

Appendix 1 – Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Relevant Plan or Programme	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for DPD
INTERNATIONAL		
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)	International treaty aiming to secure the conservation and sustainable use of wetland areas. Commitments to 'wise use', designation of specific sites, appropriate training and international cooperation in pursuit of objectives.	DPDs should have regard to designated RAMSAR sites should they be likely to affect them in any way.
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	Sets out 27 principles of sustainable development, stating that 'The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations'.	General principles of participation, cooperation, precautionary principle and appropriate interventions in pursuit of sustainable development should be reflected in DPDs. Role of sustainability appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment paramount.
Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro (1992)	Objective of the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. Requires countries to develop and implement strategies for sustainable use and protection of biodiversity. Applies precautionary principle.	Key principles should be disseminated through lower-level national and local Biodiversity Action Plans, which DPDs should have regard to.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change & Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1994 & 1997)	<p>Sets the framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change.</p> <p>Under the convention, governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies, and best practice • Launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries • Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change <p>Kyoto Protocol:</p>	DPDs should consider ways in which they can contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commits Annex 1 countries (of which Britain, as part of the EU, is one) to individual, legally-binding targets to limit/reduce greenhouse gas emissions 	
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (UN, 2002)	<p>Sets out commitment for collective responsibility in advancing the case for sustainable development. Recognises that means and resources to achieve sustainable development already exist and therefore can be realised. Multilateralism, solidarity, cooperation and common determination are seen as key in making this happen.</p>	<p>Strong emphasis on inclusive processes and cooperation as key factors in sustainable development. Widespread consultation together with incorporation of social, economic and environmental concerns in decision making processes of DPDs is therefore vital.</p>

EUROPEAN		
Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	Convention aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.	DPDs should consider potential impacts upon species and habitats, incorporating the provisions of lower level national, regional and local guidance stemming from the convention as appropriate.
EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	Objective of providing for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Requires preparation of an environmental report for any plan or programme likely to have significant environmental effects.	DPDs must be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment to judge their likely significant impacts. This will ensure that sustainable development principles are fully incorporated in their development.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	Commitment to the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species, the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species.	Need to consider the potential impact of DPDs upon wild birds, particularly where development may affect designated Special Protection Areas.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC	Applies precautionary principle to protected areas. Requires a range of measures for the protection of species including surveillance and reporting on habitats and species.	Transposed into UK law by 1994 conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations. DPDs should have regard to these regulations (see below).
EU Directive on Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)	Sets out a common approach to avoidance, prevention and reduction in the harmful effects of environmental noise, including noise mapping and common assessment methods. Provides basis for developing measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.	DPDs should have regard to the need to manage noise emissions.

EU Framework Directive on Waste (2006/12/EC)	Promotes the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness through clean technologies for the production and disposal of products & more sparing use of natural resources. Also seeks more widespread recycling and the use of waste as a source of energy.	DPDs should seek to contribute towards more sustainable waste practices, with an emphasis on reduce, re-use and recycle.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach good status by 2015. Establishes need for River Basin Management Plans as most appropriate means for achieving better water quality, rather than those based on administrative boundaries. Strengthens public involvement in water quality measures.	DPDs should have regard to the need to maintain and where appropriate improve water quality. Localised objectives will be set through Environment Agency's individual River Basin Management Plans.
EU Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive (1996/62/EC)	Establishes need for common approach to assessment of air quality and need to maintain or improve air quality status. Number of daughter directives set limit/target values for specific air pollutants.	DPDs should ensure that they do not result in detrimental emissions of air pollutant concentrations.
EU Nitrates Directive (1991/676/EEC)	Aims to protect fresh, coastal and marine waters against pollution caused by nitrates from diffuse sources. It requires member states to identify waters, either actually or potentially affected by nitrate pollution.	DPDs should have regard to their potential impacts upon levels of nitrates in groundwater, rivers and other inland water bodies.
European Biodiversity Strategy 1998	Aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source to help reverse present trends in biodiversity reduction or loss and to place species and ecosystems at a satisfactory conservation status. Establishes framework of action plans to achieve aims. Supplements provisions of habitats and bird directives and establishment of Natura 2000 networking arrangements.	DPDs should have regard to the provisions of the National Biodiversity strategy that stem from the European Strategy.
European Landscape Convention	Aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Emphasises need to strike a balance between preserving the natural and cultural heritage of landscape, as well as using it as an economic resource,	DPDs must carefully consider impact of activities upon wider landscape, particularly given the Park's status as an area of national landscape importance.

	<p>which therefore places landscape at the centre of sustainable development.</p> <p>a to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</p> <p>b to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures;</p> <p>c to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;</p> <p>d to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.</p>	
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	<p>The Strategy's vision for the future is to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity for the whole continent of Europe and all its regions within 20 years, and will seek to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially, or where possible removed; • the resilience of European biological and landscape diversity is increased; • the ecological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened; • public involvement and awareness concerning biological and landscape diversity issues is increased considerably. 	DPDs should ensure that key principles of the strategy, including avoidance, careful decision making, precautionary principle and public participation, are observed where important ecosystems, landscapes and species are affected.
European Climate Change Programmes I & II	Mechanism for implementation of EU's commitments under the Kyoto protocol (above). Targets reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to 8% below 1990 levels by 2008-12. Second ECCP launched in 2005 with several working groups set up to consider future actions.	DPDs should seek to minimise contributions to greenhouse gas emissions associated with their provisions.
European Strategy for Sustainable Development 2001	Original 2001 strategy has failed to impact upon a number of sustainability	DPDs should ensure they reflect sustainability principles, having regard to the National and

	trends that continue to worsen. Review of strategy commenced in 2005 to analyse reasons for these failures and establishes six priority areas: climate change, health, social exclusion, sustainable transport, natural resources and global poverty. Key actions and monitoring arrangements also established.	Local sustainability policies stemming from this European initiative, and incorporating the requirements of sustainability appraisals.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1999	Requires implementation of appropriate means of legal protection for archaeological heritage, including the maintenance of an inventory and the designation of protected monuments and areas. Also requires reconciliation of archaeological and planning interests, promotion of public awareness and information sharing.	DPDs should have regard to their potential impact upon sites of archaeological interest.

NATIONAL		
Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Implements the provisions of the Bern Convention and Wilds Bird Directive in the UK. Makes an offence of any act to kill, injure, take or possess any wild bird, their nest or eggs. Also provisions for SSSIs, NNRs, Limestone Pavement Orders, protection for certain areas of moor and heath from agricultural and forestry activities and measures for clarification of public rights of way.	DPDs need to consider their impact upon protected species and habitats under the Act.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994	Provide for designation of European sites transposed from the EC Habitats Directive, including Sites of Community Importance, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Also protect certain species and allow reviews of planning permissions affecting protected sites.	DPDs must consider how they are likely to affect designated European sites and make provision for an appropriate assessment where these effects are deemed to be significant.
Environment Act 1995	<p>Broad remit, establishing the Environment Agency as the single body responsible for a range of environmental protection measures. Also requires preparation of National Air Quality Strategy.</p> <p>Replaces National Park purposes established in 1949 with revised ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. • Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the parks by the public <p>Also establishes duty of NPAs to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities in the pursuit of the above purposes. Also places a duty on other designated bodies to have regard to National Park purposes. Confers powers to National Park Authorities, including planning function and the requirement to prepare Management Plans.</p>	DPDs should always have regard to the two National Park purposes, giving primacy to the first purpose where conflict arises.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Provided for extended public access over large areas of open upland and common land, but with certain safeguards to prevent inappropriate use. Modified public Rights of Way laws, including introduction of restricted byways. Greater protection afforded to SSSIs and lists species and habitats that are important to biological diversity in England.	DPDs should consider their potential impacts upon open access land and rights of way, together with impacts upon SSSIs or the conservation of protected habitats and species.

<p>The Future of Transport White Paper DfT (2004)</p>	<p>Three central themes:</p> <p>Sustained investment over the long term; Improvements in transport management; Planning ahead.</p> <p>Emphasises the need for a debate on possible road pricing. Expansion of road transport infrastructure should only occur where environmental and social costs are justified, with particular protection for sensitive and protected sites. Also need to promote more sustainable travel patterns and improved railway services.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of any implications upon transport provision, promoting more sustainable travel behaviours wherever possible and having regard to the desirability of preserving the National Park's special qualities.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Defra (2007)</p>	<p>Sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term, offering benefits to public health, quality of life and environmental protection.</p> <p>Provides set standards and objectives for management of pollutants including nitrous oxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and lead.</p>	<p>DPDs should consider how they will impact upon air quality ensuring that detrimental emissions are prevented.</p>
<p>A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK – DETR 1999</p>	<p>Four main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>UK priorities for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; • reducing the level of social exclusion; • promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion; • improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; • directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife; • improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; 	<p>DPDs need to take into account the full range of social, economic and environmental considerations necessary for sustainable development. Also need to incorporate principles based around putting people at the centre, precautionary principle and using scientific knowledge.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> working with others to achieve sustainable development 	
Securing the Future, Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005	<p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promote good governance Using sound science responsibly <p>Priority areas for UK action:</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption and Production Climate Change and Energy Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement Sustainable Communities</p>	Follows on from provisions of 1999 Better Quality of Life strategy. DPDs should ensure they incorporate key components of sustainable development. The role of sustainability appraisal will be particularly valuable in ensuring this happens.
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future ODPM (2003)	<p>Defines constituent elements of a sustainable community and sets out six key action areas where measures are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decent homes, decent places Low demand and abandonment A step change in housing supply Land, countryside and rural communities Sustainable growth Reforming for delivery <p>Particular focus on addressing housing problems, more efficient use of land, growth areas and necessary legislative changes.</p>	DPDs should seek to contribute towards the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities. Addressing housing problems has a particularly important role to play in this respect.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	UK government's response to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity. Describes the UK's biological resources and sets out species, habitats and local biodiversity action plans with targeted actions. Constantly being updated and priority habitats and species have recently been revised.	DPDs need to consider their potential impacts upon protected species and habitats, with particular regard to Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Action Plan.
Working with the grain of nature: A	Aims:	DPDs should look at the possible ways in which

<p>Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA (2002)</p>	<p>A halting, and if possible a reversal, of declines in priority habitats and species, with wild species and habitats as part of healthy, functioning ecosystems;</p> <p>The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life, with its conservation becoming a natural consideration in all relevant public, private and non-governmental decisions and policies</p> <p>Sets out objectives and performance indicators to measure progress</p>	<p>they will affect biodiversity, having regard to relevant designated species and habitats.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper – Our Countryside – A fair deal for rural England DETR (2000)</p>	<p>Vision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; • a working countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment; • a protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; • a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels. <p>Identifies ten ways to make a difference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support vital village services 2. Modernise rural services 3. Provide affordable homes 4. Deliver local transport solutions 5. Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving local economy 6. Set a new direction for farming 7. Preserve what makes rural England special 8. Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside 9. Give local power to country towns and Villages 10. Think rural 	<p>DPDs should consider the ways in which they can contribute to sustainable rural communities through development in appropriate locations to meet identified needs. Should support thriving rural economy while protecting environmental qualities.</p>
<p>CAP Reform Agreement 2003</p>	<p>Broke the link between subsidy and production, with resultant environmental benefits due to the removal of incentives to intensify production. Combined the multitude of subsidies into one single payment scheme, with opportunities for greater environmental improvement under higher level schemes.</p>	<p>DPDs should consider the implications of changes in agricultural subsidy regimes under the CAP reforms may affect land management practices.</p>
<p>Energy White Paper – our energy</p>	<p>Goals:</p>	<p>DPDs should seek to contribute towards overall</p>

<p>future: creating a low carbon economy, DTI (2003)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>Emphasises need to decouple economic growth from energy consumption.</p>	<p>reduction in carbon dioxide emissions through measures for low carbon generation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy initiatives.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Programme, Defra (2006)</p>	<p>Aims to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the period 2008-2012 Also reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 and cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>DPDs should seek to contribute towards overall reduction in carbon dioxide emissions through measures for low carbon generation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy initiatives.</p>
<p>Strategy for Flood Risk Management, Environment Agency (2003)</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood risk will be reduced year on year across England and Wales to an agreed level and investment will be sufficient to maintain that level even with the pressures of climate change • flood risk will be understood, known and acted on by those who live, work, play, travel and invest in areas at risk from flooding • flood risk management activities will be supported by the public, stakeholders and politicians and enhance the quality of life, the environment and sustainable development • the Environment Agency will be respected and acknowledged worldwide for its leading role in flood risk management. <p>Seeks to avoid loss of life through flooding and to avoid disruption to homes, infrastructure and environmental assets.</p>	<p>DPDs should ensure that they have regard to flood risk areas and the potential for contributions to downstream flooding.</p>
<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future, DCMS (2001)</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; 	<p>DPDs should consider ways in which they can prevent harm to the historic environment while preserving this resource for others to enjoy and understand.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; • the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	
NHS Improvement Plan, DH (2004)	<p>Vision:</p> <p>An NHS which is fair to all of us and personal to each of us by offering everyone the same access to, and the power to choose from, a wide range of services of high quality, based on clinical need, not ability to pay.</p>	DPDs should consider any effects on access to health care services and wider implications for the health and well-being of the population.
Making the Past Part of our Future: English Heritage Strategy 2005–2010	<p>Aims:</p> <p>Help people develop their understanding of the historic environment Get the historic environment on other people's agendas Enable and promote sustainable change to England's historic environment Help local communities to care for their historic environment Stimulate and harness enthusiasm for England's historic environment</p>	DPDs should consider ways in which they can prevent harm to the historic environment while preserving this resource for others to enjoy and understand.
An Environmental Vision, Environment Agency (2001)	<p>Nine environmental goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better quality of life. • An enhanced environment for wildlife. • Cleaner air for everyone • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters • Restored, protected land with healthier soils • a greener business world • wiser sustainable use of natural resources • Limiting and adapting to climate change • Reducing flood risk 	DPDs should consider their potential impacts across the full range of environmental issues covered in the strategy.

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NATIONAL - PLANNING		
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	<p>Key Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development ; • Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change; • A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development; • Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings; • Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies; • Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Overarching planning strategy – housing is pertinent to the creation of sustainable communities and has implications for all key principles of PPS1, including design, energy efficiency, renewables, access and community involvement.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Highlights the need to manage waste in ways that protect the environment and human health. Also states that there should be sufficient land brought forward for mineral extraction, but only in appropriate locations.</p>
Draft Climate Change Supplement to PPS 1 (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the planned provision for new development and its spatial distribution should contribute to mitigating climate change through improvements in carbon performance; • new development should be located and designed to optimise its carbon performance and limit its likely contribution to carbon emissions. • new development should be located and designed for the climate, and impacts, it is likely to experience over its intended lifetime; • climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns, and not considered separately; • mitigation and adaptation should not be considered in isolation of each other; • sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment) should be applied so as to shape planning strategies and policies that support the Key Planning Objectives set out in this PPS. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Consider the ways in which the DPD could contribute towards improved carbon performance and measures for adaptation and mitigation for the effects of climate change, notably energy efficiency and renewables.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Sustainable waste management seen as a key consideration in climate change, but one that needs to be considered spatially alongside a variety of other related factors.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> appropriate indicators should be selected and monitored and reported on in regional planning bodies' and planning authorities' annual monitoring reports. 	
PPS3: Housing	<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving high quality housing that is well designed, accessible, integrated and distinctive; Achieving a mix of housing in terms of price & tenure and to meet the needs of a variety of household types; Provision of market housing where there is low supply and affordable housing for those unable to access the housing market; Making effective use of existing housing stock; Assessing an appropriate level of housing provision; Providing housing in suitable locations where it contributes towards the creation and maintenance sustainable communities, with access to key services, jobs, community facilities and infrastructure; Delivering a flexible supply of land for housing for a period of 15 years taking account of the Regional Spatial Strategy provision. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Direct relevance to DPD in respect of the location, mix, quality and supply of housing. Pro-active, evidence based and targeted approach to affordable housing in rural areas is encouraged, and is particularly important given the problems being experienced in the National Park.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Housing in suitable locations includes a requirement for waste infrastructure which may have implications for the DPD.</p>
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop a hierarchy and network of centres; assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them; focus development in, and plan for the expansion of, existing centres as appropriate, and at the local level identify appropriate sites in development plan documents; promote town centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, and manage the evening and night-time economy; and regularly monitor and review the impact and effectiveness of their policies for promoting vital and viable town centres. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Wider issues of the role of housing in supporting viable and sustainable town centres will be instrumental in directing policies on the location of new residential development. Also more specific issues such as the possibility of introducing more residential uses above ground floor uses such as retail in town centres or incorporation into mixed-use schemes.</p>
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	<p>Aims to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities,</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p>

	<p>sustainable economic growth and diversification, development that respects and where possible enhances local distinctiveness and continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources.</p> <p>Also aims to promote more sustainable patterns of development by focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages, preventing urban sprawl, discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land, ensuring it is not used wastefully, promoting a range of uses and providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside.</p>	<p>Important given deeply rural nature of much of the National Park, balancing the need to create sustainable rural communities, including adequate housing provision, and the need to protect the countryside from inappropriate development. Emphasises need to prevent housing development in the open countryside except where special circumstances apply. Establishes circumstances where residential conversion of buildings is acceptable.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Doesn't make specific reference to minerals and waste matters but emphasises need to protect most valued landscapes, particularly where designations apply. This is particularly pertinent given the intrusive and detrimental impacts of quarrying activities.</p>
<p>PPS9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation</p>	<p>Key principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas; • Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology; • Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. • Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted. • The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should seek to protect sites of biodiversity or geological interest from harm and explore potential for their enhancement, for example through the design and layout of housing development.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Consider the degree to which designated sites, habitats and species will be affected by the DPD, in association with appropriate assessment procedures where necessary.</p>

<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; • help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities and the need to give weight to environmental/economic benefits of sustainable waste management; • ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>New housing development should have regard to the need to incorporate sustainable waste management through appropriate design & layout and provision of waste management facilities in accordance with objectives of the guidance. Waste considerations should be integral to the decision making process in accordance with the principles of spatial planning.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should have regard to allocations and targets set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, where necessary identifying suitable sites according to physical constraints, transport capacity and impact upon community and any other relevant considerations.</p>
<p>PPS12: Local Development Frameworks</p>	<p>Sets out the key principles of the new planning system introduced under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. These include flexibility, community involvement, sustainability appraisal, programme management and soundness.</p>	<p>DPDs need to have regard to procedural guidelines set out in this document, for example with regard to requirements for public consultation and sustainability appraisal.</p>
<p>PPS22: Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy developments should be capable of being 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Potential for housing policies to incorporate</p>

	<p>accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. • At the local level, planning authorities should set out the criteria that will be applied in assessing applications for planning permission for renewable energy projects • Planning policies that rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies should not be included in regional spatial strategies or local development documents without sufficient reasoned justification. • The wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects, whatever their scale, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission. • Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should not make assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects (e.g. identifying generalised locations for development based on mean wind speeds). • Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy and to meeting energy needs both locally and nationally. Planning authorities should not therefore reject planning applications simply because the level of output is small. • Local planning authorities, regional stakeholders and Local Strategic Partnerships should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects and seek to promote knowledge of and greater acceptance by the public of prospective renewable energy developments that are appropriately located. • Development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures. 	<p>requirements in respect of energy efficiency & renewable energy generation e.g. thresholds above which a proportion of renewable energy generation is required.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Potential for generation of energy from waste should be considered as part of the DPD, for example composting and anaerobic digestion.</p>
PPS23: Planning & Pollution Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact of development on quality of land, air or water and subsequent health impacts are capable of being a material planning 	Housing DPD:

	<p>considerations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key role of planning in ensuring appropriate development with regard to causing, or being impacted by, pollution; • planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other; • development offers the opportunity to deal with contaminated land that may pose a risk to human health; • contamination can occur on both brownfield and Greenfield land, and from human or natural sources; • pre-application discussions with all interested parties can help address pollution issues. 	<p>Need to ensure that DPD has regard to pollution. This may include being a receptor for pollution, for example in relation to the constraints of previously developed (and potentially contaminated) land, but could also include the potential for development to be a source of pollution.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Waste management controls central to the prevention of pollution incidents. DPD should set out how it will respond to this threat.</p>
<p>PPS25: Development & Flood Risk</p>	<p>Key principles:</p> <p>Appraising risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; • preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs); <p>Managing risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; • only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; <p>Reducing risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; • reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should seek to prevent development in areas at risk of flooding and where appropriate should offer appropriate measures for mitigation and management of this threat e.g. sustainable drainage.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Flooding of waste sites and from sewers has particularly dangerous implications for environmental and human health, and should be given particular attention in the DPD.</p>

<p>PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms</p>	<p>Establishes following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pro-active approach to development control, with a presumption in favour of development unless there is demonstrable harm to acknowledged interests; • appropriate mixing of industrial and business uses with residential ones where not unduly detrimental; • need for special care where conservation and heritage issues arise; • benefits of re-using previously developed land in urban areas; 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Should carefully consider how residential and industrial sites are mixed. Also important to protect potential industrial and commercial (employment) sites against residential development that may be more easily accommodated in a variety of other locations.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should have regard to demand for waste infrastructure as a result of industrial and commercial development.</p>
<p>PPG8: Telecommunications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of growth in telecommunications whilst keeping the environmental & public health impacts to a minimum; • To provide for choice in and equitable access to telecommunications services • emphasis on policies for the protection of the countryside and urban areas and in particular National Parks • Respond positively to telecommunications development proposals while having regard to other advice on the protection of urban and rural areas in other planning policy guidance notes. • Significance of proposed development as part of national network and need for development are material considerations • Authorities should not seek to prevent competition between different operators. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>In developing housing policies, DPD should have regard to how the telecommunications needs of future occupiers will be satisfied. Particular attention should be paid to apparatus that is least intrusive and the desirability of undergrounding.</p>
<p>PPG13: Transport</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges; 2. locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; 3. accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD can contribute towards sustainable transport behaviours, particularly through well considered policies for the location of new housing development that are accessible, particularly by public transport, cycling and walking. Ensure that proposals for housing are well designed and laid out to ensure maximum</p>

	<p>4. ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas;</p> <p>5. in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</p> <p>6. ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked;</p> <p>7. use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</p> <p>8. give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</p> <p>9. ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and</p> <p>10. protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</p>	<p>permeability and reduce fear of crime. Essential that planning and transport considerations are fully integrated.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Consider implications of quarrying industry upon transport infrastructure, with the potential role of rail freight given particular attention. Have regard to county transport plans.</p>
<p>PPG14: Development on unstable land</p>	<p>Need to balance efficient use of land with potential risks associated with unstable land. Where instability is suspected, sufficient site investigations should establish the level of risk and any constraints on development, including remedial and precautionary measures.</p>	<p>Ensure that DPDs do not contribute to risk of instability, whether as a source (notably quarrying activity) or a receptor (by developing land known to be at risk of instability). Where issues are suspected, mitigation should be considered.</p>
<p>PPG15: Planning & The Historic Environment</p>	<p>Emphasis on the need to preserve the historic environment, since loss or damage to it is inherently unsustainable. There is however a complimentary role for the historic environment in sustainable economic growth. Stewardship of this resource should be achieved through a combination of development plans and development control measures.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should seek to ascertain whether policies would cause harm to historic environment through consultation and appropriate survey,</p>

		<p>particularly where specific site allocations are proposed. Desirability of finding a viable use for historic buildings through residential conversion should be carefully balanced against any harm to their character and special interest.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Impact of quarrying upon historic remains and wider landscapes needs to be carefully managed so as to avoid irreversible harm.</p>
PPG16: Archaeology & Planning	<p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction.</p> <p>Presumption in favour of physical preservation important archaeological remains while acknowledging that it may not always be feasible to save all such remains.</p>	<p>DPDs should carefully consider their potential impact upon the National Park's considerable archaeological resource, allowing for preservation and recording as appropriate.</p>
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport, & Recreation	<p>Planning Authorities should carry out an assessment of needs and opportunities for open space and recreational facilities to ensure that planning policies are guided appropriately. Should also set out local standards for open spaces that should be monitored over time.</p> <p>Assessment should set out how an adequate supply of open space will be maintained, addressing deficiencies where there exist. New facilities should be well located so that they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Loss of open space will only be permitted where adequate alternative provision is made.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Housing proposals may require new or enhanced provision of open space and recreational facilities. Existing facilities should be protected from housing development except where adequate alternative provision can be made.</p>
PPG24: Planning & Noise	<p>The planning system should ensure that, wherever practicable, noise-sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise (such as road, rail and air transport and certain types of industrial development). It is equally important that new development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses.</p> <p>Development plans should set out appropriate policies to achieve these</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Need to carefully consider location of new residential development in relation to sources of noise, as this is one of the most noise-sensitive forms of development.</p>

	objectives. Special consideration should be given to designated areas including National Parks and SSSIs	Minerals & Waste DPD: Refer to MPG11
MPS1: Planning & Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; • to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply; • to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; • to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; • to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; • to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances; • to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage; • to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle; • to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways; • to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses; • to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and • To encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Makes provision for quarrying of natural building stone and slate where this is considered to be suitable. Housebuilding may give rise to demand for locally quarried stone and slate in the interests of preserving the character and appearance of the National Park, given that these are the prevailing building materials.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Central government guidance covering all aspects of mineral planning. DPD should ensure sustainable use of minerals in accordance with guidelines set out in this document, but with particular regard to the area's protected status as a National Park.</p>
MPS2: Controlling & Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral	Development plan policies and proposals for minerals extraction and associated development should take into account:	Minerals & Waste DPD:

<p>Extraction in England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impacts of mineral working, such as visual intrusion, dewatering, water pollution, noise, dust and fine particulates, blasting and traffic; • the impacts on landscape, agricultural land, soil resources, ecology and wildlife, including severance of landscape and habitat loss, and impacts on sites of nature conservation, archaeological and cultural heritage value; • the benefits such as providing an adequate supply of minerals to the economy and hence for society (including construction materials needed for the development of national infrastructure and the creation of sustainable communities), creating job opportunities, and the scope for landscape, biodiversity and amenity improvements through mineral working and subsequent restoration; and • The methods of control through planning conditions or agreements to ensure that impacts are kept to an acceptable minimum. 	<p>Requires 'rigorous examination' of DPD's policies in view of the area's designated status, with careful consideration of associated impacts upon the landscape, environment and communities of the National Park.</p>
<p>MPG5: Stability in surface mineral workings and tips</p>	<p>Seeks to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the operation and restoration of surface mineral workings is not detrimentally affected by instability; • instability does not impact on neighbouring land; • on cessation of active working, surface mineral workings are left in a safe and stable condition; • development in, on or near disused and abandoned workings takes due account of potential instability. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Should take account of any areas where proposals may be affected by current or historic workings giving rise to ground instability issues.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Should set out measures to mitigate against detrimental impacts upon ground instability during working life of quarries and upon cessation of activity.</p>
<p>MPG7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings</p>	<p>An important element of this framework is to ensure that land taken for minerals is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, and to a standard suitable for the intended use.</p> <p>Restoration and aftercare should provide the means to maintain or, in some circumstances, even enhance the long-term quality of land and landscapes taken for mineral extraction. This will be to the benefit of local communities and ensure that a valuable natural asset will be passed on to future generations.</p>	<p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Essential that DPD sets out measures for aftercare of former quarries within the National Park that ensures amelioration of landscape impacts and takes advantage of potential benefits to wildlife and communities.</p>

	<p>The overall standards of reclamation have continued to improve over recent years, and with the development and implementation of appropriate reclamation techniques, there is potential for land to be restored to a high standard suitable for a variety of uses. Consistent and diligent application of the appropriate techniques will ensure that a wide range of sites are restored to appropriate standards. This may lead to the release of some areas of land which would not otherwise be made available for mineral working, for example, the best and most versatile agricultural land. Conversely, where there is serious doubt whether satisfactory reclamation can be achieved at a particular site, then there must also be a doubt whether permission for mineral working should be given.</p>	
<p>MPG11: The Control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings</p>	<p>These Guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. recommend the use of a model for the prediction of the likely level of noise emissions from a proposed mineral development; ii. recommend a method for setting noise limits for mineral sites which can be incorporated into planning conditions. The method should take account of the environmental and operational features peculiar to each mineral site and should also be straightforward to monitor; iii. provide advice on how the noise levels from surface mineral sites can be most effectively monitored and on remedial steps which should be taken, to ensure that local communities are not subjected to noise emissions above acceptable levels; iv. discuss a number of noise control practices which can be made the subject of planning conditions and/or incorporated into good practice by the mineral operator. 	<p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Essential that DPD makes provision for control of on and off site noise, offering measures for mitigation and monitoring as appropriate.</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG, 2006)</p>	<p>This document is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; • ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; • ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Recognises potential need to reconcile demand for tourist accommodation with the need for affordable housing within an area. Also provision for staff accommodation and need to secure adequate seasonal/holiday occupancy controls.</p>

<p>Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A good practice guide (ODPM, 2006)</p>	<p>Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help developers and their agents address biodiversity and geological conservation considerations in planning applications and in the design of development; • inform elected members sitting on regional or local authority planning committees about ways their activities will be able to promote biodiversity and geological conservation; • assist individuals and community groups with an interest in how the planning system can improve their environment. It will help guide expectations about what can be delivered in terms of biodiversity and geological conservation. So it should set out what such people can expect from the planning process and how they might be involved in ways to improve their environment; and • provide good practice examples to help both Government agencies and non-governmental organisations gauge how successfully nature conservation is being integrated into the planning process. 	<p>DPDs should incorporate issues of biodiversity and geological conservation according to the principles of spatial planning. Allocations affecting designated sites and species are of particular importance and should make provision for preservation and enhancement measures as appropriate.</p>
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REGIONAL		
Northern Way Growth Strategy: Moving Forward (2004)	<p>Seeks to establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.</p> <p>Focus on accelerating economic growth and the role of city regions, including building stronger complementary relationships between urban and rural areas.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Generality and spatial scale of plan yields little direct relevance to DPD. Places emphasis upon Regional Spatial Strategies to adequately deal with housing issues, including shortages of affordable housing.</p>
Advancing Together Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (2004)	<p>Vision:</p> <p>Yorkshire and Humber will be a recognisably world class and international region where the economic, environmental, and social well being of all our region and its people advances rapidly and sustainably.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>One of sustainable development aims is to ensure quality housing available to everyone. Confers responsibility for housing issues to Regional Housing Strategy.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Seeks to reduce and manage waste in a sustainable fashion. Minimal production of waste forms part of a sustainable development aim, responsibility for which is largely directed through the Regional Waste Strategy.</p>
Regional Housing Strategy for Yorkshire & the Humber 2005-2021	<p>Three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating better places – responding to the diversity of markets and improving neighbourhood infrastructure and facilities; • Delivering better homes, choice and opportunity - delivering choice and opportunity for all our people to meet their housing aspirations, and to improve housing condition and services for all. • Ensuring Fair Access to Quality Housing - ensuring the requirements and preferences of all parts of communities are met by sensitive and appropriate housing solutions, and that obstacles faced by specific groups to accessing their housing choices are removed. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Sets out sub-regional plan dealing with North Yorkshire, identifying housing market dynamics and main issues of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of affordable housing; • Displacement & break-up of communities; • Increased homelessness; • Out migration of young people; • In migration of older people retiring;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced turnover in social rented stock; • Increased provision of flats. <p>DPD should respond to each of these themes as appropriate and in conjunction with district housing authorities.</p>
Regional Economic Strategy, Yorkshire Forward (2003)	<p>6 objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the region's businesses • Higher business birth rates • More private and public investment • Improving education, learning and skills • Connecting communities to economic opportunity • Enhanced infrastructure and environment <p>6 cross-cutting themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental good practice • Partnerships • Geographic adaptation • Social inclusion and diversity • Creativity, innovation and technology • Employment and skills 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Housing issues largely conferred upon Regional Housing Strategy and Regional Spatial Strategy but does emphasises importance of link between housing and economy, particularly in terms of housing investment. DPD should consider how it interfaces with wider economic growth strategies.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Highlights the role of innovation and resource productivity in managing waste. DPD should consider the extent to which it can influence these matters.</p>
Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy Yorkshire and Humber Environment Forum (2003)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building knowledge and understanding – creating a region where decisions are based on a real understanding of the environment and a desire to enhance it • Conserving environmental resources - making radical improvements in resource efficiency to reduce the region's consumption and prevent further climate change • Managing environmental change – seizing opportunities to enhance environmental wealth by repairing damage and giving people and nature the chance to thrive • Making community connections – engaging with people and organisations to ensure that everyone can enjoy the environment and have the chance to participate in shaping and enhancing the environment 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Document gives emphasis to importance of environmental replenishment, notably through the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. DPD should consider measures to support this objective where feasible.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Seeks challenging targets to reduce both domestic and commercial waste. DPD should consider how it can contribute to this, with particular reference to the Regional Waste Strategy.</p>

<p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (2005)</p>	<p>15 key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Good quality employment opportunities available to all ● Conditions enabling business success, economic growth and investment ● Education and training opportunities building the skills and capacities of the population ● Safety and security for people and property ● Conditions and services engendering good health ● Culture, leisure and recreation opportunities available to all ● Vibrant communities participating in decision making ● Local needs met locally ● A transport network maximising access whilst minimising detrimental impacts ● A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns making good use of derelict sites, minimising travel and promoting balanced development ● Quality housing available to everyone ● A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment ● Minimal pollution levels ● Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change ● Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste <p>4 cross-cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social inclusion and equity across all sectors ● A partnership and participative approach ● Geographic adaptation to meet the needs of rural and urban communities ● Creativity, innovation and appropriate use of technology 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Places emphasis on the delivery of key aims through the Regional Housing Strategy.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should consider framework's emphasis upon re-use and recycling, including community initiatives to help reduce waste production.</p>
<p>English Heritage In Yorkshire 2006 - 2008, English Heritage</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Help people develop their understanding of the historic environment; ● Get the historic environment on other people's agendas; ● Enable and promote sustainable change to England's historic environment; ● Help local communities to care for their historic environment; 	<p>Need to ensure that the DPDs consider their impacts upon the historic environment and that appropriate expertise is sought in these matters as required.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate and harness enthusiasm for England’s historic environment; • Working in Partnership. <p>Highlights importance of encouraging planning authorities and developers to engage with English Heritage and other historic environment stakeholders early in the planning process so that their expertise and experience can inform the evolution of development projects at the appropriate stage.</p>	
<p>Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 based on Selective Review of RPG12 GOYH (2004)</p>	<p>Key Objectives:</p> <p>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment; Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; Effective protection of the environment; Prudent use of natural resources.</p> <p>Strategic Themes:</p> <p>Economic regeneration and growth; Promoting social inclusion; Urban and rural renaissance Conserving and enhancing natural resources.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Strategy soon to be superseded but still technically forms part of the development plan for the National Park.</p> <p>Core policies relevant to housing include: small scale housing growth in and around smaller towns and villages where it contributes to local needs, 60% housing development through previously developed land and buildings, sequential approach to housing allocation & affordable housing targets in association with needs assessments.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should have regard to policies stating that mineral extraction in National Parks should be considered only in exceptional circumstances and there should be a progressive reduction in extraction in these areas. Policies ensuring appropriate mitigation against impacts should also be included.</p> <p>Primacy to waste reduction and reuse initiatives and provision of appropriate waste management facilities.</p>
<p>The Yorkshire & Humber Plan –</p>	<p>Seeks more concentrated pattern of development that is well related to</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p>

<p>Regional Spatial Strategy (Draft 2006)</p>	<p>transport infrastructure. Establishes 7 sub-regional areas and groups policies under headings of Economy, Housing, Environment and Transport.</p> <p>Key Spatial Priorities:</p> <p>Transform economic, environmental and social conditions in the older industrialised parts of South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and the Humber Manage and spread the benefits of continued growth of the Leeds economy as a European centre of financial and business services Optimise the opportunities provided by the Humber Ports as an international trade gateway for the Region and the Country Support towns as hubs for the rural economy and as service centres Enhance the environmental character and qualities of the Region's coast and countryside including for economic and social development</p>	<p>YDNP falls principally within the Remote Rural sub-area where emphasis is upon maintaining the role of Local Service Centres. Increasing emphasis on restraint of open market housing but with small scale development for affordable housing. Does not establish a housing target for the National Park and states that all housing provision within the Yorkshire Dales should be to satisfy a local need only.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should give precedence to secondary over primary aggregates. Should also have regard to policy of a progressive reduction in aggregate production from the National Park.</p>
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SUB-REGIONAL		
<p>North Yorkshire Structure Plan (1995)</p>	<p>No overall vision or objectives. Policies grouped under ten headings, most pertinent of which for the present DPDs are:</p> <p>Population and Housing</p> <p>Sets housing targets by district, requiring housing locations to satisfy criteria in respect of accessibility, services, density, physical capacity & appropriate scale and design. Presumption against housing development not related to settlements and priority to re-use of previously developed land.</p> <p>Minerals</p> <p>General presumption against mineral working within the National Park except where benefits of development will outweigh adverse environmental consequences, with particular regard to the potential for sourcing minerals from areas outside the National Park. Also requirements in terms of proven need, satisfactory after use, safeguarding of agricultural land, subsidence monitoring and rail transport.</p> <p>NB: 1995 North Yorkshire Structure Plan does not cover the South Lakeland parishes forming part of the National Park, nor does the 2006 Cumbria Joint Structure Plan. These parishes were however covered by the 1995 Cumbria Structure Plan, however, this will be superseded by the emerging Yorkshire & Humber Regional Spatial Strategy.</p>	<p>Still technically part of the Development Plan for the National Park until superseded by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Stated that focus for new housing development should be in market towns and service villages, allocations should give priority to vacant or previously used land within settlements & established minimum density requirement of 25dph. Housing target of 500 dwellings over period of 1991-2006.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should set out policies that only support mineral workings within the National Park only where their impact is acceptable having regard to benefits yielded.</p>
<p>Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy</p>	<p>Aim to reach waste management targets in Cumbria by recycling & composting as much as possible.</p> <p>Monitor progress towards the targets carefully & be prepared to introduce Energy from Waste1 technology if it becomes clear that recycling and composting alone will not reach the targets.</p>	<p>DPDs need to have regard to the ways in which they may influence overall production of waste, as well as methods for disposal including recycling initiatives. Much of the responsibility for these matters lies with District and County Councils as waste authorities, however, the National Park may have a key part to play, for example in terms of working to ensure appropriate infrastructure requirements are met.</p>

<p>City of York & North Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2006-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce waste by implementing campaigns and developing practical initiatives, as set out in the waste minimisation Strategy and associated action plan (supplementary report 1) so that we can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contain average household waste arisings so that residents of the Partnership area generate less per head than the average for Shire counties by 2008, and - Be amongst the lowest 25% of these by 2013; and - Specifically reduce annual average growth of household waste per head to zero % by 2008 • Continue to involve community and other groups in maximising opportunities for re-use. • Continue to improve the recycling and composting services offered across the Partnership area, so that as a minimum, we <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010 - Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013 - Recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020 • Carry out further work with key stakeholders and industry to determine the optimum number of waste treatment facilities that are required across the Partnership area to deliver the targets within this Strategy. • Continue to work with key stakeholders and industry as part of the procurement process for new services to determine the preferred technology for residual waste treatment, although the Partnership expects that in accordance with the BPEO, residual waste treatment in York and North Yorkshire will be by biological and/or thermal processes. Whichever technology becomes the preferred option, we will as a minimum, divert 75% of municipal waste away from landfill by 2013. • Review the complete Strategy (or specific sections of it) according to the timetable set out within this document and produce an addendum or make a minor revision to either the Headline Strategy or the Action Plan if necessary at that time. 	<p>DPDs need to have regard to the ways in which they may influence overall production of waste, as well as methods for disposal including recycling initiatives. Much of the responsibility for these matters lies with District and County Councils as waste authorities, however, the National Park may have a key part to play, for example in terms of working to ensure appropriate infrastructure requirements are met.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011</p>	<p>Objective 1 (Accessibility) To ensure good access to key service (education, health, food, employment, recreation, and tourism) for everyone</p> <p>Objective 2 (Safety) To improve safety for all highway users</p> <p>Objective 3 (Environment) To enhance the natural and built environment through the appropriate</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Traffic growth and distribution may be impacted by DPD. Need to have regard to accessibility, particularly public transport, walking and cycling, when planning spatial distribution of housing, with emphasis on reducing the need for travel and dependency on private car.</p>

	<p>provision of services and transport and where necessary protect it from the impacts of these provisions</p> <p>Objective 4 (Congestion) To ensure that traffic congestion, and its adverse environmental and social effects, is minimised in both rural and urban areas</p> <p>Objective 5 (Quality of Life) To ensure that transport provision contributes towards the promotion of healthy and sustainable communities</p> <p>Objective 6 (Economy) To provide and maintain an efficient transport network contributing towards increased economic prosperity for everyone</p> <p>Objective 7 (Efficiency) To ensure that the management and maintenance of the transport infrastructure contributes towards the efficient use of resources</p>	<p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should seek to ensure that transport requirements of quarrying activity are controlled in an appropriate way, having regard to the impact of heavy goods vehicles upon residents of the National Park, and the potential for rail freight.</p>
<p>Draft North Yorkshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan</p>	<p>To improve the accessibility of goods, services, and recreational opportunities</p> <p>To improve and promote the use of the network for people with a range of expectations, interests, and levels of ability</p> <p>To maintain rights of way in a way that reflects current and future demand</p> <p>To maintain and maximise the significant benefit the rights of way network provides to the local economy</p> <p>To develop rights of way to meet current and future demand</p> <p>To sustainably manage and promote the rights of way network and maximise its contribution to a sustainable environment</p> <p>To encourage the use of rights of way to promote health and well-being as part of an active lifestyle</p> <p>To improve the safety of non-motorised users both on highways shared with motor vehicles and on the rights of way network</p> <p>To promote partnership at all levels in delivering this plan</p>	<p>Few direct implications for DPD except where sites impact directly upon existing rights of way. If new housing sites are to be identified, they should have regard to accessibility in terms of the rights of way network.</p>

DISTRICT		
<p>Richmondshire Community Strategy 2008-18</p>	<p>Richmondshire will be a place where people want to live work and visit; where people enjoy a high quality of life and environment, feel safe, healthy and prosperous and have the opportunity to reach their full potential.</p> <p>To make Richmondshire a place where everyone has reasonable access to good quality education, training and skills development throughout their life and an economy that sustains and develops a diverse range of employment opportunities that meets the needs and aspirations of the population and makes the most of the district's assets.</p> <p>To make Richmondshire a place where people feel and are safe and where everyone has an equal opportunity to enjoy healthy living, a high standard of health care and social well being throughout their life.</p> <p>To make Richmondshire a place where people value, understand, enjoy, respect and have pride in their high quality environment; a place where needs are met, whilst protecting and sustaining the history, heritage, landscape and biodiversity of the natural and built environment for generations to come.</p> <p>To make Richmondshire a place where people feel valued, empowered and able to be involved in decisions that affect them and for everyone to feel that we inform them about what we are doing and why.</p> <p>To make Richmondshire a place where everyone has access to good quality public services where, when and how they want them.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should form part of the spatial expression of the community strategy. Aims to ensure that everyone lives in a decent, warm and affordable home.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should seek to support where possible measures to minimise waste production, increase recycling.</p>
<p>Craven Community Strategy</p>	<p>The Community Strategy aims to enhance the quality of life for Craven residents through the co-ordinated activity of the Craven Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) to improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the District, and contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>Aim 1: A Prosperous Economy To create a prosperous, sustainable economy, which delivers a wide range of employment opportunities within Craven, to satisfy the needs of local</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should form part of the spatial expression of the community strategy. By 2013, aims to reduce the number of people requiring local need housing and to increase the availability of local need housing underpinned by affordability. Identifies key themes such as working with the</p>

	<p>people, whilst raising earnings levels towards the national average.</p> <p>Aim 2: Education & Skills for All To maintain high educational standards and raise skills levels, promote lifelong learning for all, create a skilled and adaptable workforce, ensure equality of opportunity and improved access to training and employment.</p> <p>Aim 3: Sustainable Communities To develop and support sustainable and vibrant local communities through community based services, improved access for isolated communities and an increased capacity for community self-help and participation within all sections of the community.</p> <p>Aim 4: Good Health & Social Well-Being To enhance the general well-being of the community, through the achievement of improved health, social care and affordable housing, a reduction in crime, and support for quality of life initiatives through culture, leisure and sport.</p> <p>Aim 5: A Quality Environment To conserve and enhance Craven’s environment for present and future residents and visitors to enjoy, to find effective solutions to waste and pollution, and develop sustainable transport.</p>	<p>Rural Housing Enabler to develop an increased supply of land to meet local housing needs and discouraging second homes. DPD should set out how these aims will be delivered.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD should contribute to delivery of main objective - working in partnership to deliver sustainable solutions to waste management within the District, in accordance with the philosophy of 'reduce, reuse and recycle'.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Community Strategy</p>	<p>South Lakeland’s distinctive character, environment and location will continue to be important in providing opportunities for people who choose the district as a place to live, work and visit. These major assets will be safeguarded, social needs will be addressed and other issues which affect the quality of life of the district will be tackled whilst a successful local economy is developed and sustained.</p> <p>Priority Issues</p> <p>A Vision for Improving Health All individuals and communities in South Lakeland will be enabled and encouraged to achieve optimal health and well-being. Priority will be given to improving equity of access to the resources needed by rural residents to develop and sustain good health, and key health improvement issues for older people, children and young people.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should form part of the spatial expression of the community strategy, and DPD should respond to the vision and key actions for affordable housing that are set out in the strategy – making better use of existing housing, releasing more land/buildings for affordable housing and increasing funding for affordable housing.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Seeks to reduce the environmental impact of waste production, encouraging consumers and</p>

	<p>A Vision for Jobs, Skills and Regeneration A healthy and diverse economy which promotes enterprise and innovation, builds on its environmental strengths, maintains a highly-skilled and educated workforce and contributes to the high quality of life of the area.</p> <p>A Vision for Affordable Housing All residents should be able to access and/or retain good quality affordable homes suited to their needs. Recognising the high incidence of low incomes against high house prices, the priority must be the provision of affordable housing to rent although affordable home ownership initiatives will also be pursued.</p> <p>A Vision for Transport South Lakeland's communities will have access to work, services and leisure by safer, more sustainable and affordable transport options, particularly through the development of public and community transport.</p> <p>A Vision for Quality Environment The rich natural, built and heritage environment of South Lakeland is sustained and wherever possible enhanced for its own sake and for the residents and visitors to the area. People will have a greater understanding of the relevant issues and will benefit from opportunities for increased contact with nature and find a sense of place and belonging.</p>	<p>businesses to reduce, re-use and re-cycle. DPD should explore ways of supporting this objective.</p>
<p>Craven Housing Strategy 2004</p>	<p>Strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand Housing Need - To obtain good quality research data into the availability and need for accommodation in each local community within the District. 2. Affordable Housing - To ensure that an adequate supply of affordable housing is available and retained within the District. 3. Decent Homes For All - To ensure that accommodation is up to a sufficient decent standard. 4. Prioritise and Target Support to this in Greatest Need - To ensure good quality and accessible support services are provided to those that need it, as a key component to independent living, the retention of accommodation and to the prevention of homelessness. 5. Work to prevent homelessness - To ensure an effective housing aid and advice service assists in the prevention of homelessness. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD should ensure that sound evidence base supports policy responses to address identified affordable housing requirements in appropriate locations.</p>

	<p>6. Reduce the impact of crime, especially domestic violence - To ensure that our policies reflect the needs of our residents in Craven, especially by reducing crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>7. A Partnership Approach - To build on existing partnerships to ensure the improved co-ordination of the provision of appropriate housing and related services for local people.</p>	
Richmondshire Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2010	<p>Promoting sustainable development objectives at District level under the headings of:</p> <p>How we live now and for generations to come Learning & earning Safe & healthy Quality services for all An active local democracy</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Acknowledges that the issue of affordable housing meeting local need is a major problem. Objective to support local residents' access to decent housing at an affordable cost and to ensure that housing targets reflect both the amount of space available for development in the district and local needs.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Aims to provide more recycling facilities and information on minimising waste and reduce the amount of waste produced in all sectors. DPD needs to consider how it may help contribute to this.</p>
Richmondshire Housing Strategy 2003-6	<p>Six main priority aims:</p> <p>To increase the sustainability of future private housing development To meet the mis-match between the need for and supply of social housing To address the quality and stock condition issues To maintain an up-to-date picture of the housing and related needs in the District To ensure that housing is an integrated part of the wider community picture To provide Best Value and continuous Improvement in housing service and functions.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Direct relevance to DPD although currently in the process of being replaced. Recognises importance of private housing to the wider economic wellbeing of the district but also the need to reconcile need and supply for those unable to access the private market. This should be supported through sound evidence of housing needs.</p>
Richmondshire Integrated Waste Strategy 2005-18	<p>Key Outcomes</p> <p>Outcome 1 Minimise the amount of waste produced, including household,</p>	<p>DPDs need to have regard to the ways in which they may influence overall production of waste,</p>

	<p>commercial and the Council's own waste. Outcome 2 Maximise the amount of waste reused, recycled, composted or recovered, including the Council's own waste. Outcome 3 Effect the collection of and promote awareness for the safe disposal of difficult waste streams. Outcome 4 Improve local environmental quality by keeping our streets and public space safe and clean. Outcome 5 Increase awareness of and participation in reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste.</p> <p>To achieve a reduction of 10% in the amount of waste produced per household by 2017/2018 from the 2004 baseline. To achieve minimum recycling rates of 33% by 2010/11 and 38% beyond 2015 To have an alternate weekly recycling and waste collection services to 100% of the district, where practicable, by end 2010/11. To promote options for recycling to the business community by end 2007/2008.</p>	<p>as well as methods for disposal including recycling initiatives. Much of the responsibility for these matters lies with District and County Councils as waste authorities, however, the National Park may have a key part to play, for example in terms of working to ensure appropriate infrastructure requirements are met.</p>
<p>Richmondshire Economic Strategy</p>	<p>Key policies and priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Seek to maximise the benefits from external funding opportunities for economic and social development; ii. Develop an environment favourable to the employment growth necessary for the district; iii. Encourage inward investment by the availability of sites, labour force, financial incentives and physical communications; iv. Foster economic growth in the District and spread benefits of that growth throughout the whole District. To assist and encourage the agricultural sector throughout the District; v. Enable the development of businesses with the greatest potential for employment growth by ensuring the provision of high quality business support/advice services throughout Richmondshire District, especially for small businesses; vi. Develop the Council's industrial unit portfolio with a view to assisting new enterprises, including the provision of serviced sites, buildings for workspace and infrastructure to achieve this; vii. Implement regenerative plans to ensure the integration of measures to reposition the economy of Richmondshire, paying due regard to sustainable development in conjunction with the activities of the Regional Development Agency and other agencies; 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Need to ensure that housing provision is not at the expense of existing employment land and opportunities. Also the wider issue of locating new housing in sustainable locations where it can contribute to the overall economic wellbeing of the area.</p>

	<p>viii. Continue to support the promotion of the Yorkshire Dales as a high quality holiday destination and the development of tourism as a positive economic generator for the District's economy whilst paying due regard to the social and environmental factors; and the importance of a thriving agriculture industry, to protect the appearance of the Richmondshire countryside;</p> <p>ix. Ensure that the needs of Richmondshire District are promoted and understood at regional, national and European level;</p>	
<p>South Lakeland Economic Development Strategy</p>	<p>To encourage the formation and development of new and existing businesses with the potential for growth and with a focus on high value, higher wage employment opportunities.</p> <p>To assist and promote the regeneration of the rural economy through enterprise support, business diversification and targeted assistance towards developing business "clusters", e.g. food, renewable energy, environmental technologies.</p> <p>To support and develop the potential of Creative Industries in South Lakeland and ensure that emerging strategies at local, subregional and regional level recognise the area's strengths and opportunities for growth in this sector.</p> <p>To seek to address local labour market and skills issues in partnership with Business Link, the Learning and Skills Council and the North West Development Agency via the Alliance for Skills and Productivity agenda and the Cultural Skills Partnership.</p> <p>To promote a better understanding of the District's economic development/regeneration needs, including the use of more accurate and appropriate measures of "disadvantage".</p> <p>To secure maximum benefits from opportunities arising from all external funding sources for the area to match local public & private sector investment.</p> <p>To invest in the active management of the District's market towns and service centres to ensure that they provide and support a range of opportunities for employment, leisure, retail and social activities as well as essential local services.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Need to ensure that housing provision is not at the expense of existing employment land and opportunities. Also the wider issue of locating new housing in sustainable locations where it can contribute to the overall economic wellbeing of the area.</p>

	<p>To support and assist the quality Tourism industry in South Lakeland, to enhance the area's reputation for Value For Money and promote the interests of the sector in order to benefit fully from the opportunities arising from the regional Strategy for Tourism.</p> <p>To provide a choice of modern sites and premises for business use throughout the District, with an immediate need to find sites for expansion in and around Kendal.</p> <p>To encourage a diverse and competitive supply market, encouraging small firms, social enterprises, voluntary and community sector and local suppliers to bid for public service contracts for goods and services</p>	
South Lakeland Local Agenda 21 Strategy	<p>Three main themes with attendant actions and indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing the environment • Meeting social needs • Promoting economic success 	Largely superseded by South Lakeland Community Strategy, however, DPDs should have regard to the ways in which sustainable development principles can be put into practice at a local level.
Cumbria Housing Strategy	<p>Vision: Cumbria will have balanced housing markets supporting the social and economic changes that our county will undergo over the next 20 years.</p> <p>Housing Policy Themes:</p> <p>Affordable housing – how we will make homes more affordable and responsive to local need in sufficient quantity; Creating decent homes – how we will improve the standard of housing and homes; Housing the homeless – how we will provide better services for those who are homeless; Regeneration – how we will improve the way housing supports economic opportunities and regeneration; Homes with support or additional facilities – how we will provide better housing services for those who are most vulnerable.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>The housing strategy for the part of South Lakeland District within the National Park is contained within this document. Yorkshire Dales is identified as one of 20 distinct housing market areas within Cumbria in which there is a known shortfall of affordable housing.</p>
South Lakeland Waste Strategy 2003/4 – 2010/11	<p>Deals with following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household waste collection • Commercial waste collection 	DPDs need to have regard to the ways in which they may influence overall production of waste, as well as methods for disposal including recycling initiatives. Much of the responsibility for

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical waste collection• Bulky household waste collection• Street cleansing and sweeping• Litter collection and picking• Recycling services, including household collection and provision of recycling centres• Provision of home composters• Grounds maintenance collection of waste arisings• Waste and litter awareness education	<p>these matters lies with District and County Councils as waste authorities, however, the National Park may have a key part to play, for example in terms of working to ensure appropriate infrastructure requirements are met.</p>
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<p>NATIONAL PARK</p>		
<p>Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan: The Yorkshire Dales Today & Tomorrow (2007-2012)</p>	<p>For Landscape: The beauty, distinctive character and ‘sense of place’ of the Yorkshire Dales National Park will be maintained and strengthened through the ongoing interaction between nature and the people who live and work there.</p> <p>For Communities and Culture: Thriving and active communities in the National Park will enjoy a high quality of life that helps to sustain the environment, local traditions and contemporary culture. All sections of these communities will have opportunities to influence and develop local services that meet their needs.</p> <p>For Access and Recreation: There will be opportunities for access and recreation in the National Park for people of all ages and abilities and from every sector of society to enjoy the special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales and derive a sense of well-being from their experiences.</p> <p>For Understanding and Enjoyment: There will be a greater awareness of the National Park and of the opportunities it offers to appreciate, enjoy and learn from its special qualities. People’s enjoyment will encourage them to find out more, play a part in the National Park’s conservation, and help forge ties between urban and rural communities.</p> <p>For Nature Conservation: The characteristic habitats and species of the Yorkshire Dales National Park will be conserved and enhanced for this and future generations. Its nationally and internationally important biodiversity will help to support sustainable communities and the local economy.</p> <p>For the Historic Environment: The historic and cultural environment of the Yorkshire Dales National Park will be recognised, understood, appreciated and used, contributing directly to our understanding of ourselves, our sense of identity and pride of place. This rich inheritance will be conserved and enhanced for future generations, including through well-designed and appropriately-sited additions to the built</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Overarching strategy for all areas of YDNPA’s work. DPD will have a particular contribution to make to community vitality and objective CC1 relates specifically to the need to use the LDF to set targets for increasing the amount of local needs and affordable housing.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Objective L4 views quarrying as a landscape ‘detractor’ and seeks prevention of new quarries (other than for local building stone and slate). Advocates measures to promote greater waste management awareness (objectives CC8).</p>

	<p>environment.</p> <p>For Economy and Employment: The National Park's special qualities will help to support a local economy that provides secure, diverse and sustainable high quality jobs, maintains thriving, balanced communities and a healthy, cared for environment. Imagination and innovation will attract new types of business and develop a local economy that respects and draws on the area's assets and quality of life and looks to the future for its aspirations.</p>	
<p>An Integrated Access Strategy for the Yorkshire Dales National park (2005)</p>	<p>Extend, improve and protect the rights of way network and other opportunities for access to and within the countryside to benefit all;</p> <p>Encourage sustainable travel to and within the Yorkshire Dales National Park facilitated by the development and better integration of different modes of sustainable transport;</p> <p>Use, improve, and promote countryside access for the benefit of health, education, social inclusion (particularly outreach and encouraging diversity) and the local economy through sustainable tourism;</p> <p>Provide accessible up-to-date information and interpretation to enable access to be enjoyed in an informed and responsible manner;</p> <p>Manage access in a way that safeguards the special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and respects the needs of land managers and conservation interests;</p> <p>Recognise the range of existing and developing opportunities for quiet enjoyment and seek to engage in their management where appropriate;</p> <p>Enable countryside access to be managed in innovative ways that help to develop good practice and conserve the special qualities of the area and promote shared responsibility.</p> <p>Achieve these objectives through:</p> <p>Action Planning and Performance Management</p>	<p>DPDs should seek to contribute towards more sustainable transport patterns and protect the existing rights of way network.</p>

	Yorkshire Dales Access Forum Partnership	
Yorkshire Dales Economic & Community Strategy (2000)	<p>The Authority aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage a vibrant and sustainable community; • promote the importance of wise and sustainable use of the National Park's environmental assets, (its distinctive scenery, varied habitats, attractive villages, strong cultural identity, and nationally recognised image), so that these will continue to be capable of attracting suitable business and improving employment prospects; • in particular, encourage economic and community development that relates to and would help achieve National Park purposes; • encourage an integrated approach to tackling economic, social and environmental objectives in order to enhance quality of life and ensure the Dales' environment is properly cared for by communities, visitors and businesses alike; • support farming so that it can retain a populated and maintained landscape in which valued features and habitats are sympathetically managed; • make effective use of its planning function as a tool to achieve conservation objectives and as a means of looking after community interests and increasing business and social opportunities. <p>1) Ensure the needs of the National Park and its communities are recognised and understood and assist the area in contributing to the delivery of local, regional, national and European social development and regeneration policies and programmes.</p> <p>1) Highlight existing and potential links and mutual dependencies between the local economy, communities and the environment of the Dales.</p> <p>2) Encourage sustainable practices and demonstrate these in its own operations.</p> <p>3) Encourage joint working and cross-sectoral co-operation in the National Park.</p> <p>4) Support business advice and skills training that assists the National Park Authority in meeting its conservation objectives or that promotes wider sustainable development practices.</p> <p>5) Promote environmentally and economically sustainable farming and traditional land management practices that maintain landscape character and quality.</p>	<p>DPDs need to have regard to the contribution they can make to the wider wellbeing of the National Park's economy and communities. Adequate supply, good standard and appropriate mix of housing is integral to the wellbeing of communities, with important links to services, facilities & jobs. Mineral extraction is an important economic activity within the National Park.</p>

	<p>6) Promote the concept of an integrated approach to development in the Dales.</p> <p>7) Conserve the culture and traditions of the Yorkshire Dales and promote a sense of place.</p> <p>8) Engage effectively with residents and the business community in order to improve mutual understanding, to bring about greater local ownership of environmental objectives and encourage fuller involvement in the National Park Authority's activities.</p> <p>9) Establish a sound information base and monitoring arrangements that will allow the Authority to evaluate the effectiveness of its actions.</p>	
<p>Historic Environment Strategy (2002)</p>	<p>A Increasing awareness through information and access to the historic environment</p> <p>A1 Maintain and Develop an effective historic environment conservation service</p> <p>A2 Promote wider awareness of the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales and its role in the social and economic life of the community</p> <p>A3 Create opportunities for public enjoyment and appreciation of heritage assets</p> <p>A4 Initiate, encourage and support local projects to protect and enhance heritage assets</p> <p>B Analysing and recording the historic environment</p> <p>B5 To advance knowledge and understanding of the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales</p> <p>B6 Assess current knowledge and understanding of the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales National Park</p> <p>B7 Develop and support new survey and research projects to improve knowledge and understanding</p> <p>B8 Evaluate the character of the historic environment and heritage resources</p> <p>C Managing Change</p> <p>C9 Advocate sustainable approaches to managing change in the historic environment by promoting and demonstrating best practice, including access to specialist advice and</p>	<p>Ensure DPDs make provision for the preservation and, where possible, the enhancement of the historic environment, including all aspects of historic landscapes, ancient monuments,</p>

	<p>guidance C10 Protect the historic environment through statutory designations and the planning process</p> <p>D Ensure the national value of the historic environment is recognised D11 Gain national and international recognition for the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales D12 Strive to be an exemplar in managing the historic environment D13 Influence regional and national policy affecting the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales</p>	
Dales Woodland Strategy (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the effectiveness of existing measures to protect semi-natural woodland and where appropriate introduce new measures. • Establish a framework for monitoring woodland of conservation significance in accord with the Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Action Plan. • Ensure that the primary aim of funding from grants and enhancement schemes is to reverse the fragmentation of woodland and increase opportunities to conserve woodland regarded as vulnerable or threatened. • Ensure that woodland, which has archaeological and/or cultural significance, will be respected so that management does not adversely affect these features. • Review procedures for the protection and management of individual trees • Assess land for creating woodlands to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the other values of the area 	<p>Important that DPDs consider importance of conserving existing trees and woodlands, including those benefiting from statutory protection. Should also take account of opportunities to incorporate trees and woodlands into housing, minerals and waste proposals, for example through the use of sustainable timber resources and well-considered landscaping schemes.</p>
Nature in the Dales - a biodiversity action plan for the Yorkshire Dales National Park (2000)	<p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and to contribute to national and international biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>Conserve and, where practicable, enhance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of habitats in the Yorkshire Dales; • the biodiversity value of nationally and internationally important and threatened species and habitats; 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>A number of potential effects arising. Examples include potential implications of releasing more traditional barns for conversion where these structures may form habitats for protected species or the development of greenfield land for housing that is likely to have at least some biodiversity interest. Need to consider ways in which these impacts can be minimised or</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the biodiversity value of species and habitats that are characteristic of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and; • the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. • increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity, and; • contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a national and international scale. <p>Underlying principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable. • Wise use should be ensured for all non-renewable resources. • The conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of government programmes, policy and action. (i) The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities. (ii) Conservation practice should be based on sound knowledge. (iii) Where sound knowledge is not available the precautionary principle should be applied. 	<p>mitigation as appropriate.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>A number of existing quarry sites are within or adjacent to protected habitats and so policies set out in the DPD should be carefully considered in terms of the way they impact upon these designated areas. Appropriate assessment may be required where these impacts are likely to be significant.</p>
<p>Yorkshire Dales Local Plan (2006)</p>	<p>4 key aims:</p> <p>Aim 1 To provide a framework for planning decisions in the National Park that supports and does not prejudice the national park purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and promoting understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park.</p> <p>Aim 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>Aim 3 To ensure that development is sustainable and planning decisions are based on the precautionary principle.</p> <p>Aim 4 To respect the characteristics of the individual Dales.</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Housing policies within the Local Plan will be superseded by the DPD, however, these form the basis for the review of policy. Other policies within the plan are of relevance and will be saved. These will continue to be applied to housing proposals, for example general, built heritage & employment policies, which also have important implications for many housing proposals.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste:</p> <p>Dedicated Minerals & Waste Local Plan deals with specific issues but will be superseded by the DPD. Saved Local Plan policies are however still be applied to minerals and waste proposals, for</p>

		example in respect of nature conservation interests.
Yorkshire Dales Minerals & Waste Local Plan (1998)	<p>The aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify what provision the National Park will make for the forecast local, regional and national demand for minerals; • to identify what provision the National Park will make for the disposal of waste; • to provide local residents, industry, public bodies and interest groups with a clear indication of the future scale and impact of mineral working and waste disposal in the National Park; • to safeguard and conserve mineral resources in the National Park, to encourage the appropriate use of high quality minerals and to encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials wherever possible; • to provide a detailed policy framework for controlling mineral working, waste disposal and ancillary development to minimise any adverse effects on the environment and local amenity in the National Park; • to move towards the objective of sustainability in minerals and waste planning. 	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>DPD more likely to be influenced by emerging policies in Minerals & Waste DPD, for example in respect of quarrying for local building stone and the implications this has in terms of construction and design.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>Minerals & waste local plan will be superseded by DPD, with nine of the policies in the plan having been saved until this happens. Forms the basis for the review of policies.</p>
Yorkshire Dales Design Guide 2002	<p>Two key concerns addressed:</p> <p>Primary Concern - The extent to which new building work can affect the appearance and character of what lies around it;</p> <p>Secondary Concern - The extent to which design is efficient in terms of meeting the requirements of its use (the relationship between form and function).</p>	<p>Housing DPD:</p> <p>Supplementary Planning Guidance prepared under the old planning system, and which will be replaced by a new Design Guide constituting a Supplementary Planning Document under the new system. DPDs may address design issues such as opportunities for contemporary design.</p> <p>Minerals & Waste DPD:</p> <p>DPD unlikely to contain policies directly related to design, which are more likely to be covered by the existing Local Plan.</p>

Appendix 2 - Baseline Information (Contextual)

ITEM	STATISTIC	DATA SOURCE
Area		
Total Park Area	1762.0 sq kms (176,198 ha)	Map Info
Craven	804.3 sq. kms (80,427 ha)	MapInfo
Richmondshire	745.4 sq. kms (74,544 ha)	MapInfo
Craven & Richmondshire	88% in North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire County Council
South Lakeland	212.2 sq. kms (21,225 ha)	MapInfo
South Lakeland	12% in Cumbria	South Lakeland District Council
Parishes totally or partly in the Park	83	2001 Census
Population		
Resident population 2001	19,654	2001 Census
Population density	11.1 people/sq. km	2001 Census
School and pre-school age (0-15)	3439 (17.5%)	2001 Census
Working age (16-65)	12087 (61.5%)	2001 Census
Pensionable age (65+)	4127 (21%)	2001 Census
No of settlements with 1,000+ population (parish)	3	2001 Census
Housing		
Resident households	8363	2001 Census
Owner occupied	73.5%	2001 Census
Private rented	13%	2001 Census
Rented with job/other	7%	2001 Census
Housing association	2%	2001 Census
Local Authority	4.5%	2001 Census
Housing stock	10,236	2001 Census
Second and holiday homes	15%	2001 Census
Average house price	£259,612	The Land Registry 2006
Employment		
Economically active	68%	2001 Census
Unemployment	0.7%	NYCC Unemployment Records Jan 2007
Average full-time gross weekly earnings		
Craven	£500.80	ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE) 2006, place of residence statistics
Richmondshire	£499.60	
South Lakeland	£541.80	
Great Britain	£540.50	
Nature Conservation		
Site of special scientific interest (SSSI)	50,578 ha (28% of YDNP)	Natural England
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	1,277.62 ha	Natural England
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	85.13 ha	Natural England
Land use		
Moorland	925 sq. km (52.4% of YDNP)	Monitoring Landscape Change, Countryside Commission, 1991
Woodland	60 sq. km (3.4% of YDNP)	Monitoring Landscape Change, Countryside Commission, 1991
Farmland	718 sq. km (40.7% of YDNP)	Monitoring Landscape Change, Countryside Commission, 1991
Length of dry stone walls	8689 km	Monitoring Landscape Change, Countryside Commission, 1991
Length of hedgerows	1016 km	Monitoring Landscape Change, Countryside Commission, 1991
Length of main rivers	486.37 km	The Environment Agency, 2005
Heritage		
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	203	Scheduled Ancient Monument Records
Conservation Areas	37	YDNPA records
Listed Buildings		
Grade I	18	Listed Buildings Records
Grade II*	68	Listed Buildings Records
Grade II	1714	Listed Buildings Records
Recreation		
Public footpaths	1460.22 km	YD Definitive Map
Public bridleways	623.78 km	YD Definitive Map
By Ways Open to All Traffic	37.67 km	YD Definitive Map
Day visitors (including Gateway Towns)	7.72 million	Access, Recreation & Sustainable Tourism Baseline Data 2003, YDNPA
Staying visitors (including Gateway Towns)	1.39 million	Access, Recreation & Sustainable Tourism Baseline Data, 2003, YDNPA
Members		
Number of Authority Members	26 (to 7-5-07) 22 (from 8-5-07)	YDNPA Members' data

Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Summary)

1	Combined Heading	Objective
2	Biodiversity/ Geodiversity	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats
3	Landscape	Safeguard and enhance geodiversity
4	Water	Reduce large scale extraction of aggregate minerals
5	Pollution	Ensure a high quality of design that respects or enhances its setting
6	Archaeology/ Built Heritage	Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape
7	Community	Promote sustainable water supplies and appropriate waste water treatment methods
8	Waste	Safeguard and enhance water quality through the reduction and prevention of pollution incidents
9	Climate Change & Energy	Prevent vulnerable development in flood risk areas and ensure appropriate land management and development that does not contribute to downstream flood risk
10	Public Enjoyment & Understanding	Avoid harmful emissions of light and noise and maintain air quality across the National Park.
11	Economy & Employment	Protect below ground archaeology and preserve nationally important remains
12	Transport	Conserve and enhance above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments
13	Agriculture	Safeguard and improve access to services
14	Special Qualities	Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities
		Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement
		Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet local needs
		Support reduce, reuse, recycle initiatives as well as appropriate waste management and disposal methods.
		Support energy efficiency measures and a reduction in energy use
		Support appropriate development of, and research into, renewable energy generation.
		Understand and adapt to the effects of climate change
		Support sustainable tourism
		Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park.
		Understand and respond to the changing patterns of visitors to the National Park.
		Contribute to safeguarding and supporting existing employment sites and businesses
		Support alternatives to, and a reduction in dependency upon, the private car.
		Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change
		Support appropriate agriculture, including opportunities for farm diversification.
		Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full)

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Biodiversity/ Geodiversity	<p>The National Park contains large areas that are designated as Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Sites of Scientific Interest. In addition, at a local level, the Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Action Plan identifies a number of important species and habitats. While many of these designations are in favourable condition, there remain both potential threats to them as well as opportunities for further improvement.</p>	<p>22% of National Park designated as SAC/SPA Information on condition not currently available, however, all SACs and SPAs are also SSSIs - see below</p> <p>29% of National Park designated as SSSI SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition: 2001 - 59.52% 2003 - 72.62%</p> <p>Limestone Pavements in 'favourable' condition 9% (2000)</p> <p>Woodlands in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition 35% (1993) 57% (2001)</p>	<p>Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats</p>	<p>NC3-5, NC6-10</p>	<p>% Internationally & nationally important wildlife sites in favourable condition (Target: 95% by 2010) (NC3)</p> <p>% LBAP priority habitats in 'favourable' condition (Target: 70% by 2010) (NC3)</p>
	<p>The National Park possesses a significant geodiversity resource, comprising underlying geology, fluvio-glacial features, landforms and soils that make up a fundamental environmental asset. Evidence shows many of these sites to be in excellent condition, however there are a number of potential future threats to this resource as well as opportunities for greater understanding, management and protection.</p>	<p>Geological SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition: 2001 - 100% 2004 - 100%</p>	<p>Safeguard and enhance geodiversity</p>	<p>L6, L9</p>	<p>% Nationally important geological sites in favourable condition (Target: 100% in 'favourable' condition) (L6);</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Landscape	Large scale aggregate mineral extraction has particularly detrimental impacts upon the protected landscape of the National Park. Quarrying activity also results in disruptive heavy goods vehicle movements and blasting activities that can have an impact on the quality of life of people living in the park.	<p>9 quarries in the National Park (7 active, 2 dormant/not operational).</p> <p>Total 68 remaining years of extant planning permissions</p> <p>Crushed rock sales from National Park quarries (million tonnes) 2000:3.9, 2001:4.0, 2002:4.0, 2003:4.0, 2004:3.8, 2005:4.0, 2006: 3.8.</p>	Reduce large scale extraction of aggregate minerals	L4	<p>Number of new/extended quarries in the National Park (L4) (Target: None except for local building stone slate or where environmental and amenity benefits outweigh landscape harm)</p> <p>Total number of active aggregate quarries;</p> <p>Total quarry reserves/land bank;</p> <p>Total quarry output moved by road/rail</p>
	The built environment of the Yorkshire Dales makes a strong contribution to the National Park's special qualities. The character of the National Park may however be threatened by inappropriate or unsympathetic design.	Difficult to quantify - historical element of built environment features heavily in the Cultural Heritage section of the National Park's special qualities. Detailed explanations of vernacular architecture and the character of the Dales' traditional built environment are contained in the Design Guide. Includes homogeneity, visual harmony, local distinctiveness and harmonisation of buildings with each other and local geology/landforms.	Ensure a high quality of design that respects or enhances its setting	HE6-8	No indicator available at present time - good design is continuously encouraged through the development control process, incorporating Local Plan policies and the current Design Guide and Farm Buildings Design Guide. Quality of design may be monitored through another Design Awards scheme and also through visits by members of the Authority to approved projects. Forthcoming Design Guide SPD will also establish best practice principles. Role of contemporary design, where appropriate, must also be considered.
	As a National Park, the Yorkshire Dales have been conferred the highest status in terms of landscape and scenic beauty, the conservation and enhancement of which is central to the Authority's purposes. There are however a number of threats to this special landscape quality, notably from intrusive development, as well as scope for further improvements.	<p>Countryside Quality Counts 1990-98 Headline Indicator - Some or no change largely consistent with countryside character 1999-2003 - Overall: Maintained Stable Maintained: Boundary features, Agriculture, Settlement & development, River & coastal Changing Enhancing: Trees & woodland, Semi-natural habitats</p> <p>Traditional Field Barns - 38.6% good condition, 61.4% poor condition.</p> <p>Intrusive elements in the landscape - Turbines over 25 metres = none</p>	Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape	L1, L3-5, L8	<p>Quality & distinctive character of the Yorkshire Dales landscape (Countryside Quality Counts Indicator) (L1)</p> <p>Prevent the introduction of new commercial plantations and reduce the area of existing conifer plantations (L3) (Target: 20% reduction (600ha) by 2012);</p> <p>Landscape 'detractors' as defined in objective L4 of Management plan: new quarries (Target: none), extended quarries (Target: none) large turbines (Target: none more than 25m high) , telecommunications lines (Target 10km undergrounding by 2011) (L4)</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Water	The National Park's rurality, lack of public infrastructure and underlying limestone geology, together with climate change, all contribute to the vulnerability of water supplies and a potential lack of appropriate waste water disposal and treatment.	Yorkshire & Humber Region currently classified as an area of low water stress by the Environment Agency. Sub-regional information is not available. Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of water quality 2006/7: None	Promote sustainable water supplies and appropriate waste water treatment methods	L9, CC8	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of water quality (AMR)
	Although water quality in the National Park's rivers is known to be good, there is still room for further improvement and the need to guard against potential pollution incidents.	% Rivers in classes A&B (Very Good & Good) 2003: Chemical GQA = 97.6% Biological GQA = 89% Pollution incidents 2003: Total = 19 (of which 1 significant, 12 minor, 6 no impact).	Safeguard and enhance water quality through the reduction and prevention of pollution incidents	L9	% Rivers in classes A (Very Good) and B (Good) of the General Water Quality Assessment Scheme Planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of water quality (AMR)
	There are a number of areas within the National Park that are known to be at risk of flooding. As an upland river catchment area, land management and development within the National Park can also have implications in terms of downstream flooding.	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood risk 2006/7: None	Prevent vulnerable development in flood risk areas and ensure appropriate land management and development that does not contribute to downstream flood risk	L9	Planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood risk (AMR)

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Pollution	While the National Park is generally a tranquil area with good air quality, there remain potential threats both within and on the periphery of the National Park that may cause this situation to deteriorate.	<p>Tranquility scores measured by CPRE on a county basis rank North Yorkshire third and Cumbria second with respective mean scores of 17.1 and 20.6.</p> <p>Light Pollution measured by CPRE in 1993 and 2000 shows that while the Yorkshire Dales remains an area of relatively low pollution, there are definite signs of encroachment on the periphery and around main settlements.</p> <p>Noise pollution information not yet available, however the Noise Mapping England project has been launched.</p> <p>Air Quality - There isn't currently a national air quality monitoring site within the National Park, the nearest being at High Muffles in the North York Moors National Park. Each of the constituent Districts do however have responsibility for monitoring air quality in their area.</p>	Avoid harmful emissions of light and noise and maintain air quality across the National Park.	L7	<p>Tranquility & Light Pollution Surveys (CPRE) (L7) (Target: Maintain overall tranquility and sense of remoteness within the National Park and re-assess in 2011)</p> <p>Noise Mapping England data (forthcoming)</p> <p>District Air Quality Surveys</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Archaeology/ Built Heritage	The National Park has a valuable and extensive heritage resource including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and numerous other aspects of the historic or built environment. The Authority are responsible for conserving and enhancing this resource and as a planning authority also have statutory responsibilities under the 1990 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act. There are however a number of threats posed by neglect, deterioration, mis-management and deliberate harm that may compromise this resource.	<p>% Listed Buildings at risk 1991 = 17%, 2006 = 4.3%</p> <p>Number of SAMs at risk = 4</p> <p>Planning permissions for re-occupation of former dwellings 2006/7 (Local Plan policy B16): 4</p>	Protect below ground archaeology and preserve nationally important remains	HE1-5, HE10	SAM's in optimal condition (Target 95% by 2020) (HE5)
			Conserve and enhance above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments	HE1-10	Listed buildings at risk (Target 1% by 2020) (HE4)

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Community	Many parts of the National Park are inaccessible relative to key services and there is also a continuing threat to a number of existing key services that would exacerbate this problem.	Index of Multiple Deprivation: Barriers to Housing & Services: 2004 Average score 37.62 (range 4.79 - 59.05), Average rank 7888 out of 32482 (range 21 - 31600); 2007 Average score 37.04, Average rank 7614 out of 32482 (range 140 - 30624).	Safeguard and improve access to services	CC2-3, CC5-7, CC10, EE10	Index of Multiple Deprivation: Barriers to Housing & Services Indicator (CLG)
	The government wish to see vibrant and inclusive communities. This can incorporate a number of elements, such as identity, belonging, tolerance, respect, cooperation and opportunities. There are a number of threats to the realisation of vibrant and inclusive communities in the National Park, for example remoteness, inaccessibility to services and second home ownership.	% Second and holiday homes in National Park (2001) = 15% Planning permissions for extensions or improvements to existing community facilities 2006/7: 7; Refusal of planning permission on grounds of loss of community facility: 1	Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities	CC1-10	% Second home ownership Planning permissions for new/extended community facilities Planning permissions refused on grounds of loss of community facility
	Effective governance is a vital element of any community, ensuring representation, accountability, strong leadership, partnership, inclusivity and participation. The National Park is however a deeply rural area, large parts of which are remote from principal administrative centres. This has the potential for exclusion from democratic processes and a relative lack of influence or involvement.	National Park Authority Membership: 22	Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement	N/A	No indicator available at present time - the Authority's Statement of Community Involvement establishes the Authority's strategy for involving the public in the planning process and will be subject to monitoring and review in association with the Annual Monitoring Report.
	The National Park is a desirable area for people to live in which often results in house prices being inflated above those seen in other areas. This problem has been exacerbated by high proportions of holiday & second homes, together with socio-economic trends. The combination of these factors means that typical house prices are beyond the means of average incomes, resulting in a shortfall of affordable housing to meet local needs.	Average House Price: £127,643 (2001) £259,612 (2006) Affordable housing shortfall (p.a. for 5 yrs from survey date): Craven - 57 (Oct 2005), Richmondshire - 15 (Oct 2004), South Lakeland - 16 (Jan 2006) No. of affordable houses granted planning permission 2001 - 2006: 40 Affordable housing completions 2006/7 - 14 units Planning permissions granted 2006/7 by occupancy restriction type: Local Occupancy: 31 (52%); Unrestricted: 11 (18%); Affordable: 10 (17%); Agricultural/Rural-based worker: 7 (11%); Disabled 1 (2%); Total: 60 (100%)	Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet local needs	CC1	Number of affordable housing planning permissions granted (AMR) Number of affordable housing units completed (AMR)

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Waste	Evidence suggests that increasing levels of waste are being generated, much of which is likely to go into inherently unsustainable landfill sites.	<p>Waste arisings and management by type 2006/7 by whole District (tonnes):</p> <p>Craven: 29295 (Recycling: 17.42%; Composting 11.06%; Landfill 71.52%)</p> <p>Richmondshire: 24109 (Recycling: 16.32%; Composting 12.59%; Landfill 71.09%).</p> <p>NB South Lakeland District information not available.</p>	Support reduce, reuse, recycle initiatives as well as appropriate waste management and disposal methods.	CC8-10	Household waste produced/recycled (District Councils)

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Climate Change & Energy	There remains much greater scope to contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions as well as combating fuel poverty, through a reduction in overall energy use and greater uptake of energy efficiency measures.	Carbon Dioxide Emissions in National Park 2004 (tonnes): Non-industrial combustion: 39,485 Manufacturing combustion: 11,437 Solvent & Other Products: 537 Road Transport: 108,965 Other mobile sources & machinery: 43,676 Agriculture: 676 Other sources & sinks: 37,596 Large Individual Source: 8,910 TOTAL: 251,283	Support energy efficiency measures and a reduction in energy use	CC8-10	Carbon Dioxide Emissions
	Harnessing of renewable energy has the potential to offer reductions in carbon emissions together with economic benefits, and yet remains a significantly underexploited sustainable energy resource.	Planning applications for micro-renewables 2006/7 = 14 of which 13 approved; Capacity of renewables installed 2006/7 - assumed <1MW	Support appropriate development of, and research into, renewable energy generation.	L10, CC8-10	Planning permissions granted for renewable energy installations (AMR) Capacity of renewables from planning permissions granted (AMR)
	While it is now generally accepted that climate change is taking place, there remains a good deal of uncertainty about its potential effects. These could be both wide ranging and significant, affecting land management, weather patterns, tourism, fuel prices etc which will have knock-on implications for economic, social and environmental considerations within the National Park.	Climatic data to be established	Understand and adapt to the effects of climate change	CC8-10, NC1	No indicator available at present time - the issue of climate change is characterised by uncertainty and is particularly difficult to accurately monitor, particularly a confined geographical area the size of the National Park. This will need to be reviewed as our understanding of climate change advances.

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Public Enjoyment & Understanding	The Yorkshire Dales is a popular visitor destination, however, there is potential for adverse impacts of unsustainable tourism behaviours upon the special qualities of the National Park.	<p>Number of visitor days spent in the National Park 1994 = 8.3million, 2006 = 11.5million</p> <p>Number of passengers carried on contracted bus services serving locations in the National Park 2000: weekday = 169,087; Sunday = 10,976.</p> <p>Number of passengers carried on summer season leisure bus services to and in the National Park: 2002 = 12,392, 2003 = 13,122</p>	Support sustainable tourism	AR1-10, UE1-4, UE8-10, EE3, EE8-9	<p>% Main visitor locations accessible by public transport (Target: 100% by 2011) (AR6)</p> <p>% Key corridors with public transport access all year (Target: 100% by 2011) (AR6)</p> <p>% National Park events accessible by public transport (Target: 85% by 2011) (AR6)</p>
	One of the Authority's statutory purposes is to promote the understanding and enjoyment of the National Park by members of the public (both visitors and residents), however, evidence suggests that there is room for further improvement in this respect.	<p>% Residents who had heard of YDNP: 1999 & 2004: 100%;</p> <p>% Visitors likely/very likely to visit the National Park again within 5 years (2004): 93%;</p> <p>% Visitors satisfied/very satisfied with their visit to the National Park (2004): 87%;</p> <p>% Residents who believe the Yorkshire Dales are a special place: 93% (1999), 94% (2004).</p>	Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park.	AR1-10, UE1-10, EE3, EE8-9	<p>% Visitors & residents with an understanding of National Purposes and/or special qualities (Target: visitors 50% & residents 70% by 2011) (UE1)</p> <p>Promote awareness of YDNP so that visitors are aware they are in a National Park (Target: 90% by 2008) (UE2)</p>
	The Authority are bound by National Park purposes to promote opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of the Park's special qualities by the public. Visitors are the key group to which this purpose applies, and yet visitor patterns, including activities and behaviours, are dynamic and have the potential to change over time.	<p>Number of visitor days spent in the National Park 1994 = 8.3million, 2006 = 11.5million</p> <p>Number of passengers carried on contracted bus services serving locations in the National Park 2000: weekday = 169,087; Sunday = 10,976.</p> <p>Number of passengers carried on summer season leisure bus services to and in the National Park: 2002 = 12,392, 2003 = 13,122</p>	Understand and respond to the changing patterns of visitors to the National Park.	AR1-10, UE6-7	<p>% Visitors from black and ethnic minority groups (Target: 2% by 2011) (UE3)</p> <p>% of residents of Keighley & Bradford who are aware of the National Park (Target: 30% by 2011) (UE3)</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Economy & Employment	The availability of buildings for employment and business purposes is vital to the economic and social wellbeing of the National Park. There are however a number of threats in terms of the range, supply and overall volume of land available for these purposes.	<p>Employment land allocated & available for development = 7.63ha</p> <p>Losses of employment land (planning permissions) 2006/7 = 801sq. m of which 385 sq. m lost to residential development.</p> <p>Planning permissions for retail, office & leisure development 2006/7 = 2000sq. m</p> <p>Planning permissions for developments falling within use classes B1, B2 & B8 2006/7 = 1673sq. m</p> <p>Planning permissions granted and floor area created 2006/7 through i) conversion of traditional buildings - 10 permissions, 1680sq. m; ii) conversion of modern buildings - 2 permissions, 915sq. m</p>	Contribute to safeguarding and supporting existing employment sites and businesses	HE10, EE1-2, EE4, EE6-8, EE10	<p>Employment land lost (AMR) (EE6)</p> <p>Employment land made available/floorspace created (Target: 9ha) (AMR) (EE6)</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Transport	<p>There is a general trend towards increased personal mobility, predominantly from the use of the private car. This has a variety of potential implications. While people are able to commute more readily and travel to other key services, this can also accentuate social exclusion for those who do not have access to a car. It also means that a greater number of people are able to access the National Park, contributing to visitor pressures and emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Percentage of new residential planning permissions within 30 minutes public transport time of: Primary School - 91% Secondary School - 73% GP - 78% Hospital - 40% Employment Areas - 33% Major Retail Centres - 33%</p> <p>Number of passengers carried on contracted bus services serving locations in the National Park 2000: weekday = 169,087; Sunday = 10,976.</p> <p>Number of passengers carried on summer season leisure bus services to and in the National Park: 2002 = 12,392, 2003 = 13,122</p>	<p>Support alternatives to, and a reduction in dependency upon, the private car.</p>	<p>CC2-5, AR6</p>	<p>% Main visitor locations accessible by public transport (Target: 100% by 2011) (AR6)</p> <p>% Key corridors with public transport access all year (Target: 100% by 2011) (AR6)</p> <p>% National Park events accessible by public transport (Target: 85% by 2011) (AR6)</p> <p>% Residential planning permissions within 30 minutes public transport time of key services (AMR)</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Agriculture	Agricultural policy and land management practices are subject to change over time. Such changes have been observed in recent times, for example shifts in agri-environment subsidy regimes, growing emphasis on mechanisation and modern agricultural buildings together with an increasing influence from equestrian development. These changing practices have the potential to impact significantly upon National Park purposes and the social and economic wellbeing of its communities.	<p>Planning permissions for agricultural/rural-based workers' dwellings 2006/7: 7</p> <p>Planning permissions for new and extended agricultural buildings 2006/7: 41</p>	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change	L2, L3, NC2-4, EE4-5	% National Park covered by Environmental Stewardship and other agri-environment schemes (Target: 80% by 2010) (L2)
	The downturn in the agricultural economy and reduction in farm incomes has potentially serious implications upon the landscape as well as the social and economic wellbeing of the National Park.	<p>Planning permissions for farm diversification proposals 2006/7: 7</p> <p>Planning permissions for conversion of traditional building to residential let/holiday accommodation associated with farm business (Local Plan Policy F3): 1</p> <p>% people employed in agriculture: 1991 = 20.9%, 2001 = 12.8%</p> <p>Number of full-time farmers 2001 = 1044, 2003 = 997</p> <p>Number of farm holdings 2003 = 1219</p>	Support appropriate agriculture, including opportunities for farm diversification.	EE4-5	<p>Planning permissions granted for farm diversification projects</p> <p>Number of farm holdings & full time farmers</p> <p>% people employed in agriculture</p> <p>Sustainable Development Fund supported farm diversification schemes</p>

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Full) continued

Combined Heading	Issue	Baseline	Objective	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)*
Special Qualities	Special qualities are the critical capital of the National Park. They constitute what is distinctive about the Yorkshire Dales in terms of natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and enjoyment of the experience of being there. They also form part of the Authority's statutory purposes under the 1995 Environment Act. There are however threats to these identified special qualities.	Identified Special Qualities: Natural Beauty Wildlife Cultural Heritage Enjoying the Experience of Being There	Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park	L7, CC7, UE1, UE5, EE1	No single indicator as objective is cross-cutting and incorporates a number of the other objectives above

Appendix 5: Possible Layout of Sustainability Report

1. Summary and outcomes

- 1.1. Non-technical summary
- 1.2. A statement of the likely significant effects of the DPD
- 1.3. Statement on the difference the process has made to date
- 1.4. How to comment on the report

2. Appraisal Methodology

- 2.1. Approach adopted to the SA
- 2.2. When the SA was carried out
- 2.3. Who carried out the SA
- 2.4. Who was consulted, when and how
- 2.5. Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.

3. Background

- 3.1. Purpose of the SA and the SA Report
- 3.2. DPD objectives and outline of contents
- 3.3. Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context

- 4.1. Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account
- 4.2. Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline
- 4.3. Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified
- 4.4. Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc.
- 4.5. The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators

5. DPD issues and options

- 5.1. Main strategic options considered and how they were identified
- 5.2. Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options
- 5.3. How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options
- 5.4. Other options considered, and why these were rejected
- 5.5. Any proposed mitigation measures

6. DPD preferred options

- 6.1. Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies
- 6.2. How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals
- 6.3. Proposed mitigation measures
- 6.4. Uncertainties and risks

7. Implementation

- 7.1. Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc.)
- 7.2. Proposals for monitoring