Sub Regional Investment Plan 2004-2009, York and North Yorkshire Partnership Unit, Draft April 2005,</b>		
	<p>The Appendix document to the Plan - <i>Investment Themes and Priority Actions</i> sets out sub regional themes that take forward Regional Economic Strategy (RES) objectives and the spatial framework for local projects.</p> <p>Of the seven Spatial Investment Themes, Craven falls within area E with Richmondshire. The aim is to utilise heritage and natural cultural assets of the upland areas and their market towns as economic drivers in this area.. A priority action identified is to promote diversification for traditional industries.</p>	<p>The themes identified within the Plan connect with national and regional priorities, and provide context for development of actions at the local level, and are therefore important context for the LDF.</p>
<b>Adjacent Local Authority Local Plans and Local Development Framework Documents</b>		
<b>Bradford Metropolitan District Council, Adopted Unitary Development Plan for the Bradford District (1998); First Deposit Replacement UDP (2001); Modifications to the replacement UDP (2004) Core Strategy Issues and Options Topic Papers, Feb. 2007</b>		

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<p>The Modifications to the UDP may be subject to post-Inquiry revisions, but the final UDP is likely to be adopted in the autumn of 2005. Work on the Local Development Scheme, Core Strategy, SPD and SCI is commencing shortly.</p>	<p>The Report to the Council Executive on 'Modifications to the replacement UDP' (Nov.2004) highlights that the Council has made key proposals for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hierarchy of urban areas to locate new development which the Inspector has recommended should place emphasis on Bradford and Keighley, downgrading the role of Silsden contrary to the Council's proposals;</li> <li>• The Inspector has recommended not locating development at Silsden but releasing land at Menston;</li> <li>• The Council has indicated that the green belt should last until 2020, but the Inspector proposes 2026, and reviewing which sites should be removed from the green belt or safeguarded for development.</li> </ul>	<p>The Bradford MDC is awaiting the final RSS to propose the role of the district as part of the wider sub-region, set new housing targets and review brownfield targets. The RSS may define the role of the Bradford and Leeds urban area, and propose Airedale for sub-regional regeneration, and define the role of the green belt. Bradford MDC is expecting to develop an Airedale Master Plan and this may propose changes for the rural hinterland which could have implications for transport improvements and cross-boundary issues.</p>
<b>Harrogate Borough Council, Harrogate District Local Plan (adopted 2001); Harrogate Local Plan Selective Alteration May (2004): Draft Statement of Community Involvement (June 2005 )</b>		
<p>The Harrogate BC District Local Plan will remain in place until September 2007 and some policies will be saved into the LDF policies in DPDs.</p> <p>New style policies in the Core Strategy will replace some of the HDLP policies including Impact on the Environment and Amenity, Managed Housing Site Release, Affordable Housing, Housing Development in the Main Settlements and Villages and Rural Affordable Housing.</p>	<p>Main elements of the Local Plan Strategy (adopted 2003):</p> <p>The protection and enhancement of the special character and environment of the Harrogate District</p> <p>Seeking an environmentally sustainable quantity, pattern and form of development to facilitate the conservation of energy and other natural resources and the minimisation of pollution.</p> <p>Providing sufficient land to meet local housing requirements including the need for affordable housing.</p> <p>Ensuring that adequate land is available to meet local employment needs and to create a more diversified economy.</p> <p>Accommodating most of the District's development needs within or adjoining existing built-up areas, maximising as far as possible the use of vacant and under-used land.</p> <p>Encouraging the development of a safe, accessible and efficient</p>	<p>The Statement of Community Involvement (2005) indicates that Harrogate has seen an influx of middle-aged people with families seeking the attractive educational and environmental opportunities, and it is also a desirable place to retire. This has led to house prices in the District exceeding national and regional averages.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>transport system which minimises environmental harm and serves existing and future development.</p> <p>Providing a good range of quality services, including shopping, leisure and other community facilities, throughout the District.</p> <p>Supporting the revitalisation and diversification of the rural economy in ways that maintain or enhance the environment.</p> <p>Protecting the countryside by restraining development which is inappropriate or does not need to be located there.</p> <p>The Selective Alteration (May 2004) indicates that the projected population change for the Borough is 13% between 1996 – 2021, the highest of all the authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region.</p>	
<b>Lancaster District Council, Lancaster District Local Plan 1996-2006 (adopted April 2004); Lancaster District Local Development Framework Core Strategy – Issues and Options Paper, (December 2004); Statement of Community Involvement adopted 2007; Preferred Options Consultation for Core Strategy</b>		
<p>The Adopted Local Plan has 5 main elements including: a strategy of urban concentration; protection of the North Lancashire Green Belt, the Arnsdale/Silverdale and Forest of Bowland AONBs; directing development to locations along the Primary Bus Corridor and protecting and enhancing the District's town centres.</p>	<p>Relevant factors identified for the Craven Border (within the LDF Core Strategy Issues &amp; Options Paper):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and restraint of development within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland AONB;</li> <li>• Identifying Bentham as a local service centre and containing policies to protect village shops;</li> <li>• Inclusion of the recently detrunked A65 with the Strategic Route Network and proposals for bypasses for Coniston Cold, Gargrave and Long Preston/Hellifield on the A65 to improve road linkages between the District and West Yorkshire;</li> <li>• Inclusion of the Leeds-Carnforth railway line within the Strategic Transport Network;</li> </ul> <p>Protection of surviving sections of the former Clapham-Sedburgh railway line for recreational use;</p>	<p>Much of the Forest of Bowland and Upper Lune Valley of Lancaster District border Craven District. The LDF Issues and Options report indicates that the District is relatively self-contained in employment terms and its strongest linkage is with South Lakeland District.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	National Cycle Route 68, the Pennine Cycleway running through Ingleton on route from Derby to Berwick on Tweed.	
<b>Pendle Borough Council, Pendle Local Plan 1<sup>st</sup> Stage Deposit (2003), Written Statement; Local Development Scheme 2004 – 2009, (January 2005) Statement of Community Involvement adopted 2007</b>		
	<p>Local Plan Objectives:</p> <p>Creating confident communities that are socially cohesive, tolerant and that consider the needs of all ages and cultures;</p> <p>Promoting the quality of the Borough's environment and seeking to achieve sustainable development;</p> <p>Creating a vibrant, competitive and healthy local economy that provides a wide range of employment opportunities;</p> <p>Providing high quality education that ensures that all the Borough's residents are able to achieve the best they can;</p> <p>Developing a Borough in which people can live and work without fear;</p> <p>Creating a vibrant housing market that will offer high quality affordable housing for all;</p> <p>Offering people access to quality health and social care and opportunities to pursue a health lifestyle, and</p> <p>Offering an attractive range of cultural and leisure activities.</p>	<p>The Local Development Scheme is at an early stage, but many of the policies within the Pendle Local Plan Review, First Deposit Stage are to be saved.</p> <p>The Borough has excellent communication links which open up the area to the rest of the country, including the A59 trunk road and links to the M6. Manchester Airport is situated only 60 minutes away from Clitheroe</p>
<b>Ribble Valley District Council , Ribble Valley District Wide Local Plan, adopted (1998); Ribble Valley Local Development Scheme (March 2005)</b>		
The Council adopted its Local Plan in 1998. This plan was intended to provide a policy framework up to 2006. In accord, however, with the provisions of the new act, this plan is saved until September 2007.	The key elements of the Core Strategy will be a settlement strategy concentrating the bulk of new development to the key market towns of the borough, Clitheroe and Longridge. This is because these centres provide the most sustainable opportunities to meet development needs, and they also have areas of previously developed land capable of accommodating new development. A series of rural service centres will also be identified, which will act as hubs to accommodate development to meet the needs of their immediate rural	Over 70% of the Borough is in the Forest of Bowland AONB. Clitheroe the main town lies to the West of the District which borders Craven District.

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
Annual monitoring of the plan has shown that the housing requirements set out in the adopted Lancashire Structure plan (1991-2006) are being significantly exceeded. Similarly, the council is in a position of excess when compared to the replacement Lancashire Structure Plan (2001-2016).	hinterland. Smaller villages will be identified as locations where appropriate levels of development to meet their immediate needs can be accommodated.	
<b>Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yorkshire Dales Local Plan Second Deposit, May 2003; Yorkshire Dales Local Plan, adopted 2006; Local Development Scheme, September 2005</b>		
	<p>The Plan is currently under review, and was adopted in 2006.</p> <p><b>The Local Plan Aims</b> are:</p> <p>To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park;</p> <p>To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park;</p> <p>In meetings Aims 1 and 2 – to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of the communities within the National Park and encourage social inclusion for all residents;</p> <p>To ensure development is sustainable and planning decisions are based on the precautionary principle;</p> <p>To respect the special characteristics of individual dales.</p> <p><b>Local Development Scheme</b></p> <p>In the first three years of the LDF three DPD will be produced: housing; allocations and minerals and waste.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to take account of those parts of the District that will come under planning policies of the National Park and the implications of cross-boundary issues relating to housing need, transport and accessibility, and service provision. Craven District Council has made objections to some policies on housing provision.</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> Deposit emphasises that the pressure for development in the Yorkshire Dales is high, but its capacity to accommodate development without damage to its special qualities is diminishing.</p>
<b>Forest of Bowland AONB Joint Advisory Committee, Management Plan, Achieving Aspirations Through Partnership, 2004-2009</b>		
	<p>Vision for 2014:</p> <p>The Forest of Bowland retains its sense of local distinctiveness, notably the large-scale open moorland</p>	Craven District Council is on the membership of the JAC for the AONB .

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	<p>character of the Bowland Fells, traditional buildings and settlements patterns of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. Natural and cultural resources are sympathetically managed and contribute to a sustainable and vibrant local economy. The Management of the 'Forest of Bowland AONB has improved the quality of the landscape for all stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan includes actions to monitor the first phase of Quiet Lanes and Greenways network and proposals for subsequent phases, as well as agreeing a road hierarchy for the AONB and the development of sustainable transport initiatives. Improvements are also planned for the Public Rights of Way Network will being link to the Yorkshire County Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan with the Local Transport Plan.</p>
<b>Local Level</b>		
<b>Craven Community Strategy : Your Community Plan 2003-2013, Booklet</b>		
<p>Provides the overall direction and vision for the District in the medium to long term</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosperous economy</li> <li>• Education and skills for all</li> <li>• Sustainable communities</li> <li>• Good health and social well-being</li> <li>• A quality environment</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF will need to incorporate the visions aims and objectives where they relate to the spatial expression of land use. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) will also allow for public consultation on LDF issues.</p>
<b>Craven Local Strategic Partnership, Draft Craven Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2013, Feb. 2007</b>		
<p>Recently publish Local Govt. White Paper <i>Strong and Prosperous Communities</i> has put an increased emphasis on LSPs role</p>	<p>Sets out key aims for the future of the District and how local organisations will work together to achieve these aims. <b>The priorities for Craven and how they will be measured are addressed under 5 headings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a prosperous district</li> <li>• Improving transport</li> <li>• Addressing housing need</li> <li>• Creating a sustainable future – one planet living</li> <li>• Strengthening communities and providing accessible services</li> </ul>	<p>Emphasises the need to develop the Community Strategy in line with both the Craven LDF and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority LDF</p>
<b>Craven District Council : Aiming High 2005-8, Performance Indicators for Best Value Performance</b>		
<p>Sets out 5 aims of Community Strategy and incorporates Corporate Priorities for 2005-2008</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosperous economy</li> <li>• Education and skills for all</li> <li>• Sustainable communities</li> <li>• Good health and social well-being</li> <li>• A quality environment</li> </ul>	<p>Best Value Performance Indicators link to target achievement only up to 2008, while LDF will need to consider longer term objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
<b>Craven District Council Corporate Plan 2005-2008</b>		
Sets out the Corporate Priorities for the District	Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the environment</li> <li>• Building a prosperous district with thriving market towns</li> <li>• Balancing local needs for housing and business with conservation of the environment</li> <li>• Supporting community well-being; promoting culture and leisure</li> <li>• Providing accessible and excellent services for all the people of Craven</li> </ul>	The Craven LDF Framework document emphasises the close linkages between the Corporate Plan and Community Strategy. The LDF will make a direct contribution to 4 of the 5 identified corporate priorities.
<b>Craven District Council Corporate Plan 2006-2007, 2007</b>		
Produced one-year Corporate Plan as a result of the current review of Craven Community Strategy 2003-2013. Intention to produce a three-year rolling Corporate Plan from 2007 onwards.	<b>Corporate Plan:</b> Key document in shaping services for Craven and delivering mission statement and corporate priorities.  Corporate Priorities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protecting and enhancing the environment</li> <li>2. Building a prosperous district with thriving market towns</li> <li>3. Addressing housing needs</li> <li>4. Supporting community well-being; promoting culture and leisure</li> <li>5. Providing accessible and excellent services for all the people of Craven</li> </ol>	As for the 2005-2008 Plan emphasises the links between Corporate Plan and Community Strategy.
<b>Draft Craven Economic Development Strategy : Appendix I</b>		
	Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase output from existing businesses</li> <li>• Increase high growth business start-ups</li> <li>• Raise productivity of tourism</li> <li>• Raise productivity of agriculture</li> </ul> The Vision is for an economy that can sustainably produce 3.5% growth per year.	Although the Economic Strategy is still at an early stage, it is a key document in the preparation of the LDF. Leeds City Region Development Programme identifies the need for growth of 3.5% per year for 10 years in order to match the economy of the south east, currently Craven economy is forecast to grow by an average of 2.5%. LDF needs to address the need to identify further employment land in the Skipton and South Craven area to accommodate current and latent demand, as well as maximising use of brownfield land. The Strategy also highlights potential teleworking opportunities and creation of affordable housing with live/work space.
<b>Craven Economic &amp; Development Group, Craven Integrated Development Plan for Objective 2 Priority 4, 2003</b>		

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	<p>Aim: to create wealth and prosperity through economic regeneration and improve the quality of life for all local residents through partnership working in the key market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>6 objectives</p> <p>Capital investment to be targeted at the development of high quality business units, particularly for expansion of SMEs</p>	<p>IDP focuses on markets towns and key services areas of Settle, Ingletton, Grassington, Crosshills, Bentham and Hellifield. LDF needs to incorporate aims of this Plan, to help reach economic objectives and encourage more self containment in the rural settlements.</p>
<b>Craven District Council, Craven District Local Plan 1991 - 2006</b>		
<p>Sets out the development strategy for the plan area for the period 1991 - 2006 and contains planning policies against which development proposals will be assessed. The adopted local plan was formally adopted in July 1999 and will be replaced by the Core Strategy DPD and Allocations DPD. It is anticipated that these documents will be adopted by the end of 2007.</p>	<p>The Strategy Statement emphasises the importance of sustainable development in the context of all aspects of policy within the Local Plan. The Local Plan area also has to take account of the physical relationship of the area with the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p> <p>There is a general aim of development restraint (para. 3.1) across the Plan area with an emphasis on meeting the needs of District residents and restraining external development pressures.</p>	<p>Annex D – Schedule of Saved Policies beyond 3 years within the Local Development Scheme 2004-2007 sets out the policies that are to be retained. This indicates that Policy ENV1 (Development in the Open Countryside) is likely to be replaced as part of an Allocations DPD following a review of settlement limits. Policy H2 (New Residential Development) is likely to be replaced, together with EMP2 (Existing Employment Commitment and EMP3 Employment Land Allocations) by a review of allocations.</p>
<b>Craven District Council, Local Development Framework for Craven District Outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park, Local Development Scheme 2004-2007, June 2005</b>		
<p>Sets out the background to the new system of Local Development Documents (LDDs)</p>	<p>Presents the National, Regional and Sub-Regional Planning context for Craven District Council.</p> <p>The LDS will not cover Minerals and Waste Local Plans which are being replaced by a Minerals and Waste LDF prepared by North Yorkshire County Council.</p> <p>The County Council is also responsible for producing the Local Transport Plan (LTP) which will set out the transport priorities for the District.</p>	<p>The key relationships between other documents that the LDF has to take account are set out in Table 1 of the LDS, and saved policies from the existing Local Plan are included in Annex D of the LDS.</p>
<b>Craven District Council, Contaminated Land Strategy, 2001</b>		
	<p>Incorporates District Council's Strategic Plan corporate aims.</p> <p>Sets out requirements to produce a strategy to meet</p>	<p>Highlights that the Council holds some information regarding land contamination, primarily as part of the development control process. As a large part of the District is</p>

Key objectives relevant to LDF		Implications for LDF /Core Strategy
	<p>requirement of DETR Circular 02/2000 and to meet the need to provide information for the Environment Agency on Contaminated Land.</p> <p>The Council's priorities are to:                      Protect human health; protect controlled waters; protect designated ecosystems; prevent damage to property; prevent any further contamination of land; encourage voluntary remediation and to encourage re-use of brownfield land.</p> <p>Relates to water and sewerage provision, groundwater extractions, quarrying operations,</p>	<p>within the Yorkshire Dales NP that authority is responsible for delivering development control and planning policy within the Park.</p>
<p><b>Craven District Council (2003) Urban Housing Potential Study for Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park) and Background Paper to illustrate Sites assessed</b></p>		
<p>A study to identify the potential for residential development on previously developed land, approved by Council</p>	<p>In line with national and regional guidance documents (Yorkshire &amp; Humber 'Regional Good Practice Guide: Urban Potential Studies 2002', DETR 'Tapping the Potential: Assessing Urban Housing Capacity, Towards Better Practice, 2000) the study was developed to reflect the rural character of the study area and define appropriate settlements providing a broad range of services that could meet future housing development and incorporate sustainability objectives.</p> <p>The sub-areas include:                      Skipton and sub area                      Settle and sub area                      North Craven sub area                      South Craven sub area</p>	<p>Key aim of the Urban Potential Study is to inform the preparation of LDF for the plan area. The identification of sites does not represent acceptance by the Council that development of these sites for housing is acceptable in principle, and planning applications would be considered in light of relevant policy guidance and material considerations.</p>
<p><b>Craven District Council, Craven Housing Needs Survey, 2001</b></p>		
<p>A study commissioned in May 2001 to undertake a District-wide Housing Needs Assessment.</p>	<p>Key Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To determine the levels of housing supply and demand in the District</li> <li>• To support the annual HIP bid</li> <li>• To provide robust information at a ward level in accordance with PPG3 and to guide the location of new provision and development of the Housing Strategy;</li> <li>• To support Local Plan policies</li> </ul> <p>Evidence revealed that the total affordable housing need</p>	<p>A key document in informing the initial LDF of housing need. Craven is currently carrying out a new housing needs survey (August 2005) which will help to provide a more up-to-date picture.</p>

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
	annually is for 503 units, and even with re-let of existing stock and new delivery there will still be an annual household need of 3132 units, totalling 1,565 over the period to 2006. This amount is not expected to be achieved within the timescale.	
<b>Craven District Council, Craven Housing Needs Assessment Final Report, 2005</b>		
	<p><b>Findings indicate:</b></p> <p>Hidden homelessness is more likely to occur in rural, as opposed to market towns (over 2,000 residents stayed temporarily with a household in the year to June 2005)</p> <p>There is a low proportion of social rented stock, and there are various supply and demand issues across the District, with supply outstripping demand.</p> <p>There are three distinct housing markets in Craven largely determined by migration patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively self contained areas e.g. Skipton, Settle</li> <li>• High priced rural markets e.g. Upper Wharfedale, influenced by longer-distance migration from many parts of the UK</li> <li>• Areas influenced by migration from adjoining areas, e.g. Lancaster, Pendle, Bradford and Harrogate</li> </ul> <p>There is an expected shortfall of 1,400 affordable dwellings (288 per year) both for general needs and older people. There will be a need for more affordable dwellings in Skipton and Settle, both part of the Renaissance Market Towns Initiative.</p>	Will inform the LDF and Core Strategy on strategic decisions for housing across the District
<b>Craven District Council Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (Draft)</b>		
In March 2004 a draft strategy was produced following the transfer of the housing stock to Craven Housing on 31st March 2003. This strategy is currently in draft format awaiting a decision from Government Office on it being "fit for	Sets out the Council's overall approach to housing issues, and its role as a housing enabler.	The LDF will need to incorporate the objectives of the Housing Strategy once adopted, through the implementation of a spatial strategy defining those settlements suitable for housing expansion, and identifying suitable small sites (identified in the Urban Housing Potential study), particularly through the use of brownfield land.

<b>Key objectives relevant to LDF</b>		<b>Implications for LDF /Core Strategy</b>
purpose".		
<b>Craven District Outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland Landscape Appraisal report by Landscape Design Associates for Craven District Council, 2002</b>		
	<p>The report identified 22 landscape character types within the Study Area. It found that some of the boundaries between the landscape character types were transitional and not clearly defined, as in the Valley Landscapes and Intermediate Landscapes.</p> <p>The Schedule of Landscape Character Types includes the following landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valley Pasture Landscapes (6)</li> <li>Semi-enclosed Lowland (2)</li> <li>Semi-enclosed Intermediate Landscapes (3)</li> <li>Open Upland (7)</li> <li>Open Moorland and Moorland Fringe (3)</li> <li>Modified Landscapes (1)</li> </ul>	<p>The report provides very important context for the environment, and in particular for potential impacts that the LDF needs to consider.</p>



**Appendix 3**  
**Sourcing the SA Objectives**



<b>Table 3 Sourcing of Objectives</b>			
<b>RSS SA Objectives</b>	<b>Craven Community Strategy</b>		
Good quality employment opportunities for all	<b>A Prosperous Economy</b>	Employment and earnings levels	Maintain full employment levels within the District
			Reduce the number of people who are unemployed
			Increase the number of local jobs created
			Improve the quality and stability of local employment
			Increase average earnings and incomes levels toward the national average
			Address the low earning levels of people living in the rural uplands areas
			Contribute to raising GDP levels within the District to the regional average
Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment		Sustainable businesses	Increase the number of sustainable new businesses
			Increase the sustainability of the agricultural and land-based sector of the economy
		Tourism	Increase the value of tourism to the local economy, whilst respecting the needs of the local communities
		Land and infrastructure for business growth	Ensure the availability of sufficient land, in appropriate locations, to meet future employment needs, via an enabling planning policy
			Ensure the full availability of serviceable and affordable broadband infrastructure and connectivity across the whole District
		Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	<b>Education and Skills for all</b>
Increase the proportion of young people aged 18-24 resident in Craven in full-time education or structured learning			
Increase the proportion of young people entering higher education in Craven			
Early years and childcare provision	Increase the number of pre-school and out-of-school childminded places		
	Increase the number of places at after-school clubs, homework clubs and holiday play schemes		
Workforce skills levels	Increase the proportion of the Craven workforce with NVQ Level 3 and 4 qualifications in line with national targets		

<b>Table 3 Sourcing of Objectives</b>			
<b>RSS SA Objectives</b>	<b>Craven Community Strategy</b>		
			Reduce the number of adults with low basic skills
			Increase the number of people employed in traditional, craft or trade skills in the District
			Increase the availability and accessibility of trade courses and apprenticeships
		Lifelong learning	Increase the proportion of adults participating in learning
Local needs met locally	<b>Sustainable Communities</b>	Accessible services	Increase the percentage of residents finding it easy to access key local services
			Increase the number of integrated and flexible rural and linked community transport services
			Increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied with rural and linked community transport services
Vibrant communities which participate in decision making		Community involvement/ participation	Increase the percentage of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area
			Increase the number of young people involved in community activities
			Increase the number and range of out-of-school activities for teenagers
	Vibrancy of local communities	Maintain balanced communities in terms of age structure, households and occupation types	
Maintain the number of effective and active community organisations			
Increase the use of community buildings/facilities.			
Conditions and services to engender good health	<b>Good health and social well being</b>	Maintaining a healthy population and supporting vulnerable people	Reduce the death rates in line with national targets for cancer, circulatory diseases, suicide and all accidents by 2010
			Ensure all residents can access local NHS services, including dental, in the District

<b>Table 3 Sourcing of Objectives</b>			
<b>RSS SA Objectives</b>	<b>Craven Community Strategy</b>		
			Deliver a comprehensive health and social care service to older people Reduce the number of elderly people in nursing homes and increase the number receiving intensive home care Increase the provision of drugs and alcohol prevention and rehabilitation services to reduce the levels of dependency
Quality housing available to everyone		Addressing local housing needs	Reduce the number of people requiring local need housing, including housing for rent, owner-occupation etc Increase the availability of local need housing underpinned by affordability Reduce the number of unfit dwellings across all tenures and numbers of homeless/rough sleepers
Safety and security for people and property		Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour	Increase the number of residents who feel safe whilst outside Reduce the number of burglaries, violent offences, vehicle crimes and drugs crimes in line with local targets Reduce the percentage of residents who are concerned about noise in their area
Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities for all		Quality of life – culture, leisure, sports	Increase the satisfaction rates with sports, cultural and leisure facilities to the level of the best performing Districts nationally Increase the participation rates in active health sport and leisure activities amongst all sections of the population
Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	<b>A Quality Environment</b>	The natural environment	Reduce the number of days with high-to-moderate air pollution Maintain or improve the water quality of main rivers and canals Increase the proportion of the Local Bio-Diversity Action Plan species/habitats that are in a 'favourable' condition
A good quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development		The built environment	Reduce the percentage of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments that are "at risk"

Minimal pollution levels. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an EIA			Make the best use of redevelopment potential of previously developed land and make a significant contribution to the sub-regional targets
Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of this activity consider an EIA		Land water management	Reduce the number of properties that can no longer get insurance due to flooding
			Increase the number of properties on mains water supplies for residents who wish to be on mains water
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste		Waste management and cleanliness of the area	Increase the percentage of household waste that is recycled or composted, and reduce the amount going to landfill in line with national targets Target for 2004 : 18% recycled Target for 2008 : 40% recycled
			Increase the proportion of residents who are satisfied with the cleanliness of their area
A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts		Traffic and transport	Reduce traffic flow in rural areas
			Increase the number of passenger journeys made annually on local buses by 10% by 2005/06
			Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010

**Note:**

RSS SA objectives have been based on Stage 1a Sustainability Report – The Preliminary Stage of the SA (incorporating SEA) of the Yorkshire and Humber Draft Regional Spatial Strategy), January 2005, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly



**Appendix 4**  
**Baseline Summary**



## CRAVEN DISTRICT SA/SEA: BASELINE INFORMATION

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
Environment			
A. To maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 AONB</li> <li>• Local Landscape Character Assessment identifies 22 landscape character areas encompassing valley pastures, semi-enclosed lowland, open uplands and moorlands.</li> <li>• 23 Conservation Areas</li> <li>• 4.5% of listed buildings (outside the National Park) in Craven were classified as 'at risk' in 1996.,<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of conservation areas in LA area – target 2007/8 = 31<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• % of CA in District with up to date character appraisal (new)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• % of CA in District with published management proposals (new)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Change in countryside quality based on Countryside Quality Counts data</li> <li>• No. of listed buildings on the 'Historic Buildings At Risk' register</li> </ul>
B. To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 SSSIs outside YDNPA<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 3 SSSIs bordering YDNPA</li> <li>• 13% of Forest of Bowland AONB is SSSI<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Forest of Bowland AONB SPA and SAC (European Birds Directive)</li> <li>• Nationally important haymeadows, heathland and bogs</li> <li>• Important limestone scenery exposed as pavements and dry valleys, and sedimentary millstone grit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2004 36% of the region's SSSIs were in a favourable condition, those considered unfavourable but recovering was 20%, those with no change was 38%.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition, Current status in NY 19%</li> <li>• Areas of BAP priority habitat</li> <li>• No. and type of internationally/nationally designated sites</li> </ul>
C. To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 parks and gardens of historic or landscape interest – Broughton Hall and Gledstone Hall</li> <li>• 881 Listed Buildings, 12 designated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unrecorded archaeological sites within rural areas, especially Forest of Bowland AONB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss or damage to SAMS, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens</li> <li>• No. of sites subject to development</li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>as Gd. I</li> <li>32 SAMs with LP area</li> </ul>		<p>where archaeology is preserved <i>in situ</i> compared with those scientifically recorded</p>
<p>D. To ensure that new development is located in the most sustainable locations that are appropriate to settlement character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Craven is 8<sup>th</sup> most sparsely populated District in the UK<sup>7</sup></li> <li>31% of the population live in Skipton the District Centre</li> <li>There are a large no. of dispersed villages and hamlets to the north and west of the District<sup>2</sup></li> <li>The District is well connected to the mainline rail network<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Access to services and employment by sustainable modes of transport was 1 of 3 priorities in the public consultation<sup>8</sup></li> <li>Urban capacity for Craven is estimated to be 1,871 dwellings between 2002 and 2016.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>Housing Needs Survey identified that 503 units per year required<sup>10</sup></li> <li>Flood control measures introduced for River Aire and Ribble</li> <li>Areas most at risk from flooding include sections of Rivers Ribble, Aire, Wenning, and Greta<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Craven was one of 3 authorities that built a higher percentage of new houses on brownfield sites in 2003/4 (82%) compared to national average of 70.2%<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Craven and Richmondshire are top of wards for high affordability ratios for housing</li> <li>Annual mean temperatures could be between 1<sup>o</sup> C and 2.5<sup>o</sup> C warmer by 2050. Summers will be drier and reduction in rainfall of up to 10%<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land by 2007/8 53% CDC<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Loss of greenfield land to development</li> <li>Density of development proposals</li> <li>Proposed indicator for housing quality</li> <li>% of new development with water efficiency measures</li> <li>No. of new planning applications for development in floodplains</li> </ul>
<p>E. To encourage prudent use of natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One existing wind farm at Chelker Reservoir supporting 4 wind turbines<sup>3</sup></li> <li>90% of residents live within 1km of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of residents live within 1km of a recycling site in Craven<sup>7</sup></li> <li>There are no waste incineration sites in the Plan area<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Yorkshire target of 129 MW renewable energy by 2010, with Craven providing 17MW from wind</li> <li>Craven target for hydro-energy is</li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a recycling site<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Movement of aggregates is an issue in Settle from quarries at Horton and Helwith Bridge<sup>13</sup></li> <li>• CDCI provides 70 mini-recycling sites across the District</li> <li>• 1 major landfill site at Skibeden outside Skipton</li> <li>• Regional average of total household waste during 2003/4 was 439kg per person<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.46MW and 0.12 MW for photovoltaics by 2010<sup>12</sup></li> <li>• CDC target for 2007/8 tonnage of household waste recycled 20.0%<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• CDC target for 2007/8 household waste composted 9.0%<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• No. of Kgms of waste per head collected – target 2007/8 472.1 Kgms</li> <li>• 33% of household waste is recycled or composted by 2015;</li> <li>• value is recovered from 67% of municipal waste by 2015;</li> <li>• amount of biodegradable municipal waste being buried in landfill sites is reduced to 35% of the amount that was buried in 1995, by 2020.<sup>21</sup></li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>F. To develop a managed response to the effects of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pennines and North York Moors have coolest and wettest climate in region<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Flood control measures introduced for River Aire and Ribble</li> <li>• Areas most at risk from flooding include sections of Rivers Ribble, Aire, Wenning, and Greta<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• There is one reservoir at Chelker</li> <li>• Air Quality results for 2003/04 were good and meet national objectives<sup>11, 1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual mean temperatures could be between 1° C and 2.5° C warmer by 2050. Summers will be drier and reduction in rainfall of up to 10%<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO2 emissions per head (kg) not currently available at sub-regional level (NYCC) Regional comparator 4700</li> <li>• Days when air pollution is moderate or higher not currently available, regional comparator Urban 43, Rural 23 (NYCC)</li> <li>• Measures of chemical and biological water quality of inland watercourses 'good' and 'fair'</li> <li>• Incidents of major pollution</li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of new development with water efficiency measures</li> <li>• No. of new planning applications for development in floodplains</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>			
<p>G. To encourage conditions which facilitate business success.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven has the largest no. of businesses per head of population within Yorkshire<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Craven has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest self-employment rate throughout North Yorkshire (14.88%)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Employment rate for 2002/3 was 82.7% higher than national and regional employment rates</li> <li>• Craven's workforce is expected to grow during 2005, but 24% of employees have vacancies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of 460 sq mt of new business space; the creation of 15 new businesses; the creation of 125 new full-time equivalent jobs; the retention of existing large employers based in the District<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Investment levered into Craven target 2007/8 £3.25m</li> <li>• % increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area and type of business</li> <li>• Land availability and annual take up on a yearly basis</li> </ul>
<p>H. To make the most of Craven's economic strengths.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven has potential to develop high growth sectors and clusters<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of community broadband solutions target 2007/8 = 10<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• No. of diversification applications which have received permission</li> <li>• No. of tourist days and visitor spend (BVPI CS3-5)</li> </ul>
<p>I. To provide for closer links between where people live and where they work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The service sector is very important for Skipton and Settle and accounts for 80% of businesses in these</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary</li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
	<p>areas.<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District is well connected to the mainline rail network<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Craven is one of 4 Districts where there are no local job centres with a 2km radius of outlying rural areas<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Access to services and employment by sustainable modes promoted within public consultation at one of top 3 issues<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>		<p>school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of rural households under 2km from a primary school currently 92.1% (NYCC)</li> </ul>
J. To provide a range of premises suitable to support the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited supply of land is a key constraint to meeting future demand – LDF has to find sites in Skipton, South Craven and Settle<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Issues relating to land ownership north of Skipton constraining development</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North YCC Structure Plan makes provision for 25ha of employment land in the District up until 2006, and RSS recommends this is in main urban areas, market and coastal towns.</li> </ul>
K. To encourage sustainable distribution and communication systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-employment is a growth sector and there are a large no. of small businesses<sup>7</sup></li> <li>3.3% of those in urban parts of District commute by train to work<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of green travel plans submitted</li> </ul>
L. To encourage the provision of support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6% of the population in the Craven District provide unpaid care, with 75.48% providing care for 1-19 hrs a week (not in scoping report)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability, use and access to green space</li> <li>% of people satisfied with sports and leisure facilities (BVPI 19a)</li> </ul>
M. To improve the skills-base of Craven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a significant skills gap identified by employers<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Take up of training is poor<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment rates</li> <li>Average earnings against high quality employment opportunities</li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workforce skills</li> <li>• Workforce training</li> <li>• ICT skills</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>			
<p>N. To enable improved community participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven has a low ethnic diversity with 98.55% of population describing themselves as white (national average is 92.1%)</li> <li>• Market Town Initiatives, Parish Plans and Community Strategy and CIP programmes have involved community participation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of Parish Plans</li> <li>• Production of Statement of Community Involvement</li> </ul>
<p>O. To provide support to deprived areas and disadvantaged groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only pockets of deprivation, some hidden in rural areas</li> <li>• Rising elderly population (20% over 65)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 59.8% of the population living in outlying rural areas, compares to average of 29% across the Region<sup>17</sup></li> <li>• Glusburn and Skipton North wards feature in top 10% of SOAs in the Indices of Deprivation<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMD measures of health deprivation</li> <li>• Household on the housing register</li> <li>• Supply of affordable housing</li> <li>• IMD housing deprivation</li> <li>• % of developing achieving Eco Homes excellent standards</li> <li>• Use of CH systems, double glazing and insulation</li> </ul>
<p>P. To improve the health of the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17.23% of District's population have limiting long-term illness</li> <li>• Life expectancy is good in Craven, female is 81.6 and male is 78, compared to 80.57 and 75.88 nationally for England and Wales<sup>17</sup></li> <li>• 17.23% of population have limited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8.18% of people in Craven District perceive their health as not good, 2<sup>nd</sup> highest % of sub-region<sup>17</sup></li> <li>• Concentration of incapacity benefit claimants within Skipton South Ward<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy at birth for males and females (NYCC) Current status 77.2 (males) and 81.5 (females)</li> <li>• No. of people with a limiting long term illness</li> <li>• To reduce the no. of those killed or seriously injured in RTA</li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adpated to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
	<p>long-term illness (17.8% for England)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suicide rates are higher than nationally</li> <li>• Craven is within the top five districts regionally with more road traffic accidents 7.9 per 1,000 pop, compared to England 5.8 per 1,000 pop.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>		
<p>Q. To reduce levels of crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime rates are comparatively low in the District and show improvements since 2004, but remain a concern of local residents<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 65.9 offences per 1,000 inhabitants during 2003/4, reflecting rurality of region, one of lowest rates in the region.<sup>18</sup></li> <li>• Problems related to alcohol and drugs misuse particularly among young people<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an obvious relationship between rurality and crime rate as York experienced more than twice the no. of offences with 2003/4 than Craven. (York 162.3)<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households target 2007/8 4.80<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Violent crime per year, 1,000 pop in the LA, target 2007/8 = 9.7<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Vehicle crimes per 1,000 pop, target 2007/8 = 2.70</li> <li>• Percentage of racial incidents recorded that resulted in further action, target 2007/8 = 100%</li> </ul>
<p>R. To provide housing to meet local needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban capacity for Craven estimates 1,871 dwellings needed between 2002 and 2016 including windfall sites (720) and small sites (238)</li> <li>• Craven has a very high affordability ratio for housing, and the top 20 wards were within Richmondshire and Craven in the region.</li> <li>• Housing Needs Survey identified that 503 units per year were</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven built a high percentage 82% on brownfield sites in 2003/4 (national average was 70.2%)<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of private sector vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as result of actions by CDC Target 2007/8 = 8.00<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land target 2007/8 = 53.0%<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>

Possible Sustainability Objectives which may be used/adapted to form part of the SA Framework	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators / Targets
	<p>required (2001), but demand exceeds current provision<sup>10</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House prices have increased by 116% between 1999 and 2004, average price £175,371 in Dec. 2004<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>		
<p>S. To improve education and skills of the population overall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational attainment is generally high although there are pockets of low attainment which the Community Strategy (Aim 2) is addressing<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Skipton North Ward within the top 1% of SOAs in the Index of Deprivation,<sup>19</sup></li> <li>Craven has 23% of population educated to NVQ level 4/5.</li> <li>Poor levels of literacy and numeracy amongst the adult population<sup>19</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools, current status 81.60%, Regional comparator 72% (NYCC) 2004</li> <li>Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools, current status 79.30% 2004 (NYCC)</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of students obtaining 5 A-C grades</li> <li>% of people with qualifications</li> <li>% of adults with poor literacy and numeracy levels</li> </ul>
<p>T. To improve access to a range of services and facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3% of the urban centres commute to work by train, and 2.7% in the rural areas do so<sup>13</sup></li> <li>Skipton has good transport links with three mainline services</li> <li>14% of rural residents do not have access to a car</li> <li>Skipton and Settle are both healthy and vibrant centres<sup>20</sup></li> <li>Bentham railway station provides a key link for the surrounding catchment<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of rural households under 2km from a primary school currently 92.10% (NYCC)</li> <li>% passenger journey by bus and train</li> <li>Footpaths and RoW easy to use by the public</li> </ul>

### References to sources of baseline information

1. Government Office for Yorkshire and The Humber (2005) A Rural Evidence Base for Yorkshire and The Humber
2. Craven Local Strategic Partnership ( 2003) Craven Community Strategy, Your Community Plan 2003-2013
3. Craven District Council (October 2002) Craven District Outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland AONB, Landscape Appraisal, report by Landscape Design Associates
4. Institute for European Environmental Policy, GFA RACE (August 2003) Yorkshire & Humber Region: A Long Term Policy Perspective for Sustainable Agriculture: Environmental Impacts
5. Forest of Bowland AONB Joint Advisory Committee (2004) Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan, Achieving Aspirations Through Partnership April 2004- March 2009
6. Craven District Council (2001) Contaminated Land Strategy
7. Craven District Council (2005) Aiming High, Performance Indicators for Best Value, Craven's Corporate Plan
8. Craven District Council (June 2005) Feedback LDF Conference, Issues Raised from the 'Shaping Places and Spaces Conference'
9. Craven District Council (September 2003) Urban Potential Study for Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park)
10. Craven District Council (2001) Craven Housing Needs Survey
11. Craven District Council (April 2004) Air Quality Progress Report 2003, Air Quality in Craven District Council Areas between January and December 2003,
12. Yorkshire & Humber Assembly (Winter 2004/05) Pre-Draft Regional Spatial Strategy Topic Paper 7: Energy, Consultation document
13. North Yorkshire County Council (2000) Local Transport Plan 2001-2006
14. Craven Economic & Development Group (August 2003) Craven Integrated Development Plan for Objective 2, Priority 4
15. Craven District Council (2004) Craven Business and Employment Needs Study, Draft Final Report by ECOTEC Research & Consulting,
16. Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (2004)
17. York and North Yorkshire Social Inclusion Network (Winter 2004) Overview of Social Exclusion in Craven,
18. North Yorkshire Police (2005) Crime Reduction and Detection in the Craven District 2005/6, record of presentation by Chief Inspector
19. Yorkshire Forward (December 2003) Craven in Brief
20. Craven District Council (March 2004) Retail Analysis and Health Check – Skipton, prepared by Donaldsons, Leeds

21. York & North Yorkshire Waste Partnership (2002) Lets Talk Rubbish

**Appendix 5**

**List of Consultees and Summary of Consultation Responses  
relating to Volume I Scoping Report**



<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Summary of Consultation Responses</b>	<b>Proposed Action Outcome</b>
English Heritage	Para 3.4 National – As Craven has no Green Belt it is not clear why reference is made to PPG2	Omitted from para 3.4 and Appendix 2
English Heritage	Para 3.4 National – a force for our Future was published by ODPM	Amended
English Heritage	Para 3.4 Regional – For completeness reference should be made to the Regional Cultural Strategy which was produced by the Regional Cultural Consortium in 2001	Amended to include reference to the Regional Cultural Strategy in the text and in Appendix 2
English Heritage	Para 4.46 Given that the local planning authority designates Conservation Areas, it should know the exact number within its area	Amended to include reference to 31 Conservation Areas
English Heritage	Para 4.47 It might be better to begin this Paragraph by stating “The Sites and Monuments record contains a record of all known archaeological sites in the District. Some of these areas, although not Scheduled, may nonetheless be of national importance	Amended to include this sentence in para 4.47
North Yorkshire County Council	Testing the objectives: The reasons for testing the SA objectives against the objectives of the Community Strategy are unclear. This approach is unnecessary as the objectives of the Community Strategy were taken into account when the SA objectives were developed	Noted and a further explanation of why the Community Strategy objectives were tested is included in the scoping report under Chapter 7
North Yorkshire County Council	At no stage, no appraisal is required as the interim guidance states that Task A5 will be included in Stage B. However Task A3 states; “LPAs will be aware of many sustainability issues or problems which they face when preparing their DPD. They will be able to identify others in conducting the SA of the DPD based on (among other things; Analysis of possible tensions or inconsistencies between the current or future baseline conditions	Testing the Community Strategy was an additional extra, it was used to verify the SA objectives and explain to stakeholders attending the workshop how issues can be appraised. The SA objectives will be fully utilised in testing the Issues and Options papers

	and proposed objectives, targets or obligations	
North Yorkshire County Council	Indicators: While the indicators outlined are comprehensive they should directly relate to the SA objectives. The SA should ideally identify specific indicators that assess the impact of the plan against the SA objectives. Therefore, addressing the data and baseline gaps which exist through the iterative SA process. NYCC will soon be undertaking work on indicators for use in SA which will be available for use by the organisations within the county	Recognition is made of the data gaps in the scoping report and where possible additional indicators have been included under Table 6.2
Environment Agency	Sub objective: To maintain and improve water quality Suggested criteria: Will it improve water quality?	Altered
Environment Agency	Sub objective: To maintain and improve soil quality Suggested indicator: Area of contaminated land remediated	This indicator has not been included within the SA Framework as Craven District Council will find it difficult to measure this indicator at present:  Craven District Council's Environmental Health Department holds registers of existing contaminated land and land that has been remediated via notices served. These registers are currently empty as remediation work is done via an agreement between Environmental Health & developers through the Planning Process. These agreements would be very difficult to identify from existing systems and would therefore be difficult to measure this indicator at

		present
Environment Agency	There appears to be an error for the sub objective To reduce water consumption. The criteria for it read "Will it reduce waste consumption? This presumably should read "Will it reduce water consumption	Amended
Environment Agency	There is also an error for the sub objective "To achieve efficient use of energy use" This should be remediated	Amended
Environment Agency	The inclusion of the flooding sub-objective should not be solely under the 'climate change' headline objective. Although flooding is likely to be worsened by climate change, flooding would remain an issue in a climate of stability as it is a naturally occurring residual process. My preference would be that the same objective is also included under the headline objective 'To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development' as it fits more appropriately under this.	Amended
Environment Agency	I would also suggest a re-wording of the sub-objective. It currently reads: Sub-Objective: To reduce the vulnerability to flooding to people, property and the environment. Suggested Sub-Objective: To ensure that development is not at risk of flooding and will not increase flooding elsewhere.	Amended
Environment Agency	Suggested Indicator: Number of developments approved/allocated in Flood Zone 3. Suggested Indicator: % of developments approved/allocated in FZ3 which incorporate appropriate flood proofing measures. Suggested Indicator: Number of developments incorporating SuDS techniques.	Amended
Environment Agency	I would also recommend the following indicator: Sub-Objective: To maximise the use of PDL and buildings.	See reference to contaminated land above

	Suggested Indicator: Area of contaminated land remediated.	
Environment Agency	<p>SFRA Your authority should be undertaking a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). This SFRA should act as an informing tool when formulating your subsequent Spatial Strategy and Allocations documents. We would also expect some commitment in the Core Policies to generally encouraging development away from areas at risk from flooding and encouraging any developments which incorporate SuDS techniques which might have wider benefits in respect of flooding. It is important that SFRA plays an integral role and doesn't just act as a 'bolt on'. The Environment Agency will consider objecting to your Core Strategy and Allocations documents where SFRA has not been used to facilitate the use of the sequential test.</p>	Noted and reference included in Para 4.51
Countryside Agency	<p>Chapter 3: Include reference to the following publications National: Rural Strategy 2004 The future of Transport 2004 Regional: Regional Cultural Strategy Regional Environmental Enhancement Strategy for Y&amp;H 2003 Communities Plan Sustainable Communities in Y and H 2003 Northern Way Growth Strategy Countryside Character Areas Volume 3 Y&amp;H Ca 1999 County: Sub Regional Investment Plan for York and North Yorkshire 2004-2009</p>	Included references in Chapter 3 and Appendix 2

	Local Level: Craven Landscape Character Assessment OSYDNP & FOB 2002	
Countryside Agency	Chapter 4: The Countryside Agency is able to provide indicators relating to two main areas, social via the State of the Countryside Report and through the work currently being undertaken on Countryside Quality Counts indicators. We see you have already identified the latter source in Appendix 4; this should also be linked to the Local Landscape Character assessment that CDC has undertaken for their area	Reference is made to the Local Landscape Character Assessment in Appendix 4
Countryside Agency	Chapter 5: The environmental/landscape information seems to be limited and does not identify access to the countryside from towns or links to the countryside via Green Infrastructure Corridors or areas of improvement relating to degraded land on the urban/town fringe. Walking is identified as an indicator however cycling is not, indicator relating to new or improved walking and cycling provision should be included. Linking Green infrastructure Corridors and access to the countryside by walking and cycling will help other indicators such as health and fitness of the resident and attract visitors to undertake sustainable tourism activities	Reference is made under Chapter 5 to links with green infrastructure corridors, access to the countryside from towns and areas of improvement relating to graded land or urban/town fringes
Countryside Agency	Chapter 5: Tourism economy will still be a key element of the economy in Craven yet on objective or indicator appears to be included in either Chapter 4 or Appendix 4 in particular green or sustainable tourism objectives and indicators should be included	Reference is made to the tourism economy under the SA framework and additional criteria has been included under the headline objective to develop a strong, diverse economic base "to the encouragement of sustainable tourism activities"

<p>Countryside Agency</p>	<p>Chapter 6: Additional indicators that have already been identified above are: Length of green infrastructure corridors New or improved walking and cycling routes and paths Indicators covering hedgerows and trees that have been lost or planted to improve the natural environment and biodiversity habitats</p>	<p>Included all indicators under the SA framework</p>
<p>Countryside Agency</p>	<p>The Objectives are very basic and some local elements need to be attached to them for example:</p> <p>Objective A should have “local distinctiveness” added before landscape Objective B should include “avoid damage to designated sites and protected species through sustainable and appropriate land management techniques Objective L could be improved by adding “To protect and enhance access to key community facilities and services including leisure and recreation services by means which seek to minimise environmental impact on the district and its communities Objective T To support the provision and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local need are met locally wherever possible</p>	<p>These objectives are not the final SA objectives but ones to consider for inclusion in the final SA framework. Appendix 4 has been revised to make clear the differences between the possible SA objectives and the final version</p> <p>Amendments have been made to the relevant SA objectives and criteria to ensure these points have been taken on board</p>