APPENDIX 1 – SA SCOPING REPORT & APPENDICES

Sustainability Appraisal scoping report

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1. Summary

1.1. This Scoping Report outlines the sustainability appraisal process which is currently guiding the evolution and assessment of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan. The scoping procedure aims to ensure that the sustainability appraisal is proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan being assessed.

1.2. This Scoping Report is intended to be a reasonably concise document. It draws on the Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2019-2024 and includes up-to-date information on trends and any new issues which may affect sustainability. It has been prepared in line with best practice guidance and includes the following:

- baseline information about the National Park;
- the international, national and local policy context;
- key sustainability issues which may be affected by planning policies; and
- a sustainability framework including objectives and indicators for assessing the Local Plan policies.

1.3. The sustainability appraisal (SA) process incorporates the specific requirements of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

1.4. A draft of the SA Scoping Report was published for consultation with the relevant environmental bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) between 20/11/20 and 08/01/21 in accordance with statutory regulations/ The Draft SA Scoping Report was also made available on the Authority's website for the consideration of individuals, agencies and other interested parties.

1.5. All consultation responses were assessed and considered when preparing the final version of this Scoping Report.

2. Background

2.1. The Yorkshire Dales National Park is a rural authority situated within North Yorkshire, Cumbria and Lancashire in the North of England. The boundary of the National Park was extended on 1st August 2016 and it now covers an area of 841 square miles, making it the second largest National Park in England.

2.2. The boundary of the National Park is shown in Figure 1. This is the geographical scope of the Local Plan.

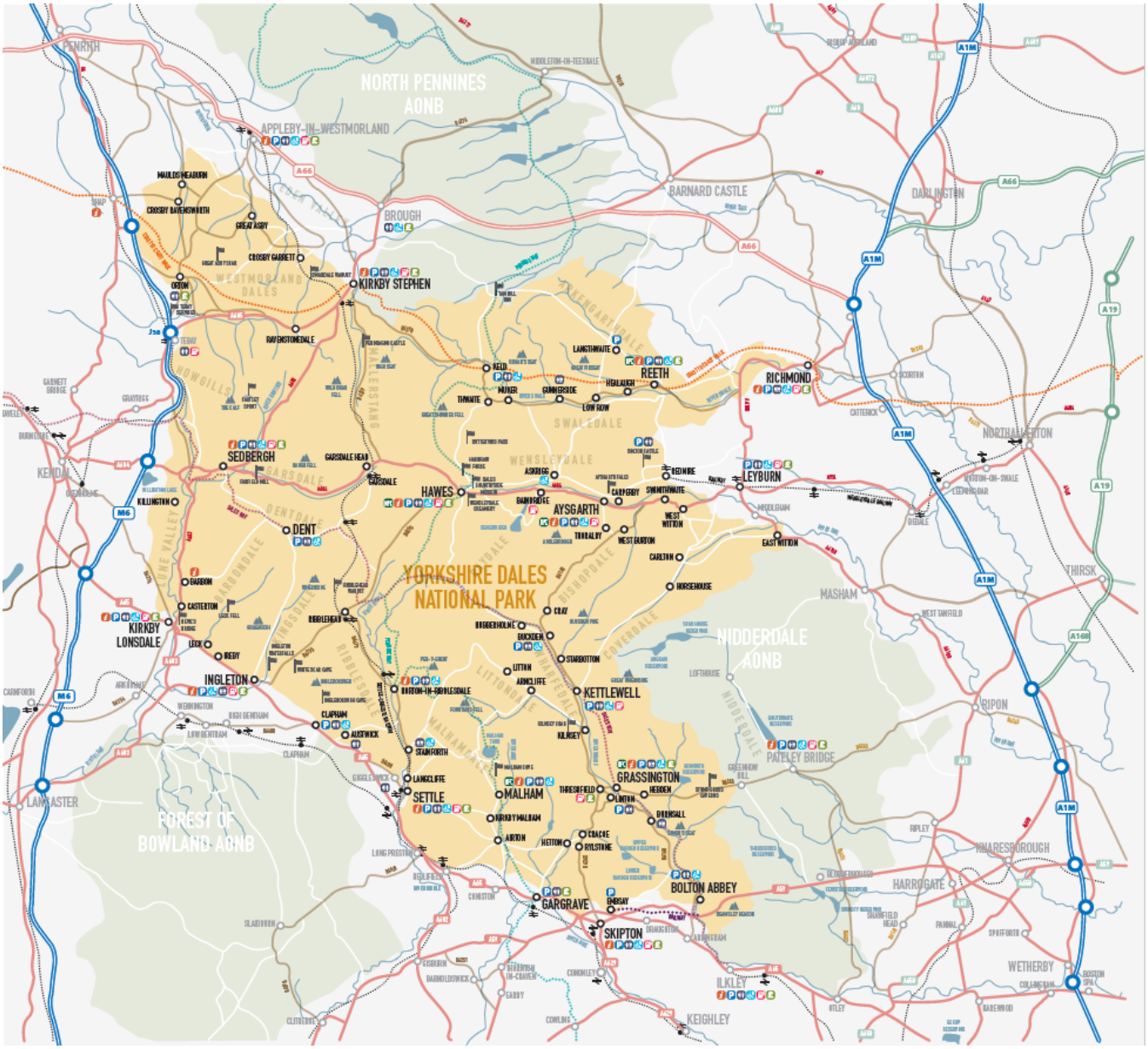


Figure 1: Map of Yorkshire Dales National Park and surrounding area

2.3. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) is the local planning authority for the National Park and is responsible for producing and updating the Local Plan which establishes the strategic direction for future development in the area. This is achieved through a clear framework of policies and land allocations that guide where, when and how development will take place. This includes identifying needs such as new homes and jobs and setting out policies that enable sufficient land to be released to meet those needs. Local plans also contain policies to protect sensitive areas from harmful development and set out the standards that new development is expected to meet. These policies are delivered through the planning system and all planning applications are judged primarily against the Local Plan.

2.4. The National Park Authority adopted the last National Park-wide Local Plan in 2016. In August that year the government extended the boundary of the Yorkshire Dales National Park bringing in additional areas of Cumbria and a small part of Lancashire. As a consequence the Authority inherited a number of older local plans prepared by neighbouring district and county planning authorities. This has resulted in a suite of planning policy spread over eleven different documents, prepared at different times by different bodies. These are listed in the table below. In addition to the local plans, the Authority has also inherited a number of supplementary planning documents that provide further detail on certain aspects of policy. These are included in A.

Table 1: Main planning policy documents for the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Document	Adopted
Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015-2030	20 December 2016
South Lakeland Local Plan Core Strategy	20 October 2010
South Lakeland Local Plan[1]	September 2007
South Lakeland Local Plan Land Allocations Development Plan Document	17 December 2013
Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan 2015-2030	6 September 2017
Eden Local Plan 2014-32	18 December 2018
Upper Eden Neighbourhood Plan 2012-2025	2012
Lancaster Local Plan 2011-2031	4 September 2008
Lancaster Core Strategy 2003-2021	July 2008
Lancaster Development Management Plan 2011-2031	2014
Lancashire Minerals & Waste Local Plan Core Strategy	February 2009

[1] Only selected policies are relevant as set out in this guidance note: https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/1570526/Saved-Local-Plan-Policies.pdf

3. Local Plan review

3.1. As a result of the boundary extension, in December 2018 the National Park Authority took a decision in principle to prepare a single Local Plan for the whole of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. A harmonised Plan will conform to the latest National Planning Policy Framework and enable a single set of strategies and planning polices to guide new development in the Park between 2023 and 2040. It will also tie in with the long term vision and ambitions for the National Park set out in the Management Plan and will replace out of date policies.

3.2. Strategic policies in the new Local plan will include a spatial strategy that describes where new development will be located, an indicative housing delivery figure and definitions of sustainability and development quality that are appropriate to the context of the National Park.

4. Sustainability appraisal process

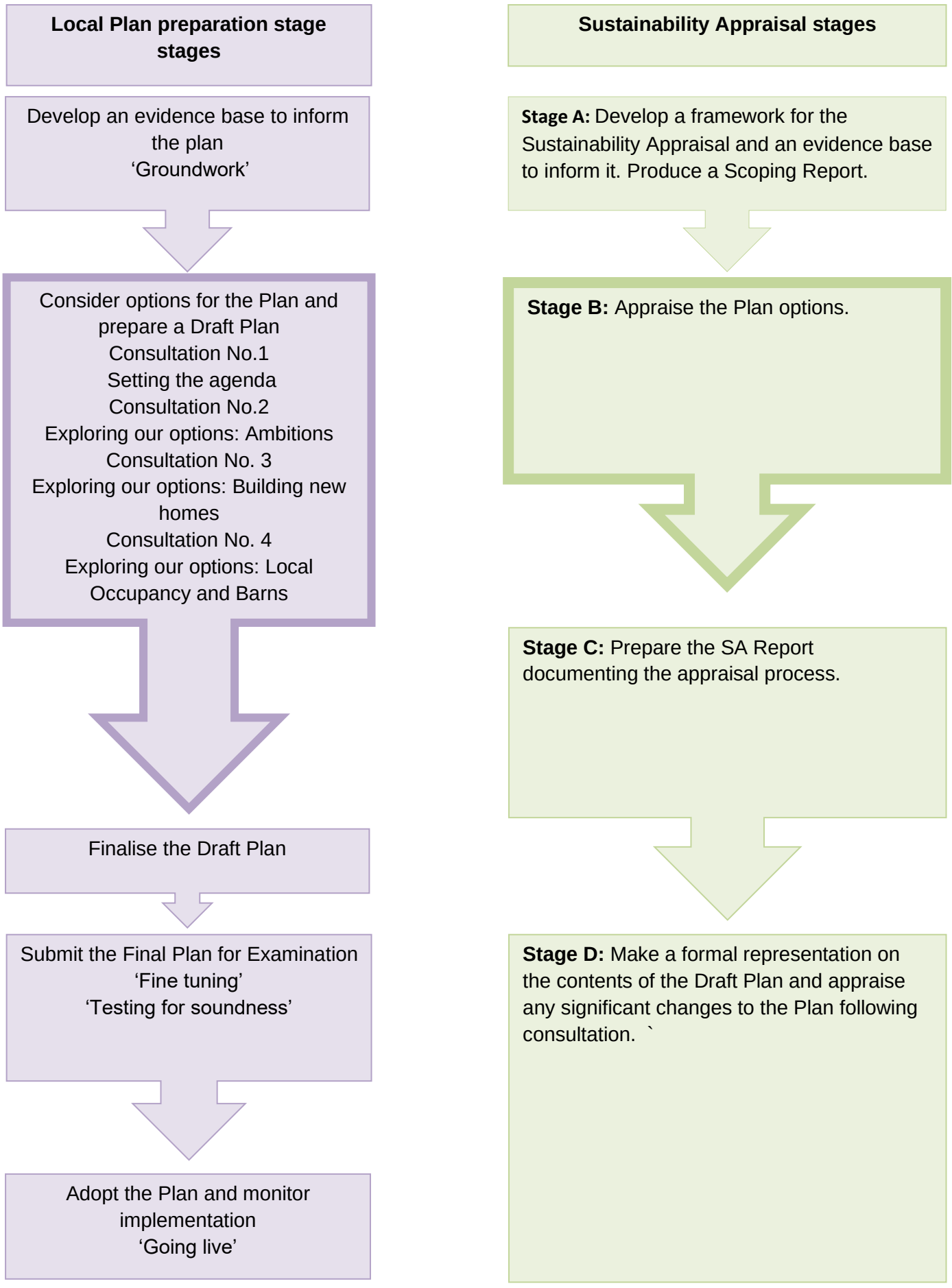
4.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a sustainability appraisal (SA) to be undertaken for all new policies, plans and programmes to ensure the social, environmental and economic considerations are accounted for throughout all stages of the plan process. The results of the sustainability appraisal will inform the YDNPA's decisions on the Local Plan and the Planning Inspector's judgement of the Local Plan's legal compliance and soundness.

4.2. The YDNPA is also required to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to appraise the sustainability of the proposed policy framework at each stage of its development. This is in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the SEA Directive).

4.3. The Sustainability Appraisal process for the Local Plan will incorporate the specific requirements of the SEA Directive and a separate assessment will not therefore be required. This conforms to the approach set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.4. National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) advocates a five-stage approach to the Sustainability Appraisal process. This is summarised in Figure 2 below. The current stages of the concurrent Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes are highlighted.

Figure 2: Sustainability appraisal process



5. Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

5.1. The Local Plan is being developed in accordance with International, European and Government plans, policies and programmes for sustainable development, and in consideration of neighbouring local plans that have the potential to impact upon the National Park. Previous guidance documents, such as Planning Policy Statements, have been superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework. A full list of the relevant policies, programmes, plans, and other documents considered in the preparation of this report are listed in Appendix B.

6. Sustainability issues and objectives

6.1. The Sustainability Assessment Framework table in Appendix C collates a large selection of baseline data on the social, environmental and economic state of the National Park. The table is set out as a series of sustainability issues which fall under the following headings.

Biodiversity

Landscape

Water

Pollution

Archaeology/ Built Heritage

Community

Waste

Climate Change & Energy

Enjoyment & Understanding

Economy & Employment

Transport

Agriculture

Special qualities

6.2. The table uses quantitative and qualitative data sources to show the current situation and, where possible, makes reference to past information and future projections in order to indicate trends. For ease of understanding, this information has been divided into SWOT categories:

Strengths: Characteristics of the Park that give it an advantage over other areas.

Weaknesses: Characteristics of the Park that place it at a disadvantage relative to others.

Opportunities: Elements in the environment that the Park could exploit to its advantage.

Threats: Elements in the environment that could cause trouble for the Park.

6.3. Other columns in the table give the sustainability objectives which are relevant to each section/subsection, and the relevant Management Plan objectives.

6.4. Many of the sustainability issues featured in this table have been identified following the review of baseline information. However, the role of stakeholders and members of the public was also important to assist the YDNPA identify relevant environmental and sustainability issues. Consultation helped to identify issues which have now been added to the final version of the Sustainability Assessment Framework. Additions and amendments are outlined in the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Schedule of Amendments.

7. Sustainability objectives

7.1. The development of a set of sustainability objectives is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects and implications of a plan can be described, analysed and compared. These objectives are being used throughout the sustainability appraisal process to measure the proposed options in terms of their contribution or otherwise to sustainable development. Following consultation, the objectives have been updated, as detailed in the *Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Schedule of Amendments*.

Table 3: Sustainability objectives

Biodiversity	1	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.
Landscape	2	Reduce large scale extraction of aggregate minerals.
	3	Prevent or remove detrimental impacts on the landscape and deliver landscape enhancement.
	4	Safeguard and enhance geodiversity.
Water	5	Promote sustainable water supplies and appropriate waste water treatment methods.
	6	Safeguard and enhance water quality through the reduction and prevention of pollution incidents.
	7	Prevent vulnerable development in flood risk areas and ensure appropriate land management and development that does not contribute to downstream flood risk.
Pollution	8	Avoid harmful emissions of light and noise and maintain air quality across the National Park.

Archaeology/ Built Heritage	9	Protect below ground archaeology and preserve nationally important remains.
	10	Conserve and enhance above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
	11	Ensure a high quality of design that respects or enhances its setting.
Community	12	Facilitate a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.
	13	Safeguard and improve access to services.
	14	Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities.
	15	Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement.
	16	Work to ensure that the maximum possible number of households have access to mobile signal and high speed broadband.
Waste	17	Support the movement towards a circular economy as well as appropriate waste management and disposal methods.
Climate Change & Energy	18	Support energy efficiency measures and a reduction in energy use.
	19	Support appropriate development of, and research into, renewable energy generation.
	20	Take action to adapt to the changing climate, mitigate against further changes and increase resilience to climate change.
Public Enjoyment & Understanding	21	Support sustainable tourism.
	22	Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park.
	23	Understand and respond to the changing patterns of visitors to the National Park.
Economy & Employment	24	Facilitate the growth and diversification of a resilient economy, through the development of existing and new enterprises.
Transport	25	Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality.
Agriculture	26	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change.

	27	Support appropriate agriculture, including opportunities for farm diversification.
Special Qualities	28	Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park.

8. Data limitations and further information

8.1. It will be necessary to refine the baseline data set as the Sustainability Appraisal progresses through the assessment of the plan and monitoring. More quantified and precise data and information, relevant to the sustainability objectives, will need to be identified and/or acquired.

8.2. The gathering of baseline data, or 'Groundwork stage' will be ongoing throughout the Plan process. Completed evidence papers are available to view and download on the YDNPA website via the following links:

Demographic Forecasts, Oct 2019

Housing Market Assessment, Nov 2019

Socioeconomic Wellbeing Main Report, Nov 2019

Socioeconomic Wellbeing Study Appendix, Nov 2019

Socioeconomic Wellbeing Study Executive Summary, Nov 2019

9. Sustainability appraisal scope and methodology

9.1. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan is being carried out in the following ways:

- To assess options for the Local Plan
- To assess the objectives of the Local Plan
- To assess and inform the selection of potential sites
- To identify any mitigation measures which can be built into the Local Plan

9.2. The sustainability objectives are being used to assess the options, objectives and policies of the Local Plan. Some policies will inevitably score well against some objectives but not against others. The Sustainability Appraisal allows the YDNPA to record and justify the decisions made using the existing evidence, explaining why more weight has been given to certain sustainability objectives that others. The assessments are being undertaken in terms of the criteria below

Table 4: Sustainability appraisal assessment criteria

Category	Likely effect on the sustainability appraisal objective
↑↑	Significant positive effect
↑	Positive effect
N	Neutral effect
↓	Negative effect
↓↓	Significant negative effect
~	No relationship or link

9.3. In addition, the nature of the effects are being considered in terms of whether they are:

- Direct or indirect;
- Long term (16 years+), medium term (5-10 years), short term (0-5 years), temporary or permanent;
- Local or wider in geographical extent;
- Cumulative and in-combination.

Appendix A: Supplementary planning documents

Document	Adopted
Yorkshire Dales National Park Design Guide	2017
South Lakeland Local Plan Local Development Scheme 2015-2021	
South Lakeland Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule	1 June 2015
South Lakeland Infrastructure Delivery Plan	13 September 2017
South Lakeland Community Infrastructure Levy	2015
South Lakeland Local Plan Development Management Policies	28 March 2019
Cumbria Wind Energy Strategic Planning Document (covers Eden and South Lakeland)	2007
Gargrave Parish Neighbourhood Plan	TBC September 2019
Eden Shopfront and Advertisement Design Strategic Planning Document	2006
Eden An Accessible and Inclusive Environment Strategic Planning Document	2007
Eden Housing Strategic Planning Document	2010
Eden Management of Conservation Areas Strategic Planning Document	2011
Lancaster Development Management Development Plan Document- Proposed Main Modifications Schedule	July 2019
Lancaster Strategic Policies and Land Allocations Development Plan Document- Proposed Main Modifications Schedule	August 2019
Lancaster Meeting Housing Needs Strategic Planning Document	2013
Lancaster Advertising and Shopfronts Strategic Planning Document	2016
Lancaster Employment and Skills Strategic Planning Document	2016
Lancaster Self-Build and Custom-Build Housing Planning Advisory Note	2018
Lancaster Application of the Flood Risk Sequential Test and	2018

Appendix A: Supplementary planning documents

Exception Test Planning Advisory Note	
Lancaster Self-Build and Custom-Build Housing Planning Advisory Note	2018
Lancaster Edibles in Landscaping Planning Advisory Note	2015
Lancaster Low Emission and Air Quality Planning Advisory Note	2018
Lancaster Provision of Electric Vehicle Charging Points for New Development Planning Advisory Note	2017
Lancaster Householder Design Guide Planning Advisory Note	2014
Lancaster Open Space Provision within New Residential Development Planning Advisory Note	2015
Lancaster Surface Water Drainage Flood Risk Management and Watercourses Planning Advisory Note	2015
Lancaster Waste and Recycling Provision at Domestic Dwellings Planning Advisory Note	2018
Lancaster Cycling and Walking Planning Advisory Note	June 2019

Appendix B: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

A1: Relevant international frameworks and agreements

Frameworks and Agreements	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
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.	**Plans 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 Plans. 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 Plans should have regard to.**
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change & Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1994 & 1997)	Sets the framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change. Under the convention, governments: • 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. Kyoto Protocol: 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.	**Plans should consider ways in which they can contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.**
United Nations Declaration on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Declaration) (2002)	Sets broad framework for international sustainable development, including building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency.	**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 Plans is therefore vital.**
United Nations Convention on Human Rights	Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. The rights of an individual to: • Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even • if the violator was acting in an official capacity; • The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law; • Freedom of opinion and expression; • Freedom of assembly and association.	**Plans should not promote any programme, activity or development that breaches civil and political rights**
United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)	Contains 8 Millennium Development goals that bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation.	**Ensure Plans tackle any known social disadvantage or inequality issues at the local scale.**

Appendix B: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

United Nations Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the 'Aarhus Convention') (1998)	Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.	**Plans to ensure adequate opportunity for public to comment on proposals and participate in decision making.**
United Nations Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015)	International agreement to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.	**Plans should consider ways in which they can contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.**
Aichi Agreement (2010)	**Establishes five strategic goals:** • **Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;** • **Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;** • **To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;** • **Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems;** • **Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.**	**Plans to recognise the value of ecosystem services and seek to sustain or improve biodiversity.**

A2: Relevant European directives and conventions. These directives and conventions have now been made part of UK law as part of EU transition arrangements.

Directives and Conventions	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
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.	**Plans 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 Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive (2008/50/EC) **EU Directive relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air (2004/107/EC)**	Includes the following elements: • The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the Fourth Daughter Directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values.	**Plans should ensure that they do not result in detrimental emissions of air pollutant concentrations.**
EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)	The strategy sets six key targets, with a key date of 2020: • Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives (in order to achieve a measurable improvement in the status of protected habitats and species); • Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services (wherever possible, notably through establishing green infrastructure); • Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity (including reference to the opportunity presented by the reform of CAP);	**Ensure Plans pay due consideration to the targets of the Strategy.**

	• Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources (through CFP reform, achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield by 2015 and Good Environmental Status under MSFD by 2020); • Combat invasive alien species (through control or eradication, and management to prevent introduction and establishment of new invasive species); • Help avert global biodiversity loss (through stepping up the EU's contribution to concerted global action).	
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.	**Plans should have regard to the need to manage noise emissions.**
EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (97/11/EEC)	Sets out procedure for assessing whether significant environmental impacts will arise from proposals.	**Ensure that any programmes, activities or developments promoted by Plans are subject to EIA to assess significant effects**
EU Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (The IPPC Directive) (96/61/EC)	This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.	**Ensure industrial sites adhere to regulatory requirements under the Directive and related legislation.**
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. Plans should have regard to these regulations (see below).**
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 Plans upon wild birds, particularly where development may affect designated Special Protection Areas.**
EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/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.	**Plans should seek to contribute towards more sustainable waste practices, with an emphasis on reduce, re-use and recycle.**
EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from waste landfill.	**Prevent landfilling in the National Park sue to extreme sensitivity to pollutants**
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.	**Plans should have regard to their potential impacts upon levels of nitrates in groundwater, rivers and other inland water bodies.**
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC)	Priority Areas and targets relating to: • Climate Change; • Nature and Biodiversity; • Environment and Health and Quality of Life; • Natural Resources and Waste. The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.	**Plans should address each of the priority areas in pursuit of the overall goal of sustainable development**
EU Strategic Environmental	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.	**Plans must be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment to judge their likely significant impacts. This will**

Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)		**ensure that sustainable development principles are fully incorporated in their development.**
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.	**Plans should seek to minimise contributions to greenhouse gas emissions associated with their provisions.**
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.	**Plans should have regard to their potential impact upon sites of archaeological interest.**
European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings (2001/91/EC)	Promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness	**Ensure Plans promote energy efficiency in the built environment where viable and consistent with other constraints**
European Directive on Groundwater Protection (80/68/EEC)	Directive seeks to prevent the discharge of toxic, persistent and bioaccumulable substances into groundwater. Prohibition of discharge of substances in List I (e.g. hydrocarbons and cyanide) and limitation of discharge of substances in List II (e.g. fluorides, certain metals). Discharges of such substances subject of prior authorisation & compliance monitoring.	**Plans must ensure that its provisions do not contravene the groundwater regulations by causing the discharge of the substances it sets out without prior approvals.**
European Landscape Convention (2007)	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, which therefore places landscape at the centre of sustainable development. 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; b) To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures; 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; 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.	**Plans must carefully consider impact of activities upon wider landscape, particularly given the Park's status as an area of national landscape importance.**
European Renewable Energies Directive April (2009)	This Directive builds upon a previous directive which set targets for renewable energy production. The Directive requires each member state to increase its share of renewable energies to raise the overall share from 8.5% today to 20% by 2020. A 10% share of 'green fuels' in transport is also included within the overall EU target	**Ensure Plans are able to contribute to increases in renewable energy generation.**
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)	Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion. Key goals include: • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European Union. To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.	**Plans should promote cross-boundary social and economic cohesion, competitiveness and conservation.**
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission (2006)	Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. The main aims of the strategy are: • to limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • to address threats to public health; • to manage natural resources more responsibly; • to improve the transport system and land-use management.	**Plans should have regard to aims and address climate change, health, natural resource, transport and land use issues in the local context.**

Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	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: • 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.	**Plans 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.**

A3: Relevant national legislation, regulations, frameworks and guidance

Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks and Guidance	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA (2018)	The environment plan sets out the UK government's goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it. It details how we in government will work with communities and businesses to do this. The goals for each of the identified environmental benefits and pressures are identified below. *Clean air* • We will achieve clean air. *Clean and plentiful water* • We will achieve clean and plentiful water by improving at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable. *Thriving plants and wildlife* • We will achieve a growing and resilient network of land, water and sea that is richer in plants and wildlife. *Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards* • We will reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion *Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently* • We will ensure that resources from nature, such as food, fish and timber, are used more sustainably and efficiently. *Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment* • We will conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment, and make sure it can be enjoyed, used by and cared for by everyone. *Mitigating and adapting to climate change* • We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact. *Minimising waste* • We will minimise waste, reuse materials as much as we can and manage materials at the end of their life to minimise the impact on the environment. *Managing exposure to chemicals* • We will make sure that chemicals are safely used and managed, and that the levels of harmful chemicals entering the environment (including through agriculture) are significantly reduced. • We will enhance biosecurity to protect our wildlife and livestock, and boost the resilience of plants and trees.	**Ensure policies consider the emerging challenges and the key goals identified in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan, including the need to improve air quality and tackle the climate emergency through sustainable development, applying the biodiversity net gain principle and the use of nature based solutions.**
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, HM Government (1979)	Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected.	**Plans need to make provision to protect ancient monuments and archaeological sites.**
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, DEFRA (2011)	*A Vision for England* *By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.*	**Plans should proactively consider biodiversity value (including of aquatic environments) when assessing potential site allocations.**

	2020 Mission *Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.*	
CAP Reform Agreement, HM Government (2003)	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.	**Plans should consider the implications of changes in agricultural subsidy regimes under Environmental Stewardship however a further round of CAP reform is currently in progress which will further affect land management practices.**
CAP Reform Agreement, HM Government (2014)	Development of previous CAP reforms (e.g. 2003). Key changes include: • Basic Payment Scheme replaces Single Payment Scheme; • "Greening" Payments introduced, promoting crop diversification, permanent grasslands, and ecological focus areas; • Advances measures for Managing the Environment; • Promotes development opportunities for Rural Economies; • Encourages Catchment Sensitive Farming.	**Plans should utilise the opportunities for sustainable development made possible by changes to agricultural subsidy schemes.**
Climate Change Act, HM Government (2008)	The Act sets up a framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impact of climate change. It sets targets for UK greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least net zero by 2050 (this was originally 80% but was updated to 100% in June 2019) and CO2 emission reductions of at least 26% by 2015, against a 1990 baseline.	**Local Plans are legally required to contain policies which contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, in line with the Climate Change Act.**
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, English Heritage (2008)	*Key principles* Principle 1: The historic environment is a shared resource Principle 2: Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment Principle 3: Understanding the significance of places is vital Principle 4: Significant places should be managed to sustain their values Principle 5: Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent Principle 6: Documenting and learning from decisions is essential	**Plans should promote understanding of historic environment and its conservation in accordance with the values and significance of heritage assets.**
Countryside Act, HM Government (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.	**Plans need to consider their impact upon protected species and habitats under the Act.**
Countryside and Rights of Way Act, HM Government (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.	**Plans 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.**
English National Parks and the Broads - UK Government Vision and Circular (March 2010)	Key outcomes: • a renewed focus on achieving the Park Purposes; • leading the way in adapting to, and mitigating climate change; • a diverse and healthy natural environment, enhanced cultural heritage and inspiring lifelong behaviour change towards sustainable living and enjoyment of the countryside; • foster and maintain vibrant, healthy and productive living and working communities; • working in partnership to maximise the benefits delivered.	**Plans will need to promote renewed focus on National Park purposes and delivering sustainable development within them.**
Environment Act, HM Government (1995)	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. Replaces National Park purposes established in 1949 with revised ones:	**Plans should always have regard to the two National Park purposes, giving primacy to the first purpose where conflict arises.**

	• 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. 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.	
Environment Bill, HM Government (2020)	The Environment Bill was introduced into parliament on 15 October 2019. It was re-introduced to parliament following a general election on 30 January 2020. The Environment Bill 2020 sets out how the UK Government plans to protect and improve the natural environment in the UK including a requirement for development to achieve mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). The Bill requires at least a 10% improvement in biodiversity value, which includes the riparian habitat. This approach follows on from the Government's aim in the 25 Year Environment Plan to "leave the environment in a better state than we found it".	**Plans should have regard to the provisions of the emerging Environment Bill, particularly regarding the requirement for development to generate at least a 10% improvement in biodiversity value.**
England Biodiversity Strategy – Towards Adaptation to Climate Change, DEFRA (2007)	Sets out four key principles for adaptation to climate change, aimed at reducing vulnerability and managing for uncertainty: • Reduce direct impacts • Reduce indirect impacts • Increase resilience • Accommodate change Further to these, it sets out six measures for adaptation to measure practical application: • Direct management to reduce impacts of climate change • Promote dispersal of species • Increase available habitat • Promote conditions for ecosystem functioning • Optimise sectoral responses to climate change for biodiversity • Continue to reduce pressures not linked to climate change Finally, sets out three key underpinning requirements that will enable these measures to be developed and implemented: • Monitoring and surveillance • Development of the evidence base • Knowledge transfer and communication	**Plans must consider how its measures may assist as part of the wider strategy of adapting to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, with particular reference to the effects on biodiversity.**
Experiencing Landscapes: Capturing the cultural services and experiential qualities of landscape, Natural England (2009)	Objectives: • establish and refine evidence from national/regional public surveys and research through more focused work with the public in a selection of England's National Character Areas; • make judgements about whether and how the findings correlate to particular landscape characteristics and relate to particular landscape features; • make recommendations on whether the outcomes could provide a sufficiently representative baseline that could be used either at national, regional or a National Character Area scale, and; • provide qualitative material that will aid in the updating of National Character Area descriptions and associated strategic objectives for the future.	**Plans should have regard to National Character Area Statements and ensure objectives are consistent with them, reinforcing special landscape character of the National Park.**
Flood and Water Management Act, HM Government (2010)	The Flood and Water Management Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer. It gives a new responsibility to the Environment Agency for developing a National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy, and gives a new responsibility to local authorities, as Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's), to co-ordinate flood risk management in their area.	**Plans should ensure that policies contribute to comprehensive flood risk management.**

Groundwater Regulations (1998)	Transposes European Groundwater Directive into EU law and sets out the detailed mechanisms for obtaining approval for the discharge of controlled substances.	**Plans must ensure that its provisions do not contravene the groundwater regulations by causing the discharge of the substances it sets out without prior approvals.**
Housing and Planning Act, HM Government (2016)	Introduces measures to support the delivery of the Government's commitments as published in the productivity plan 'Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation'. It contains: • Statutory framework for the delivery of starter homes and self-build / custom build housing. • Flexible powers for Secretary of State to intervene in local planning. • Provision for local authorities to hold a register of various types of land (e.g. brownfield land register) and enable "permission in principle" for the development of land. • New dispute resolution procedures in relation to planning obligations. • Provisions for Secretary of State to grant development consents for housing linked to nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs)	**Plans should facilitate the delivery of new housing to meet objectively assessed housing need.**
Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market, DCLG (2017)	Sets out ways to address the shortfall in affordable homes and boost housing supply. The White Paper focuses on the following: • Planning for the right homes in the right places – Higher densities in appropriate areas, protecting the Green Belt while making more land available for housing by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements. • Building homes faster – Improved speed of planning cases, ensuring infrastructure is provided and supporting developers to build out more quickly. • Diversifying the Market – Backing small and medium-sized house builders, custom-build, institutional investors, new contractors, housing associations. • Helping people now – supporting home ownership and providing affordable housing for all types of people, including the most vulnerable.	**Plans should facilitate the delivery of new housing to meet objectively assessed housing need and the infrastructure needed to support that development.**
Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future, HM Government (2017)	The strategy sets out how the UK Government is building a Britain fit for the future – how it will help businesses create better, higher-paying jobs with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future. The UK Government will boost productivity and earning power across the country by focusing on 5 foundations: • ideas • people • infrastructure • business environment • places	**Plans should allocate sufficient employment land and include policies which facilitate sustainable growth of the local economy.**
Localism Act, HM Government (2011)	The main measures of the Localism Act are: • Freedoms and flexibilities for local government; • Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective; • Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally.	**Plans should recognise and work in partnership with Neighbourhood Development Plans.**
Mainstreaming sustainable development - The Government's vision and what this means in practice, DEFRA (2011)	Builds on and refreshes the 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy (see above). Refreshed vision affirms coalition's commitment to sustainable development (SD), making the necessary decisions now to realise the vision of stimulating economic growth and tackling the deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting our environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same.	**Plans need to be underpinned by principles of sustainable development and be tested by the SEA.**
Managing Water Abstraction, Environment Agency (2013 last updated 2021)	The government, Environment Agency and water companies have written a number of plans and strategies. Together they make sure there is enough water for the future needs of both people and the environment. This document explains how they do this. Contents: 1. 25 Year Environment Plan	**The Local Plan should have regard to all relevant plans and strategies developed by The government,**

	2. River basin management plans 3. Water abstraction plan 4. Catchment abstraction management system (CAMS) 5. National framework 6. Environment Agency drought plans 7. Water industry national environment programme 8. Water company plans 9. CAMS common end dates	**Environment Agency and water companies.**
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, Environment Agency (2020)	The Strategy has three core ambitions concerning future risk and investment needs: 1. Climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change 2. Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: Making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as resilient infrastructure. 3. A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: Ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action.	**Plans need to ensure that development and supporting infrastructure are designed to be flooding-resilient.**
National Infrastructure Strategy, HM Treasury (2020)	This Strategy sets out how the government will address these issues and do things differently: how it will build back fairer, faster and greener. It describes how the government will: • Boost growth and productivity across the whole of the UK, levelling up and strengthening the Union: the government wants to level up communities and nations across the UK through investment in rural areas, towns and cities, from major national projects to local priorities; • Put the UK on the path to meeting its net zero emissions target by 2050: bold action is needed to transform the UK's infrastructure to meet net zero and climate change commitments. The government will continue to decarbonise the UK's power, heat and transport networks – which together account for over two-thirds of UK emissions - and take steps to adapt to the risks posed by climate change; • Support private investment: the UK has a proud record of attracting private investment into its infrastructure. But the government recognises investors have faced uncertainty in the past few years. This Strategy – and the Energy White Paper which will follow shortly – are aimed at providing investors with clarity over the government's plans, so they can look to the UK with confidence and help deliver the upgrades and projects needed across the country; and • Accelerate and improve delivery: the government wants to transform the way infrastructure projects are delivered in the UK. This will be achieved through wide-ranging reforms from speeding up the planning system, to improving the way projects are chosen, procured and delivered, and greater use of cutting-edge construction technology. This approach is underpinned by high levels of government investment, with record levels of investment for the railways, strategic roads, broadband networks and flood defences. This Strategy also puts innovation and new technology at the heart of the government's approach. Every infrastructure sector could face transformative technological change over the next twenty years. From electric vehicles, to hydrogen heating systems, to 5G and its successors, new technologies have enormous potential to improve the environment and the daily lives of people across the UK. This Strategy will ensure the UK is at the forefront of this technological revolution. The whole of the UK will benefit from this Strategy. Where policy is reserved for the UK government, this Strategy includes measures which will benefit every nation, such as a radical improvement in mobile coverage in rural areas. Where policy sits with the devolved administrations, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will receive commensurate funding through the Barnett formula.	**Plans should ensure that policies facilitate the introduction and maintenance of high quality infrastructure.**
National Planning Policy Framework (NNPF), MHCLG (2019)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. • The NPPF promotes healthy, inclusive and safe places which; promote social integration, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles. • The NPPF seeks to take account of and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community. • Plans should "contain policies to optimise the use of land in their area and meet as much of the identified need for housing as possible". To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment.	**Plans should seek to meet development needs wherever possible, while having regard to the high status of the National Park landscape.**

	• Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. • The NPPF states "good design is a key aspect of sustainable development" and requires development to add to the overall quality of the area over its lifetime. The importance of good architecture and appropriate landscaping to reinforce local distinctiveness, raise the standard more generally in the area and address the connections between people and places is emphasised. • The NPPF promotes the retention and enhancement of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports, cultural venues and places of worship. • Ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. • There is a need to take a "proactive, positive and collaborative approach" to bring forward development that will "widen choice in education", including sufficient choice of school places. • Health and wellbeing should be considered in local plans. They should promote healthy lifestyles, social and cultural wellbeing and ensure access by all sections of the community is promoted. Paragraphs 170, 171,174 &175 of NPPF contain strengthened Biodiversity Net Gain policies for developing local planning policies and decision making. The paragraphs focus on enhancing the natural environment beyond simply protecting it. Paragraph 171 includes a requirement for Environmental Net Gain through enhancement of natural capital.	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), MHCLG (2019)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied . It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.	**The NPPG must be taken into account in preparing the development plan, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.**
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), MHCLG (revised 2018)	The National Planning Practice Guidance adds further context to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and it is intended that the two documents should be read together.	**The NPPG should be followed throughout the Local Plan process.**
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, HM Government (2006)	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities by implementing the key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004. It addresses a wide range of issues relating broadly to the natural environment: • Section 40 requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. • Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.	**Plans should safeguard and enhance biodiversity assets and should identify ways to integrate biodiversity when developing planning policies and strategies.**
Natural Environment White Paper, The Natural Choice, securing the value of nature, DEFRA (2011)	This paper has a number of key themes, which include – • more accurately 'valuing' the natural environment and the ecosystems that service it; • taking conservation action on a much large 'landscape' scale; • encouraging more local action; • strengthening the connection between people and nature; • creating a 'greener' economy, including developing markets and schemes so that those who look after natural services can get payments from those who receive those services; • inclusion of Nature Improvement Areas in Local Plans; • a "Green Areas" designation that will enable local people to protect green spaces that have significant importance to their community; biodiversity offsetting which will mean that developers may have to provide habitat expansion or restoration to compensate for loss of habitat/biodiversity losses caused by their development.	**Proposals being implemented through NPPF and other measures – Plans need to respond to these measures, for example by pursuing policies that protect locally important green space.**
Neighbourhood Planning Act, HM Government (2017)	Provisions to strengthen the role of neighbourhood planning and changes to the content of development plan documents. Local planning authorities must identify strategic priorities for the development and use of land within their area. Requirement for the secretary of state to issue guidance for local planning authorities on how their local development documents should address housing needs that result from old age or disability.	**Local authorities need to ensure that neighbourhood plans contribute to the overall sustainability of the National Park.**
Planning for the Future, MHCLG (2020)	In the new system local areas will develop plans for land to be designated into three categories:	**The format of the Local Plan may change considerably due to changes introduced by the Planning White Paper.**

	• Growth areas will back development, with development approved at the same time plans are prepared, meaning new homes, schools, shops and business space can be built quickly and efficiently, as long as local design standards are met. • Renewal areas will be suitable for some development – where it is high-quality in a way which meets design and other prior approval requirements the process will be quicker. If not, development will need planning approval in the usual way. • Protected areas will be just that – development will be restricted to carry on protecting our treasured heritage like Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks. The reforms will mean: • Much-needed homes will be built quicker by ensuring local housing plans are developed and agreed in 30 months – down from the current 7 years it often takes. • Every area to have a local plan in place – currently only 50% of local areas has an up-to-date plan to build more homes. • The planning system will be made more accessible, by harnessing the latest technology through online maps and data. • Valued green spaces will be protected for future generations by allowing for more building on brownfield land and all new streets to be tree lined. • The planning process to be overhauled and replaced with a clearer, rules based system. Currently around a third of planning cases that go to appeal are overturned. • A new simpler national levy to replace the current system of developer contributions which often causes delay – this will provide more certainty about the number of affordable homes being built. • The creation of a fast-track system for beautiful buildings and establishing local design guidance for developers to build and preserve beautiful communities. • All new homes to be 'zero carbon ready', with no new homes delivered under the new system needed to be retrofitted as we achieve our commitment to net zero carbon emissions by 2050.	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, HM Government (1990)	Provides the legislative framework to ensure the protection and conservation of listed buildings across the UK. It outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.	**Plans should safeguard the character of historic assets.**
Planning policy for traveller sites, DCLG (2015)	Sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites, replacing the older version published in March 2012. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.	**Plans should ensure that sufficient provision is made for traveller sites.**
Public Health England Strategy 2020-25	Identifies Public Health England's priorities upon which to focus over this five-year period to protect people and help people to live longer in good health.	**Plans should include policies which actively contribute to improving public health.**
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England, DEFRA (2009)	Sets out how England's soils will be managed sustainably. It highlights those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats, including better protection for agricultural soils; protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; preventing soil pollution; effective soil protection during construction and; dealing with contaminated land.	**Plans should consider soil status and protection as a critical factor in land allocations.**
Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change Ready for Ageing? (2013)	Warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. The report states "longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises". The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people	**Plans should consider how community-focused policies should adapt to serve multigenerational needs.**
Securing the Future, Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Guiding principles: • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promote good governance • Using sound science responsibly Priority areas for UK action: • Sustainable Consumption and Production	**Follows on from provisions of 1999 Better Quality of Life strategy. Plans should ensure they incorporate key components of sustainable development. The role of sustainability appraisal will be particularly valuable in ensuring this happens.**

	• Climate Change and Energy • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement • Sustainable Communities	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Defra (2007)	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. Provides set standards and objectives for management of pollutants including nitrous oxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and lead.	**Plans should consider how they will impact upon air quality ensuring that detrimental emissions are prevented.**
The Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government (2017)	Sets out the approach of the government to secure growth of the national income while cutting greenhouse gas emissions. The key policies and proposals of the Strategy sit below a number of overarching principles: acceleration of clean growth including through recommendations for private and public investment to meet carbon budgets; providing support to improve business and industry energy efficiency; improving energy efficiency in the housing stock including through low carbon heating; accelerating the shift to low carbon transport; delivering clean, smart, flexible power; enhancing the benefits and value of our natural resources; leading in the public sector to meet emissions targets; and ensure Government leadership to drive clean growth.	**Plans should include policies which facilitate clean growth.**
The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations, HM Government (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.	**Plans 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.**
The Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK, Department of Energy and Climate Change (2012)	Aims to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy by maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.	**Policies for new and retrofitted homes should consider energy efficiency potential.**
The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (2018)	These position statements describe the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They update Groundwater protection: principles and practice (GP3). This document helps anyone whose current or proposed activities have an impact on, or are affected by groundwater such as: • developers • planners • environmental permit applicants and holders • water abstractors Many of the approaches set out in the position statements are not statutory but may be included in, or referenced by, statutory guidance and legislation. Environment Agency staff use these position statements as a framework to make decisions on activities that could impact on groundwater. This clear approach aims to remove uncertainty and potentially inconsistent decision-making.	**This should be a consideration in terms of assessing the local plan and potential site allocations in terms of groundwater. Any policy should not pose an unacceptable risk of pollution to controlled waters by mobilising potential contaminants in the ground. For example, policies involving SuDS.**
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Provides statutory guidance on the process of environmental assessment of plans, policies and programmes.	**The Plan review process must follow these regulations.**
The National Adaptation Programme: Making the country resilient to a	Sets out visions for the following sectors:	**Plans should ensure that an appropriate response to the climate crisis is embedded throughout all policies.**

changing climate, HM Government (2013)	• Built Environment – "buildings and places and the people who live and work in them are resilient to a changing climate and extreme weather and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and take the opportunities from climate change". • Infrastructure – "an infrastructure network that is resilient to today's natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate". • Healthy and resilient communities – "a health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapted to a changing climate. Communities and individuals, including the most vulnerable, are better prepared to cope with severe weather events and other impacts of climate change. Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate". • Agriculture and Forestry – "profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity". • Natural Environment – "the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides". • Business – "UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change". • Local Government – "Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate".	
The National Heritage Protection Plan, English Heritage (2011)	Action Plan has 8 key measures: Measure 1. Foresight Measure 2. Threat: Assessment and Response Measure 3. Understanding: Recognition and Identification of the Resources Measure 4. Understanding: Assessment of Character and Significance Measure 5. Responses: Protection of Significance Measure 6. Responses: Managing Change Measure 7. Responses: Protecting and Managing Major Historic Estates Measure 8. Responses: Grant Aid for Protection	**Plans should promote and support the key strands of the Plan, particularly the key tenet of understanding and responding to the significance of heritage assets.**
The Road to Zero, Department for Transport (2018)	Sets out new measures towards cleaner road transport, aiming to put the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles. It explains how cleaner air, a better environment, zero emission vehicles and a strong, clean economy will be achieved. One of the main aims of the document is for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.	**The Local Plan should consider how infrastructure will have to adapt to serve zero emission vehicles.**
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, MH Government (2009)	Sets out the ways in which we will tackle climate change by reducing its CO_2 emissions through the generation of a renewable electricity, heat and transport technologies.	**Local Plan policies should respond to new renewable electricity, heat and transport technologies.**
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011) **Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA (2021)** **National Planning Policy for Waste, DEFRA (2014)** **National Planning Policy for Waste Water, DEFRA (2012)**	The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 implement the revised European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Governments ambition for moving to a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. National Planning Policy for waste (NPPW) sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the NPPF and the National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste. Waste planning has a role to play in delivering objectives, including: reducing greenhouse gas emissions; better management of resources and protecting the environment; promoting treatment of waste further up the waste hierarchy; waste planning can also contribute to the development of the circular economy and associated sustainable growth.	**"Non-waste" local planning authorities are expected to play a role in meeting the Directive requirements since they also influence how waste management is provided for in their areas.**

Appendix B: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

National Planning Policy for Hazardous Waste, DEFRA (2014)		
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2017)	The Water Environment (WFD) establishes a legislative framework for the protection of surface waters (including rivers, lakes and coastal waters) and ground waters. The overall aims and objectives of the WFD are to: • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of surface water bodies, ground water bodies and their ecosystems; • ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution; • reduce pollution of water, especially by priority substances and certain other pollutants, as set out in the list of chemicals for Water Framework Directive assessments; • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts; • achieve at least good surface water status for all surface water bodies and good chemical status in ground water bodies or good ecological potential in the case of artificial or heavily modified water bodies; and • promote sustainable water use.	**Plans 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.**
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) **Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)**	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. 2007 report builds on the UKBAP with the following key principles: • protecting the best sites for wildlife; • targeting action on priority species and habitats; • embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making; • engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change; • developing and interpreting the evidence base; • ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery.	**Plans need to consider their potential impacts upon protected species and habitats, with particular regard to Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Action Plan.**
UK Climate Change Programme, DEFRA (2006) **UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012)**	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. 2012 CCRA sets out five key steps for dealing with climate change: 1. Minimise the risk of significant climate change. 2. Accept that despite efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, current and historic emissions mean that a certain amount of warming is inevitable. 3. Better understand vulnerability to our current climate. 4. Use the best science and evidence to understand the range of climate changes we might face, and what effect they might have on our economy, environment and society. 5. Assess – using a risk-based approach – what we can put in place now, and plan for in the future, to increase the resilience of our economy, environment and society.	**Plans should seek to contribute towards overall reduction in carbon dioxide emissions through measures for low carbon generation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy initiatives.**
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	The UK response to the 2010 Aichi Agreement. The purpose of this UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020: • To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; • To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; • To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; • To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity.	**Plans need to be considered as part of wider Biodiversity Plans and Strategies. Plans need to consider their potential impacts upon protected species and habitats, with particular regard to Lake District National Park Biodiversity Action Plan. Plans should look at the possible ways in which they will affect biodiversity, having**

		regard to relevant designated species and habitats.
Uplands Policy Review, Defra (2011) **NB: CAP Reform superseded by CAP Reform Agreement (2014)**	Three main pillars with sub-areas: Supporting England's Hill Farmers • Government action to improve competitiveness and rural economic opportunity • Reducing the burden of regulation • Ensuring Agri-environment schemes are accessible to all hill farmers CAP Reform • Delivering Public Goods From The Uplands Environment • Payment for ecosystem services • Forestry and Woodland • Managing uplands for biodiversity and recreation • National Parks • Tourism Supporting Sustainable Upland Communities • Broadband and Communications • Housing and Planning • Business and Enterprise • Access to Services • Fuel and Energy	**Plans should seek to incorporate Review's priorities within its policies and objectives, helping support community sustainability, viable farming and subsidy support.**
Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA (2002)	Aims: 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; 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 Sets out objectives and performance indicators to measure progress.	**Plans should look at the possible ways in which they will affect biodiversity, having regard to relevant designated species and habitats.**

A4: Partner sustainability strategies, plans and other relevant documents

Partner Strategies, Plans and Documents	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans – Rivers Ouse (Uplands-2009), Aire (Headwaters-2009)), Ribble (Upper Ribble- 2014), Lune (Rural Lune- 2009), Environment Agency.	Key issues (combined): • Flows generated in this sub-area were significant in contributing to the autumn 2000 floods that affected York severely. • Dispersed flood risk to property means that it is not feasible to defend all local properties • Fast flowing flood waters result in high hazard to communities affected by flooding. • Short lead times mean that raising flood awareness is important to manage risk to people and property. • Some communities are susceptible to rapid flooding from thunderstorms. Emergency response and flood awareness are particularly important. • The constrained channel and environmental concerns mean that further flood defences will be difficult, expensive and unsustainable. We need to • reduce surface water runoff and reduce the risk of flooding locally • Although this area is rural with relatively low flood risk, there is high risk in Ingleton that needs further investigation, especially with regard to future flood risk. • Promote the natural functioning of the rivers and protect the floodplain from inappropriate development. • Consider a range of flood risk management measures to improve or sustain the level of risk into the future, particularly in providing advice to those at risk on flood resistance/resilience, emergency planning and flood warning..	**Plans need to consider how policies and objectives can help reduce/mitigate against flood risk issues, for example by aiding upstream flood water retention and preventing development in vulnerable areas.**

	• Flood risk is low and the sub-area is sparsely populated. There are some flood risk problems in isolated villages. • Flood defence engineering works in this area are very unlikely to be justifiable due to the isolated nature of the properties at risk of flooding. • Opportunities exist to provide flood storage and create habitat, which could also reduce downstream flood risk. •	
City of York & North Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2006-2016	• 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: o Contain average household waste arising so that residents of the Partnership area generate less per head than the average for Shire counties by 2008, and o Be amongst the lowest 25% of these by 2013; and o 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 o Recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010 o Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013 o 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.	**Plans 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.**
Craven Sustainable Community Strategy 2007—2013	Strategic Priorities: • Building a Prosperous District • Improving Transport • Addressing Housing Need • Creating a Sustainable Future – One Planet Living • Strengthening Communities & Providing Accessible Services	**Plans should promote the community strategy's priorities and foster effective partnerships to deliver progress against them.**
Historic Environment Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, Yorkshire and the Humber Historic Environment Forum (2009)	Four themes underpinned by actions: • Making the Case for the Region's Historic Environment - looking at how we collect and record information about the historic environment and how we use this to convince others of its importance; • Understanding and Enjoying the Historic Environment – covering the local historic environment of our everyday lives, the use of the historic environment as a learning resource, and places to visit and enjoy; • Utilising the Historic Environment – looking at how the historic environment can be used to contribute to the Region's economy through tourism, regeneration and development in towns, cities, rural areas and offshore; • Caring for Our Historic Environment - considering the ongoing care and maintenance of the historic resource and the skills required to undertake this work.	**Need to ensure that the Plans consider their impacts upon the historic environment for its own intrinsic value and the wider benefits it can offer to society**
Local Development Framework Core Strategies: **Eden District Council South** **Craven District Council**	Each of these five local authorities, which intersect with the Yorkshire Dales National Park, has developed their own core sustainability strategies.	**Plans should consider the development plans of neighbouring authorities, the impact of those plans upon neighbours, and at the same time the impact of neighbouring development plans upon Yorkshire Dales National Park plans.**

Lancaster City Council **Richmondshire District Council** **South Lakeland District Council.**		
North Yorkshire Community Plan 2011-2014	Priorities: • Protecting and supporting vulnerable people • Safeguarding and protecting people of all ages at risk of significant harm • Providing older and vulnerable people with a range of choice for their accommodation, care and support needs • Working jointly to reduce health inequalities • Identifying communities where multiple deprivation exists and which issues partners need to work on in these areas to tackle this • Supporting economic growth and employment • Agriculture and food • Visitor economy • Rural broadband • Support for growth of small businesses • Improved networks • Skills • Enabling stronger local communities • Delivering a high-quality broadband service • Building capacity within communities	**Plans should seek to promote priority programmes through locally targeted interventions**
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2045 North Yorkshire County Council **Moving Cumbria Forward – Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026, Cumbria County Council**	NYC • Economic Growth - Contributing to economic growth by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services • Road Safety - Improving road and transport safety • Access to Services - Improving equality of opportunity by facilitating access to services • Environment and Climate Change - Managing the adverse impact of transport on the environment • Healthier Travel - Promoting healthier travel opportunities CCC A safe and reliable transport system and highway network in Cumbria, which support the following local priorities: • safe, strong and inclusive communities • health and well-being throughout life • a sustainable and prosperous economy • effective connections between people and places • world class environmental quality and in doing so minimises carbon emissions.	**Traffic growth and distribution may to be impacted by Plans. Need to have regard to accessibility, particularly public transport, walking and cycling, when planning spatial distribution of development, with emphasis on reducing the need for travel and dependency on private car.**
People, Paths & Places - The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007 – 2011 **REVIEWED 2012**	Nine key objectives: 1. To improve the accessibility of goods, services and recreational opportunities. 2. To improve and promote the use of the network for people with a range of expectations, interests and levels of ability. 3. To maintain rights of way in a manner that reflects current and future demand. 4. To maintain and maximise the significant benefit the rights of way network provides to the local and regional economy. 5. To develop rights of way to meet current and future demand. 6. To sustainably manage and promote the rights of way network and maximise its contribution to a more sustainable environment. 7. To encourage the use of rights of way to promote health and well-being as part of an active lifestyle. 8. To improve the safety of non-motorised users both on highways shared with motor vehicles and on the rights of way network.	**Plans should promote activities and policies that protect and improve public accessibility for all types of users.**

Appendix B: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014 to 2019 **INCORPORATING Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Cumbria County Council et al (2007)**	9. To promote partnership at all levels in delivering this plan. Four strategic aims: a) Provide high quality, well maintained access to the countryside including the public rights of way network, open access land, access to water and other means which meets the needs of its users. b) Develop an integrated network of access, recreation and transport facilities on both land and water that will contribute to improved quality of life and health and carbon emission reduction, by encouraging people to walk, cycle and take public transport. c) Ensure access and recreation contributes to a thriving economy whilst protecting and, where possible enhancing, the sustainability of the County's natural and cultural resources. d) Work with partners, visitors, businesses, residents and farmers and landowners to encourage responsible use of the countryside and to minimise conflict through appropriate management and guidance.	
Regional Biodiversity Strategy (2009)	Aims: • Establish biodiversity targets for priority habitats and species in the Yorkshire and Humber region; • Provide a strategic framework for the work undertaken by regional and local biodiversity partnerships; • Promote biodiversity as a key regional issue, thereby ensuring it is considered and incorporated into other regional strategic and implementation plans; • Develop wider understanding of, and support for biodiversity, including the key role it has in improving the region's quality of life, health and economic development; • Identify and communicate the actions required to maintain and enhance the region's biodiversity and highlight the responsibility of key regional partners and regional sectors in achieving these objectives.	**Plans should contribute to achievement of regional objectives and recognise the strategic importance of the National Park's species and habitats and the role they can play in improving biodiversity for its own sake and the services it offers to society.**
Richmondshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-15	*'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'* Priorities Making Richmondshire a Healthy and Safe Place • Reducing the impact that alcohol has on our communities • Promoting a healthier work force • Tackling obesity in our communities Developing Richmondshire as an e-District • Supporting broadband, digital and mobile access Highlighting Richmondshire as a Place to do Business • Promoting the district to attract more businesses Enhancing Richmondshire through accessible and sustainable communities • Engaging with community transport providers to enhance accessibility • Encouraging sustainable and vibrant communities across the district • Ensuring a coordinated partnership approach to developing Richmondshire	**Plans should seek to support SCS objectives and priorities.**
River Basin Management Plans – Humber, North West and Northumbria,	Sets out numerous actions, both those that cover all sectors, and those that are sector-specific. Those applying to all sectors are: • All sectors must comply with the range of existing regulations, codes of practice and controls on the use of certain substances.	**Plans should align with River Basin Management Plan objectives, considering how each sector might**

Appendix B: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Environment Agency (2015)	• Investigations will be carried out by the Environment Agency and partner organisations where appropriate, to establish the extent and source of pressures and to identify any further actions that are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly. These actions will be carried out during this or future management cycles. • Investigations and actions will also be carried out in drinking water protected areas (where necessary focused in safeguard zones) to reduce the risk of deterioration in raw water quality and therefore reduce the need for additional treatment to meet drinking water standards. A small number of candidate Water Protection Zones (WPZ) will be promoted nationally early in the first plan cycle of the practices causing problems and the techniques to avoid them.	**contribute to overall wellbeing of the water environment.**
South Lakeland Community Strategy 2008-28	1. Accessing Services ○ Improving the opportunities for accessing services including alternatives to traveling by car, to benefit the environment and to contribute to improving people's health 2. Children and Young People ○ Addressing the needs of young people and to create better opportunities for them 3. Safe Communities ○ Keeping crime low and providing reassurance to our communities 4. Health and Well-being ○ Continuing to improve the health and well-being of local people ○ Ensuring that there is an adequate workforce for the health and social care sector and other services to support the needs of increasing number of older people 5. Housing to Meet Local Need ○ Securing access to decent affordable homes for all in need in a sustainable way 6. Involving Communities ○ Working more closely with our communities and groups 7. Job Skills and Regeneration ○ Making South Lakeland a successful, attractive and competitive place to live work and invest in by growing a sustainable economy and creating prosperity for everyone in South Lakeland 8. Quality Environment ○ Managing our natural resources prudently, to improve waste management, reduce pollution, protect and nurture plant and animal life and to protect and improve the man-made environment	**Plans should promote the community strategy's priorities and foster effective partnerships to deliver progress against them.**
Water Resource Management Plan, Yorkshire Water (2019)	The Water Resources Management Plan ensures that Yorkshire Water can continue to meet customer demand in the future. It aims to do this with minimum impact on the environment. The plan incorporates future pressures on water supply and demand due to predicted changes to the climate. It also looks at future changes in population, housing, water use and metering trends in Yorkshire. The plan is built up of a number of elements to allow us to plan for the future: • A forecast of future customer water demand; • A forecast of our available water supply; • Identification of any gap between forecast available supply and customer demand; and • Selection of investment schemes to meet any forecast gap	**Plans should have regard to the Management Plan as an essential evidence source for ascertaining water availability within the YDNP area.**
York, North Yorkshire & East Riding Housing Strategy 2015-21	The vision for this strategy is: 'To enable more new homes and for all housing to be of a quality, type and size which meets the needs of our urban, rural and costal communities and supports economic growth.' The vision will be achieved by delivering Nine Housing Priorities and supporting actions over the next five years. 1. Work with partners to increase the supply of good quality new housing across all tenures and locations (in line with Local Plans/site allocations). 2. Ensure that our housing stock reflects the needs of urban, rural and coastal communities. 3. Ensure that our housing stock meets the diverse needs of our population at all stages of their lives. 4. Via policy guidance and negotiation, ensure new homes are of good design and environmental quality regardless of tenure.	**Sets out sub-regional plan dealing with North Yorkshire, identifying housing market dynamics and main issues of:** • **Shortage of affordable housing;** • **Displacement & break-up of communities;**

	5. Continue to make best use of our existing stock and ensure that it is of a decent quality to meet the needs of our communities. 6. Ensure all homes have a positive impact on health and well being and are affordable to run. 7. Continue to reduce homelessness. 8. Ensure housing is allocated fairly and on the basis of need. 9. Provide appropriate housing and support for those with specific housing needs.	• **Increased homelessness;** • **Out migration of young people;** • **In migration of older people retiring;** • **Reduced turnover in social rented stock;** • **Increased provision of flats.** **Plans should respond to each of these themes as appropriate and in conjunction with district housing authorities.**

A5: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (and other) relevant documents

National Park Documents	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
A Cultural Heritage Strategy for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority 2019-2024, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (2020)	The Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2019-24, was published following wide consultation in January 2019. The Management Plan sets out a shared vision for the future of the National Park. The Government expects stakeholders, including public agencies and authorities to collaborate both in the development and review of the Management Plan, and in the delivery of its objectives. Elements of the management plan that directly and indirectly concern cultural heritage were initially developed in consultation with the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Group during 2018, and were then subject to wider consultation through the Management Plan development process. The Plan outlines the special qualities of the National Park, identifies critical issues facing the National Park and identifies 49 specific objectives that the Authority and partners intend to achieve by 2024. Ten of the Management Plan objectives relate directly to the conservation of cultural heritage. In addition, there are a number of objectives elsewhere in the plan that contain strong links to cultural heritage. This strategy, therefore, sets out more specifically what the National Park Authority intends to do over the next 5 years to: • help to achieve the objectives for cultural heritage that are set out in the National Park Management Plan 2019-24; and, • deliver an efficient and effective cultural heritage service, including meeting the commitments set out in other relevant strategy documents, notably, the Joint Statement on the Historic Environment in the National Parks of England, Scotland and Wales.	**Ensure Plans make provision for the preservation and, where possible, the enhancement of the historic environment, including all aspects of historic landscapes and ancient monuments.**
A cultural heritage strategy for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority 2019-2024, Yorkshire Dales National Park (2020)	Historical Landscapes This strategy is concerned with the 'cultural heritage' of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The conservation and enhancement of the "natural beauty, wildlife *and cultural heritage* of the National Parks" is one of the two purposes of National Parks, as set out in section 61 of the Environment Act 1995. Ten of the Management Plan objectives relate directly to the conservation of cultural heritage. In addition, there are a number of objectives elsewhere in the plan that contain strong links to cultural heritage. This strategy, therefore, sets out more specifically what the National Park Authority intends to do over the next 5 years to: • help to achieve the objectives for cultural heritage that are set out in the National Park Management Plan 2019-24; and, • deliver an efficient and effective cultural heritage service, including meeting the commitments set out in other relevant strategy documents, notably, the *Joint Statement on the Historic Environment in the National Parks of England, Scotland and Wales.*	**Plans should consider how their objectives and policies could help foster an improved appreciation of the historic environment.**
Adapting to Climate Change in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, National Park	Assesses impacts, opportunities and actions arising from the climate change challenge under the following themes: • access, recreation and tourism; • biodiversity; • community, culture and economy;	**Plans need to contribute to appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies tailored to the particular challenges and opportunities of the Yorkshire Dales context.**

Management Plan Steering Group (2011)	• historic environment; • farming and land management; and • landscape.	
Replaced by Dales Woodland Strategy 2020-2030, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Our vision for 2040 is that: Trees and woodlands in the Yorkshire Dales will: contribute significantly to a carbon net zero National Park, enable habitat connectivity, improve water quality and reduce flooding, in a way that enhances the landscape and special qualities of the area, provide health and amenity benefits to people, and be economic for landowners. In order to fulfil this vision, woodlands will need to expand in size and number and become increasingly connected as well as being resilient and sustainably managed. Current estimates indicate that, along with other initiatives, around 600ha of woodland might need to be created each year for woodland cover to deliver a net zero national park by 2040. Our ambition for the 10 year life of this strategy is to create 6,000ha of additional woodland An opportunity mapping exercise is currently underway and is scheduled to be completed in February 2021. This will contribute towards establishing realistic targets over the next 10 years. An action plan will then be developed, with the Dales Woodland Forum, to work with landowners and funders in order to deliver these targets. Our ambitions for 2020-2030 1. Create 6,000 ha woodland habitat that enhances the National Park's landscape, with priority given to projects that strengthen habitat networks, increase carbon storage and help to reduce flooding. 2. Ensure that 75% of all woodland including ancient semi natural woodland, plantation ancient woodland and scrub is brought into positive management. 4. Plant 6,000 individual or small groups of field trees. 5.	**Important that Plans 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 land management and development proposals, for example through the use of sustainable timber resources and well-considered landscaping schemes.**
Landscape Character Assessment 2020, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	By classifying, analysing and describing the distinctive characteristics of the different landscapes found in the national park, the landscape character assessment (LCA) can be used to inform decisions about landscape planning and management which guide positive landscape change. The LCA takes account of the key drivers for change in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) and also provides guidance for built development, land management and recreation including specific guidelines for development capacity and constraint in the National Park's larger settlements. The aim is to conserve and enhance the distinctive landscape character of the Yorkshire Dales landscape, counteracting forces for change that may otherwise erode local distinctiveness. The LCA underpins the Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan and is an important tool that can be used to deliver the vision articulated in this key policy document. It will also be used to: • inform the development of policy in the Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan; • provide evidence to steer delivery of specific National Park Management Plan objectives, for instance in relation to housing land release, woodland creation, recreation and access; • target investment in conservation activity by identifying spatial priorities for the funding and management of programmes for restoring distinctive landscape features such as barns, walls, green lanes and hedgerows; • and promote understanding and enjoyment of the YDNP.	**Plans need to recognise the distinctive landscape sub areas within the Park and adapt policies and programmes in ways that complement this character. Need to consider how change can be accommodated without eroding special qualities.**
Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision, Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum (2011) **State of Local Biodiversity Action Plan**	Two primary objectives: To get 95% of the area of priority habitats in the Yorkshire Dales National Park into "favourable" condition by 2020. To get 95% of the populations of priority species in the Yorkshire Dales National Park into a stable or increasing condition by 2020. Overarching actions:	**Plans need to support conservation and enhancement of priority species and habitats through targeted actions and policies designed to prevent harm.**

priority habitats and species in the Yorkshire Dales National Park 2010, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (2010).	1. Helping biodiversity to respond to climate change. 2. Reducing the risks and damage caused by invasive non-native species. 3. Providing spatial frameworks for landscape-scale habitat restoration. 4. Protecting the best sites for wildlife. 5. Targeting action on priority species and habitat. 6. Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. 7. Engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change. 8. Developing and interpreting the evidence base.	
Parish Plans	Although there are still gaps in coverage, a large proportion of the National Park's parishes now have Parish Plans in place to help coordinate local actions in the future. Objectives vary according to individual Parishes, but common themes include: - affordable housing - parking and traffic safety - community facilities (village halls, play & sports equipment etc) - environment – litter, dog fouling, maintenance of public realm - tourism - business development - farming - flood alleviation - local services – shops, pubs and infrastructure (broadband) - local events - care in the community and health services - local heritage projects - village websites - local education courses - public transport availability	**The Plans will be able to contribute directly toward meeting local objectives in Parish Plans.**
Public Rights of Way-Maintenance Plan 2019-2024, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	The overall aim for Access & Recreation, of which rights of way are a key part, as drafted in the National Park Management Plan (2019/24)1 is: "A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities". The National Park Management Plan also sets out two specific objectives for rights of way maintenance in the National Park: • B1 Maintain and promote the Pennine Trails and other recognised long-distance routes, and benefit a wide variety of users by raising the standard of all public rights of way so that 90% are 'easy to use' by 2024 • B2 Carry out works to improve access and identify appropriate public rights of way and established permissive routes so that 262 km (10%) are suitable for users of all ages and abilities by 2024 While rights of way management encompasses many areas of work, this plan identifies six areas that are essential to achieving the objectives. They are: • Ease of Use 1. Signs and Waymarking 2. Infrastructure 3. Surface Condition	**Plans should ensure that access and rights of way are considered throughout the site allocation process.**

	4. Engineered Routes 5. Bridges and River Crossings • Accessibility 6. Access for All (inc the Miles Without Stiles programme)	
Special Qualities, Special Experiences (An integrated access, recreation, visitor management, diversity and tourism strategy), Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (First published May 2010 Updated and revised June 2019)	In each of the four main sections the issues and scope of the topic are introduced: • The special qualities and experience of the Dales. The experiences the National Park has to offer through its special qualities, access and recreation opportunities, and the contribution they make to health and well-being. • A spatial approach. Based on the units that make up the landscape (the main dales, tributary dales, dale heads, open upland) this tells us about the quality of experience and visitor facilities. • Accessibility and Access for All. Equality and diversity; ways of increasing the diversity of our visitor profile; learning and engagement; information and signing to help visitors find their way around; interpretation and new technology. • Tourism. Ensuring that tourism provides economic opportunities and exceptional visitor experiences that strengthen the socio-economic wellbeing of our communities, while respecting the special qualities of our landscape.	**Plans need to embrace the principles of sustainable tourism and translate them into specific actions and policies.**
Volunteering Strategy 2016-2021, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	The Authority wants to reach a position where: a) volunteers continue to contribute, very significantly, to the attainment of the Government's vision for national parks and of the Authority's own objectives for the Yorkshire Dales. b) people from all backgrounds and of all abilities are motivated and enabled to contribute to the long-term conservation, enhancement, understanding and enjoyment of the national park. They bring enthusiasm, interest and a wide range of skills, at the same time enhancing their own understanding, enjoyment, health and well-being, through their positive activities.	**Plans need to consider how voluntary effort might complement and contribute towards their objectives, especially in the context of reduced public, private and charitable sector resources**
Water Resources Management Plan, Yorkshire Water (2019)	All water companies are required by the Government to produce a Water Resources Management Plan, to show how we plan to maintain a secure supply of water to all our customers over the next 25 years. The plan is developed following guidance from the Environment Agency and is reviewed and revised every 5 years. Our Water Resources Management Plan ensures that we can continue to meet customer demand in the future. We aim to do this with minimum impact on the environment. Our plan incorporates future pressures on water supply and demand due to predicted changes to the climate. It also looks at future changes in population, housing, water use and metering trends in Yorkshire. The plan is built up of a number of elements to allow us to plan for the future: • A forecast of future customer water demand; • A forecast of our available water supply; • Identification of any gap between forecast available supply and customer demand; and • Selection of investment schemes to meet any forecast gap	**Plans need to consider what impact planned development will have on water supplies, including changes in demand and changes to the availability of water resources.**
York, North Yorkshire, East Riding and Hull Spatial Framework: A Vision for Growth, YNYERH Directors of Development Group (2019)	Vision: Connected, distinctive and thriving towns and cities will help drive growth and support a successful, sustainable future for current and future generations. Whether living in a city, market town or in the countryside we want to support and deliver a better quality of life for people in the YNYERH area – through our approach to growth and infrastructure planning. Three sectoral priorities have been identified: Digital, Environment and Transport. The Spatial Framework will bring a number of benefits. It will: • Support better infrastructure delivery with the achievement of greater levels of sustainable economic growth	**The Local Plan objective will reflect the spatial framework for the YNYERH region.**

	• Provide a stronger case for investment, helping to make the spatial case for external funding for infrastructure investment where this is required to support growth. • Demonstrate more proactive collaboration across all the partner Local Authorities enabling them to work more effectively and efficiently in preparing and delivering their Local Plans and providing the market with more confidence to invest and grow. The Spatial Framework provides an overall direction and coherence for the future of the YNYERH area whilst retaining the space and discretion for Local Plans to make their own allocations for development that take in to account local sustainability, viability, political and community factors.	
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Design Guide (2016)	This Design Guide is part of the Local Plan and is also a Supplementary Planning Document giving advice to those seeking planning permission on the form of development that is likely to be acceptable. It is also a material consideration in determining planning applications and appeals and should be read in conjunction with the design policies in the Local Plan. The National Park Authority wants to see more innovative, imaginative and creatively designed development that makes a positive contribution to the rich built heritage of the National Park. That is why the guidance given here is not prescriptive. The guide is deliberately not a pattern-book or set of rules for how it should be done. However, some designers who undertake commissions in the National Park are not familiar with the architecture and building traditions that make it such a special place. Others have asked for more clarity on what is expected from designers. The guide gives freedom for innovation imagination and creativity but still provides clarity and detail where needed. General advice is given at the beginning of the guide on what are considered to be key components of good design in the National Park context. The chapters that follow address the most common forms of development in the National Park. Each chapter is split into two sections – 'Design approach' and 'Design details'. The Design approach section sets out the key principles that designers need to address to ensure their proposals are of the quality that the National Park Authority expects to see in planning applications. Designers with experience of working in the National Park, and with a good understanding of its distinctive building traditions, should be able to use these broad principles as a framework within which to design.	**The Design Guide is central to directing developers and architects on future development in the National Park and works in conjunction with the Local Plan.**
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Local Plan 2015-2030 (2016)	Four key aims: 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. 2. To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the communities within the National Park and encourage social inclusion for all residents. 3. To ensure that development is sustainable and planning decisions are based on the precautionary principle. 4. To respect the characteristics of the individual Dales.	**Use the Local Plan as the starting point for the review, identifying what has worked well, where there are gaps or new approaches required. NPMP needs to consider how planning policy can help deliver its objectives.**
Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2019-2024	• A distinctive, living, working, cultural landscape that tells the ongoing story of generations of people interacting with their environment. • A friendly, open and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities. • Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England. • Resilient and responsive to the impacts of climate change, storing more carbon each year than it produces. • Providing an outstanding range of benefits for the nation based on its natural resources, landscape and cultural heritage, which underpin a flourishing local economy. • Home to strong, self-reliant and balanced communities with good access to the services they need.	**Most important planning document for the YDNPA. The Local Plan policies must be in accordance with the vision and policies set out in the Management Plan.**
Yorkshire Dales National Park Demographic Evidence, Edge Analytics (2019)	The study will consider the socio-economic opportunities and threats that exist within and outside the YDNP boundaries, providing key evidence to support: its long-term, sustainable planning objectives; housing growth targets in line with the latest National Planning Policy Framework1 (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance2 (PPG); and its desire to attract and retain younger population cohorts within the National Park. A robust examination of the demographic evidence is a key component of the study, informing both the SEA and the SHMA in considering both the historical profile of population change and the prospects for future growth. In November 2015, Edge Analytics provided a range of evidence to the YDNP Authority, informing and validating its Local Plan housing growth objective for the 2015-2030 plan period. Since the Local Plan evidence was produced in	**Demographic evidence will be used to underpin Local Plan policies.**

	2015, the geographical extent of the YDNP has grown by approximately 24% (417km2), with the addition of land within the districts of Lancaster, Eden and South Lakeland. Furthermore, a range of new statistical evidence has been published, including: • Mid-year population estimates, plus birth and death statistics to mid-year 2017 • 2014-based and 2016-based sub-national population projections (SNPP) from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) • 2014-based and 2016-based sub-national household projections (SNHP) from the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) • Updated NPPF and PPG guidance (February 2019) • Labour market analysis from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) This report draws together the latest evidence to produce an updated profile of demographic change in the YDNP, plus a suite of population, housing and labour force growth outcomes under different conditions and assumptions, that can provide the basis for further SEA and SHMA analysis.	
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Socioeconomic Wellbeing Assessment, EDGE Economics (2019)	This study establishes an up to date socioeconomic baseline of the YDNP, enabling an understanding of the changes that are taking place in its demography, community and economy. It explores the YDNP's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats with respect to maintaining sustainable communities. The work also considers potential paths of future change. The findings of the study highlight significant differences across the YDNP's sub areas in terms of demographic trends and economic performance. A high proportion of employment growth in recent years has been concentrated in the Craven sub area. The structure of the economy is also changing. The tourism related sectors have recorded strong growth in recent years and have become more important to the YDNP's economy. The study identifies significant demographic and economic challenges. There are two primary challenges to the sustainability of communities in the YDNP: 1. A strong demographic inertia in its population – Over time this means a population with an increasingly greater proportion of people aged 65+ years and smaller cohort of school or working age people; and 2. The potential for a significant adverse economic shock to the farming economy – The farming economy now faces major uncertainty from two sources. First, the planned phasing out of the Basic Payment Scheme by 2027 and lack of clarity over its replacement. Second, the potential departure of the UK from the EU which is likely to result in the application of substantial tariffs to farmers' end products going to market.	**The YDNPA will need to carefully consider these implications and evaluate the possible options for intervention through the new Local Plan and in working with other key stakeholders.**
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Arc4 (2019)	The Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2019 provides evidence to help shape the future housing and related strategies and policies of the area. The SHMA evidence base is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the February 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). The findings from the study provide an up-to-date, robust and defensible evidence base for policy development, in accordance with Government policy and guidance. The SHMA includes a consideration of housing need based on the standard method for assessing need as set out in February 2019 PPG, the need for affordable housing, the size, type and tenure of future housing and the needs of specific groups.	**The findings of the SHMA underpin the housing targets included in the Local Plan.**

APPENDIX B ADDENDUM –

Other relevant policies, plans and programmes – update 2024

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A1: Relevant international frameworks and agreements

Glasgow Climate Pact (2021)

Frameworks and Agreements	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Glasgow Climate Pact (2021)	Agreement reached at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26). Pledged to reduce coal usage and re-visit emission reduction plans in order to keep the 1.5C Parish Agreement Target Achievable.	The Plan should aim to reduce emissions and contribute to the delivery of a low carbon economy. The SA Framework includes a number of objectives relating to climate change and a reduction in energy use.

A2: Relevant European Directives and Conventions

None

A3: Relevant National Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks and Guidance

Frameworks and Agreements	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Environment Act (2021)	The Act aims to improve air and water quality, protect wildlife, increase recycling, and reduce plastic waste. It sets clear statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in areas such as air quality, biodiversity, water and waste. It includes an important new target to reverse the decline in species abundance by the end of 2030. The Act helps to implement the 25 Year Environment Improvement Plan.	The SA framework includes objectives relating to waste, improving biodiversity and water quality and maintaining air quality.
Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023)	Sets out measures to speed up the planning system including wholesale changes to the plan making system including: • Locally specific Local Plans with wider matters dealt with through National Development Management Policies • Strict timescales for plan preparation. • Sustainability Appraisals replaced by 'Environmental Outcome Reports Provisions of the Act are reliant on secondary legislation which has yet to be made.	No implications for the SA framework.
UK Government British Energy Security Strategy (2022)	Seeks to secure clean and affordable energy in the UK in the long-term reducing reliance on fossil fuels. This is to be achieved through increased role of renewable sources of energy (domestic and commercial), improved energy efficiency of buildings, and other technologies such as nuclear power and hydrogen, and measures to reduce demand/requirement for electricity.	The Plan should seek to support renewable energy measures and a reduction in energy requirements. The SA Framework includes objectives relating to climate change and a reduction in energy use.
Environment Improvement Plan (2023)	A refresh to the 25 Year Environment Plan. Its key goal is to halt the decline of biodiversity to achieve thriving plants and wildlife. To achieve this, the government aims to protect 30% of land and sea through the Nature Recovery Network. It will implement the Environment Act 2021, rolling out Local Nature Recovery Strategies to identify areas to create and restore habitat and Biodiversity Net Gain to enhance the building environment. Further aims of the Environment Improvement Plan include: • Achievement of clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Maximise our resources and minimise our waste • Mitigate and adapt to climate change. • Enhance beauty, heritage, and engagement with the natural environment.	The Local Plan should support the aims and objectives of the Environmental Improvement Plan particularly for restoring nature, achieving clean air and water, adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change, promote sustainable travel, and enhance beauty, heritage, and engagement with the natural environment. The SA Framework includes objectives which address air and water quality, climate change, waste, landscape and biodiversity.

Delivering 30 by 30 on land in England, Defra (2023)	The government has committed to protect 30% of the land and of the sea in the UK for nature's recovery, by 2030 (30by30). A large area of the YDNP is identified and having potential to contribute to this target. Other parts already do.	The Local Plan should include policies which will support nature recovery. The SA Framework includes indicators relating to biodiversity, landscape, climate change and agriculture.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, HM Government (2021)	Sets out policies and proposals for keeping the UK on track to meet its statutory carbon budgets by 2050.	The Plan should seek to reduce carbon emissions across the National Park. The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Climate Change and Energy, Agriculture and Transport (encouraging a sustainable transport network).

A4: Partner Sustainability Strategies, Plans and other relevant documents

Frameworks and Agreements	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
York and North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative, York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership (2022) –	Sets out a co-owned plan to accelerate the transformation to a carbon negative York and North Yorkshire by 2040.	The Plan should consider how it can reduce carbon emissions / increase carbon sequestration across the National Park. The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Climate Change and Energy, Agriculture and Transport.
Cumbria's Pathway to Net Zero by 2037, Zero Carbon Cumbria (2024) –	Sets out a co-owned plan to accelerate the transformation to net zero, including detailed plans for Buildings; Transport; Farming; and, Waste.	The Plan should consider how it can contribute to net zero. The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Climate Change and Energy, Waste, Agriculture and Transport.
North Yorkshire Economic Growth Strategy 2024-2029 and the Westmorland and Furness Council Plan 2023	Recognise the contribution that the National Park makes to these areas as attractive places to work in and do business. They recognise the opportunities for growth around heritage and natural spaces and identify the Authority as a delivery partner and the role of the National Park Management Plan as a partnership strategy.	The Local Plan should support economic growth. The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Community and Economy and Employment.
Rural North Yorkshire: The Way Forward', The Rural Commission (2021) -	An independent report investigating new ways to make rural life more sustainable. It makes a number of recommendations relating to the rural economy, energy transition, digital connectivity, farming and land management, rural schools, education and training, rural housing, transport and cross cutting themes including the demographic challenge, community and climate change.	The Local Plan needs to consider all aspects of rural sustainability. The SA Framework includes objective relating to all of the recommendations listed.

A5: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (and other) relevant documents

Frameworks and Agreements	Objectives of the Plan / Program	Implications
Nature Recovery Plan for the Yorkshire Dales National Park (2023)	Sets out a vision for an enhanced natural environment in the National Park and includes a plan that describes what is needed and what could be achieved by 2040. A key principle of the Plan seeks more, bigger, better and more joined up wildlife habitats; taking a landscape scale approach to nature recovery as opposed to focussing on particular habitats or species.	The Local Plan should include policies which support nature recovery across all types of habitats. The SA Framework include objectives relating to biodiversity, landscape, water, climate change and agriculture.
Yorkshire Dales Education and Engagement Strategy (2021)	Sets out the development and delivery of information and opportunities to educate, empower and encourage everyone (regardless of their background) to experience, learn about and benefit being from being in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.	The Local Plan should consider all aspects of accessibility to the National Park and the protection of its special qualities. The SA Framework include objectives relating to public enjoyment and understanding.
YDNPA Statement on Public Transport (2023)	Sets out the National Park Authority's views about how public transport should be developed in – and to - the National Park. It seeks an improvement in all aspects of public transport provision to accelerate a reduction in private car use and to provide a viable alternative for those who do not have access to a car.	The Local Plan should support sustainable travel. The SA framework includes an objective relating to transport and encouraging a sustainable transport network.

YDNPA Statement on Housing (2022)	Sets out the National Park Authority's role and ambitions in relation to housing**.** The Authority wishes to see sufficient numbers, types and tenures of new housing built that will maintain services, support the economy and start to reverse population decline. This will include more affordable and greener homes, fewer underoccupied housing and more efficient use of existing buildings.	The Local Plan should support the ambitions of the statement. The SA Framework includes an objective relating to housing.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update (2024)	The SHMA provides the Planning Authority (YDNPPA) with up-to-date evidence on housing need across all sections of the community over the period 2025 to 2040. This report updates the 2019 SHMA. It highlights that over the period 2001-21 the population of the National Park has reduced slightly and the age profile has become skewed towards older people. The SNPP-2018 (HH-14) projection show the population will remain static and the proportion of people aged over 75 will increase. The SHMA update identifies a need for around 50 dwellings each year over the plan period; with 30 of these needing to be affordable homes for rent or affordable home ownership. It also identifies a need to increase and diversify the supply of specialist housing for older people.	THE SHMA Update includes a number of housing policy recommendations for the Local Plan. The SA framework includes objectives relating to housing and communities.

Appendix C: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Combined Heading	Issue	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Objective(s)	Key Management Plan Objective(s)	Indicator & Target (where relevant)
Biodiversity	**Designated areas**	Contains nationally and internationally important wildlife habitats covering 57,000ha (the largest area of any English National Park). Contains 17 nationally-important habitats, covering 83,000 hectares – most of any English National Park. More than 30% of England's limestone pavement; 25% of its upland hay meadows; and, almost 60% of its calcareous grassland. 42% of designated land has reached 'favourable' condition. £8,850,000 in funding secured for the Tees-Swale natural connected project.	Only 30% of these sites are in 'favourable' condition.	Support farmers and landowners to restore and manage landscape-scale mosaics of priority habitats.		Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.	C1	50% of designated land has reached 'favourable' condition by 2024. At least one landscape-scale 'nature recovery area' has been created by 2021.
	Non-designated areas	22% of the priority habitats outside nationally designated wildlife sites are in good condition (2016 figure).	In 2019 55% of the National Park was covered by some form of national agri-environment agreement. This coverage is declining rapidly (from 85% in 2014). Limited information is held about priority habitats and species outside of designated areas.	Support farmers and landowners to restore and manage landscape-scale mosaics of priority habitats.		Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.	C1	30% of the priority habitats outside nationally designated wildlife sites are in good condition by 2024.

	Uplands	Blanket bog (peatland) is a nationally-significant store of carbon. covering around 55,000 ha and up to 7m deep. Through the Yorkshire Peat Partnership a further 414 ha of degraded peatland were restored at Summer Lodge, Swaledale; and New House and Stake Moss. Bishopdale. This, takes the total restored by YPP to 20,240 ha since 2009. 95% of the blanket bog in nationally and internationally important wildlife sites is 'recovering'.	Much is heavily degraded following the introduction of artificial drainage in the 1970s and 1980s.	Support farmers and landowners to restore all degraded blanket bog/ deep peat habitat to ecologically and hydrologically functioning bog that is actively sequestering and storing carbon, and is being managed sustainably so that all the blanket bog in nationally and internationally important wildlife sites is 'recovering'.	Conflict over impact of grouse shooting on biodiversity.	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.	D3	By 2030, restore all degraded blanket bog/ deep peat habitat to ecologically and hydrologically functioning bog.
	Wildlife	Over 100 nationally-important wildlife species, including Red Squirrel, Curlew & Black Grouse. Collectively, the partners in the Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum hold the most detailed and extensive habitat data for any area in England. 81% of priority species populations are stable or increasing (2016). The Yorkshire Dales Invasive Non-Native Species Working	There have been no successful breeding pairs of Hen Harrier in the National Park since 2007. Populations of other important raptor species (e.g. Peregrine and Goshawk) remain much lower than might be expected. There have been regular instances of raptor persecution in the National Park. Consultation. Non-native invasive species are present and spreading with a detrimental impact on native populations.	Work with farmers and landowners to achieve and maintain stable or increasing populations for priority species , including the UK 'red-listed' upland birds- black grouse, curlew, hen harrier, lapwing, merlin, skylark and yellow wagtail- for which the National Park is renowned, and those of international importance. Work with moorland managers and other key stakeholders to end the illegal persecution of raptors. Support land managers to create	Joining up areas of semi-natural habitat makes them more robust/resilient, and allows species to move through landscapes more easily.	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.	C2, C5, D6, D7	Stable or increasing populations for 90% of priority species by 2026 By 2020, produce an online, interactive habitat network map that helps farmers and land managers to develop, connected, climate-resilient habitats.

		Group has identified an initial list of around 20 species that meet criteria set to be regarded as priorities for action.	These include grey squirrels and American Signal Crayfish.	more resilient landscape through the development and implementation of strategies that reduce the risk and spread of invasive non-native species, and respond to threats from pests and diseases that threaten the environment of the National Park.				
	Woodland	Currently 5,750 ha (64%) of woodland is in active management. . Well over 1,000 ha of native broadleaf woodland has been planted since 2008. Good management of woodland improves biodiversity, makes it more robust, and reduces water run-off.	Woodland covers less than 4% (national average is 10%). The area of woodland in active management has decreased from 66% to 64%. Active management i*ncludes all woodland that is in receipt of any national woodland grants, an approved felling licence, or is owned or managed by the Forestry Commission.* *Spread of* Invasive Non-Native Species such as Himalayan Balsam.	Support landowners to create new native broadleaved and mixed woodland that enhance the National Park's landscape. Opportunity to strengthen habitat networks, increase carbon storage and help to prevent flooding through tree planting. Positively manage conifer populations to increase suitable habitat for red squirrels and black grouse. There is still significant scope to increase native woodland coverage without detriment to farm viability, landscape character or wildlife. The southern edge of the National Park lies within the area of the proposed Great Northern Forest. The National Park is also within the area of the Northern Upland	Effect of diseases including Ash Dieback, Emerald Ash Borer and Phytophthora disease.	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.	D1, D2	At least 70% of all woodland is in active management by 2023. Achieving this objective would mean bringing a further 440 ha into management over the next 5 years Support landowners to create at least 450 hectares of native broadleaved and mixed woodland.

				Chain Local Nature Partnership, which has proposed the long-term creation of 35,000 ha of new native and mixed woodland along the northern Pennines.				
Landscape	**Dark Skies**	The National Park is the fourth darkest local authority area in England. 79% of night skies fall in the darkest category.		The designation process would lead to advice and support for individuals, businesses and organisations looking to reduce light pollution as well as a programme of activities to encourage enjoyment of the night skies by locals and visitors.		Avoid harmful emissions of light and noise and maintain air quality across the National Park.	A2	Maintain the National Park as a place where a true sense of tranquillity, remoteness and solitude can be found, and, by 2021, obtain Dark Sky Reserve status to enhance and promote enjoyment of its night sky.
	Geodiversity	Significant geodiversity resource, comprising underlying geology, fluvio-glacial features, landforms and soils. The UK's most extensive caving area, including its longest cave system ('The 3 Counties').				Safeguard and enhance geodiversity	A7	Deliver co-ordinated programmes of activity that enhance the distinctive geology of the Ingleborough Dales (by 2020) and Westmorland Dales (by 2023).
	Landscape Character Assessment	Simplified and updated Landscape Character Assessment produced and adopted by the National Park Authority in March 2020.		The updated and simplified assessment could be used to promote local distinctiveness, assess development capacity around settlements, inform large scale development proposals, inform a new local environmental land management scheme, and encourage development and funding for landscape-scale projects.		Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape. Ensure a high quality of design that respects or enhances its setting.	A3	

	Landscape enhancement	The National Lottery Heritage Fund's Landscape Partnership Programme funds local partnerships that aim to conserve areas of distinctive landscape character, improve their management and help people connect with them. Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership programme includes designation of new geological sites, meadow restoration, woodland planting, farm building surveys, lime kiln excavation, volunteer days and events. Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership programme includes restoration of farm buildings, conservation and interpretation of historical landscape, restoration of dry stone walls, crayfish and red squirrel conservation projects.	Developments on the edge of the National Park can have a negative impact on views out of the Park.	Encourage developers to utilise brownfield sites wherever possible to minimise the development of previously undeveloped sites.	Some activities could potentially conflict (e.g. woodland creation vs managing archaeological features). In practice, all programmes are carefully assessed and managed to ensure that activity does not conflict with other conservation objectives.	Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape. Protect below ground archaeology and preserve nationally important remains. Conserve and enhance above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park.	A7	Deliver co-ordinated programmes of activity that enhance the distinctive landscape of the Ingleborough Dales (by 2020) and Westmorland Dales (by 2023).
	Mineral extraction	Road haulage reduced by 27% since 2011. Good progress has been made through Tarmac installing a new rail siding to serve Arcow and Dry Rigg quarries – reducing road haulage	Road haulage is generally agreed to be the most harmful remaining impact of the 5 large aggregate quarries in the National Park. Blasting activities that can have an	Significant opportunities remain at Horton Quarry, which has permission to operate until 2042.		Reduce large scale extraction of aggregate minerals	D4	Create a railhead at Horton Quarry and continue other measures to reduce road haulage limits from quarries by 50% compared to 2011.

		in Ribblesdale by 35%.	impact on the quality of life of people living in the park.					
	Overhead powerlines	9.5km of overhead power lines have been placed underground through works by Northern Powergrid and Electricity North West at: Oughtershaw-Cam Houses (4.7km); Barden Tower (0.8km); Marrick (0.8km); Keld (1.75km); Streets-Low Trenhouse (1km); and, Sannet Hall (0.5km).		Ongoing work to reduce the number of overhead power lines is an immediate and permanent way to enhance the natural beauty of the National Park.	Works to put lines underground could potentially cause damage to important heritage features, priority habitats and peatland. This will be avoided by carrying out constraints checks when planning routes and avoiding sensitive areas wherever possible. Where harm is unavoidable but would be outweighed by the visual benefits of the scheme, suitable mitigation measures will be identified in consultation with specialist officers.	Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape.	A4	Put 20km of existing power lines underground by 2024.
Water	**Flooding**	5 natural flood management projects have been funded through the national Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund: Additional projects were carried out in Bishopdale (Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust); the Upper Aire Environment Agency); and, the Lune (Lune Rivers Trust and YDNPA).	In recent years, rivers that rise in the National Park have contributed to flooding in towns and cities across the north of England. Within the Park, rivers cause localised disruption to transport and on farmland.	Improvements to existing, and erection of, new flood defences to help communities become more resilient to the effects of climate change. There is now robust evidence that natural flood management measures – like reducing soil compaction – can help to reduce downstream flood peaks without significant impact on farming operations. Work with farmers and landowners to deliver landscape-scale natural flood management projects in the Aire, Eden, Lune, Ribble, Swale,	Increased risk of flooding in certain locations. As an upland river catchment area, land management and development within the National Park can also have implications in terms of downstream flooding.	Prevent vulnerable development in flood risk areas and ensure appropriate land management and development that does not contribute to downstream flood risk	D5	

				Ure and Wharfe Catchments.				
	Rivers	National Park contains headwaters of 7 river catchments . Over 1,000 km of river, of which 47% is in 'good ecological condition' (2017 figure).. The average for England is just 15%. A significant programme of funding for land management and infrastructure improvements was completed through the Yorkshire Dales Catchment Partnership for the Swale, Ure, Wharfe and Aire.	Deterioration of water quality in lakes and rivers having a negative impact on protected species and habitats. River water quality is amongst the best in England but still relatively poor. The largest sources of pollution are: soil erosion; nitrates/phosphates from agriculture; and, historical lead mine workings. The National Park's rivers are also affected by a number of downstream barriers that prevent fish passage upstream. These are long term issues and it is likely to be several years before the current investment starts to show significant improvements to water quality.	Work with farmers and landowners to improve the condition of the Aire, Eden, Lune, Ribble, Swale, Ure and Wharfe,	Tackling pollution could potentially have an impact on costs for farm businesses and on the conservation of historical lead mining sites. The former are mitigated through Catchment Sensitive Farming grants and cost savings from reductions in fertiliser usage. The latter will be mitigated through careful design of any interventions of Scheduled Monuments.	Safeguard and enhance water quality through the reduction and prevention of pollution incidents.	C3	At least 90% of all rivers achieving 'good ecological status' by 2027.
	Water supply and waste treatment		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.			Promote sustainable water supplies and appropriate waste water treatment methods		
Pollution	**Air pollution**	Access to fresh air makes the National Park a sanctuary from			In 2018, as part of Defra's Clean Air Strategy, the Government	Maintain air quality across the National Park.		

		the pressures of modern life			committed an additional £3m to the Catchment Sensitive Farming partnership, focussing on working with the agricultural industry to improve air quality. Installation of EV charging points at YDNP car parks in Hawes and Aysgarth designed to lower emissions.			
	Light pollution	The Campaign to Protect Rural England's dark skies maps (2003) and 'Night Blight' report (2016) show that the county of North Yorkshire, in which our National Park primarily lies, is the fifth darkest county in England with 42% of night skies in the darkest category and 70% in the two darkest categories – below 0.5 nw/cm2 /sr. The study also identified the Yorkshire Dales as the third darkest National Park out of ten in England, with 79% of our night skies falling in the darkest category and four of our five district authorities identified in the top ten darkest districts in England (there are 192 in total): Eden (3rd),Richmondshire (6th), South Lakeland (8th) and, Craven (9th).				Avoid harmful emissions of light across the National Park.	A2	

		Collectively, they comprise more than 99% of the total area of our National Park and 100% of the proposed core of the Dark Sky Reserve.						
	Noise pollution	Low noise areas, where there is an opportunity to hear birdsong, wildlife, natural sounds, or to experience 'silence', 'peace and quiet' and 'no human sounds' represents one of the elements that contribute to tranquillity that people most value.	Noise from motorbikes, and in particular from large groups or ones with modified exhausts is an issue in the National Park.	Some calls for vehicle-free days in the National Park to reduce noise pollution.		Avoid harmful noise production across the National Park.	A2	
Archaeology/ Built Heritage	**Design**	The Dales' traditional built environment is generally characterised by homogeneity and the visual harmony between buildings and local geology/landforms. However, some settlements and areas of the Park are distinctive for their special individual character.		Encourage and deliver high quality, innovative design that takes inspiration from the high quality landscape in which it is located, making use of local materials that make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness.	Unsympathetic design, materials and construction of new development. Limited funding sources may slow or inhibit high quality design solutions.	Ensure a high quality of design that respects or enhances its setting.	A6	
	Field barns and drystone walls	Traditional field barns and drystone walls are a defining quality of the National Park. There are more than 8,000 km of dry-stone walls and more than 6,000 field barns. Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls form the largest Conservation Area in England 2 barns were restored through YDNPA's	Over 2,000 field barns (45%) assessed as being in 'poor' or 'very bad' condition. The sheer number of buildings (>6,000) and length of walls (>8,000km), together with the absence of sufficient funding means not everything can or will be conserved.	Recent changes to planning policies have created more opportunities to convert suitable roadside barns to housing or business uses. Many other buildings are not suitable for conversion to intensive uses at all, so further effort is needed to stimulate more innovative and sensitive options to	Works to traditional field barns – especially conversion to new uses – can have negative impacts on the landscape character and wildlife.	Conserve, enhance and better reveal above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	A9	By 2022, secure significant funding to repair, restore, and- where appropriate- find adaptive new uses for traditional fieldbarns, particularly those in Swaledale, Arkengarthdale and Littondale.

		‘Muker Barns’ project. 3 barns were restored through the Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership led by YDMT. Through Natural England’s ‘Traditional Farm Building’ pilot project, grants have been approved for a further 14 barns to be restored over the next 2 years.		broaden the potential for adaptive re-use. Opportunity for barn renovations to provide benefits to wildlife (Biodiversity Net Gain).				
	Historic Environment Record	The Historic Environment Record (HER) contains descriptions of over 39,000 historical features, including over 2,128 Listed Buildings, and 298 Scheduled Monuments. The HER for the new area of the National Park contains 6,978 monuments, 184 events and 107 sources. The information it contains is used to inform conservation, development and land management programmes, and as a resource to both encourage greater understanding and public appreciation of the historic environment of the National Park.	At the end of 2019/20, 10 scheduled monuments (3.4%) and 76 listed buildings (3.6%) remain at risk. Some heritage assets are under-appreciated and under-valued due to a lack of visibility or interpretation.	New development within the setting of heritage assets should seek to enhance or better reveal the significance of those assets.	There are a number of threats posed by neglect, deterioration, mis-management and deliberate harm that may compromise this resource. Just maintaining current levels of schedule monuments and listed buildings will be challenging, unless significant new funding can be found. Protecting archaeological sites can have impacts on the way that the site is managed for habitats, wildlife, water quality, and tourism development. Restoring listed buildings can have implications for priority wildlife species – notably bats.	Protect below ground archaeology and preserve and enhance nationally important remains. Conserve, enhance and better reveal above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments	A5, A6	Less than 4% of scheduled monuments and 4% of listed buildings are considered ‘at risk’ by 2024’ Use the Dales Countryside Museum and the Historic Environment Record to help local heritage groups to research, record and promote the stories of the National Park area, including completing the enhancement of the Historic Environment Record for the new area of the National Park by 2024.

Community	**Connectivity**	Parts of the National Park have access to very high broadband speeds in excess of those available in some urban areas. A community-led, fibre-to-the-premise broadband rollout is providing hyperfast speeds to 14 parishes on the western side of the National Park. Through Broadband for the Rural North (B4RN), hyperfast fibre-to-the-premises broadband has now reached the edge of Sedbergh Town, and is ready for installation. 2 new masts have became operational, and four more have been constructed. The area of mobile signal 'not spots' has reduced from 45% to 23% of the National Park.	Poor broadband and mobile coverage in some areas. 23% of the National Park has no mobile phone signal.	Businesses in the National Park are physically remote from their markets but high-quality broadband can overcome a lot of the barriers, and open up opportunities for new, high-tech businesses and home-working. Existing masts for emergency services use, have the flexibility to be shared by commercial operators to provide general network coverage.	Need to replace or upgrade existing broadband infrastructure can have significant impact on visual amenity, archaeology and wildlife. Need for new or much bigger masts to overcome mobile 'not spots' will have an impact on landscape character,	Work to ensure that the maximum possible number of households have access to mobile signal and high speed broadband. Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises.	E1, F4	Connect Grassington, Hawes, Reeth and Sedbergh to fibre-to-the-premises broadband by 2024, and secure at least the Universal Service Obligation (10mbps) for the rest of the National Park. Provide basing mobile phone coverage across the National Park to reduce 'not-spots', and ensure 4G (or better) services are available on all networks in the four service 'hubs' and their surrounding 'spoke' settlements by 2021.
	Demographics		Pre-school, primary school and secondary school age-group populations have all declined since 2001 and particularly since 2010. The size of the core labour-force population has reduced by 7% since 2001. The size of the 65+ age-group has increased year-on-year, achieving a 45%	Opportunity to set a housing target and supporting policies to attract and retain younger people. Action is being taken through the 'Attracting younger people' initiative to address the decline in the number of younger people and families living and working in the National Park.	The imbalanced population has implications for the vitality of communities and the provision of services including health care, housing and recreational facilities as well as the future available labour force. More attractive employment prospects and more affordable housing outside may encourage younger people to leave to Park	Facilitate the delivery of sufficient housing and employment opportunities to ensure the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities. Facilitate the delivery of a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	F1, F2	Undertake a five-year programme of measures to promote the National Park as a place to live for younger, working-age households (18 to 44-year-olds) to help halt the decline in their numbers.

			growth rate over the sixteen-year period. In 2001, 21% of the Park's population was aged 65+; by 2017, this figure had increased to 30%.		or deter them from returning. Without intervention these trends are projected to continue. Attracting more residents and developing housing, new infrastructure and new business will all have impacts on the environment and existing amenities in the National Park.			
	Housing	Since 2016 housing completions have averaged 35 per year.	Inadequate supply of suitable housing to both buy and rent. High cost of home ownership and renting has a significant impact costs on net personal income. Housing completions remain stubbornly low, with 45 new dwellings constructed. This takes the cumulative total to 70, compared to the target of 135. Significant gap between housing permissions and delivery levels. Since 2010 housing completions have only averaged 29 per year. Second homes and holiday lets account for 22% of stock in the original National Park area which reduces the number of properties available to permanent residents.	Opportunity to develop policies which better facilitate the delivery of homes to meet housing need.		Facilitate the delivery of sufficient housing to ensure the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities. Encourage a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.	F1	Facilitate the completion of 400 dwellings in a range of tenure, sizes, types and prices by 2024.

	Representation	The Authority's Statement of Community Involvement establishes the Authority's strategy for involving the public in the planning process.			The National Park is 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.	Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement	F6	Effective governance ensuring representation, accountability, strong leadership, partnership, inclusivity and participation. Use the Sustainable Development Fund and other funding sources to support 20 new local projects each year that bring economic, social and environmental benefits to the National Park.
	Services	Existing capacity to absorb people without needing new infrastructure; for example, undersubscribed GP services. Four 'local service centres' – Sedbergh, Grassington, Hawes and Reeth . 49 villages with a basic level of services, such as a school, pub, shop or meeting place.	Many parts of the National Park are inaccessible relative to key services. Number of primary schools has fallen from 34 to 32. No college provision and most secondary school provision outside. Barclays Bank has closed its last branches (in Grassington and Hawes).		Loss of local community services and facilities (including schools and GP surgeries) from the lack of homes in permanent occupancy. An age structure with a low representation of pre-school and school aged children that has declined over time and is projected to decline further in the future. New infrastructure will have impacts on the environment and existing amenities of the National Park.	Safeguard and improve access to services.	F3	Retain access to services- like primary schools and GP surgeries- that are essential to the long-term viability of local communities, using the four main service 'hubs' (Grassington, Hawes, Reeth and Sedbergh) and their surrounding 'spoke' settlements to create economies of scale.
Waste	**Waste**	Evidence suggests that increasing levels of waste are being generated, much of which is likely to go into inherently unsustainable landfill sites.	Overall, household waste recycling dropped slightly in the National Park between 2017-2019, with small improvements in Richmondshire and South Lakeland outweighed by a larger drop (5%) in Craven.	Circular product life cycles are a sustainable alternative to the traditional linear life cycle of 'make, use and dispose'. The aim is to extract maximum use from a product thereby minimising waste. For example, by designing it to last a long time, by reducing packaging, by reusing products,		Support the movement towards a circular economy as well as appropriate waste management and disposal methods.	D8	Develop and implement 'Circular Economy' strategies that reduce litter and waste in the National Park, and increase re-cycling in line with the National Waste Strategy.

				repairing them and maximising the capacity for recycling.				
Climate change and energy	**Climate change**	The National Park contains extensive carbon sinks in its trees and peat soils.	The National Park's geography and lack of a comprehensive public transport system means that private car travel is a necessity for many.	Opportunity to work with landowners to capture carbon though land use management. Opportunity to work with partners towards climate change mitigation, adaptation and increased resilience.	Effects of climate change include more extreme weather events and changing weather patterns, including more variable rainfall, higher temperatures, changes to habitats and rising sea levels.	Take action to adapt to the changing climate, mitigate against further changes and increase resilience to climate change.	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7,D8	
	Energy	High levels of natural capital, some of which is suitable for renewable energy generation.	The sensitivity of the National Park's landscape means that large scale renewable energy generation with a significant visual impact is not appropriate. Historic housing stock with low energy efficiency. Over reliance on gas network.			Support energy efficiency measures and a reduction in energy use. Support appropriate development of, and research into, renewable energy generation.		
Enjoyment & understanding	**Access for all**	The Local Access Forum considers the access improvements that have taken place in the last 5 years to be one of the success stories from the last National Park Management Plan.	77% of visitors to the National Park are over 45 years old; 75% are in A, B, C1 social grades. Only 1% of UK visitors come from black, Asian or minority ethnic groups.	In recent years there has been a step change in the equipment available to help increase the accessibility of the rights of way network overall. The objective would increase the proportion of the network available to a wide range of users (currently 6.5% following the extension of the Park boundary) by improving around 100km of routes.	Potential impacts on landscape character.	Support sustainable tourism. Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement. Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park. Understand and respond to the changing patterns of	B3	Carry out works to improve access on appropriate public rights of way and established permissive routes, so that 262km (10%) are suitable for users of all ages and abilities by 2024.

						visitors to the National Park.		
	Activities	More than 4,500 people took part in activities in 2019/20, including 680 on guided walks, 802 at Go Wild / family days and 3,136 attendees at Dark Skies events.			Potential impacts on tranquillity through increased visitor numbers.	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.	B7	Run a cohesive programme of inspirational, participatory activities that attract at least 4,000 people each year to find out more about the Park's special qualities.
	Large-scale events	£31,000 raised from donations and merchandise sales to support the maintenance of the 'Three Peaks' route in 2019-20.		There is a desire to see stronger 'management' of events. However, that would require new legal powers and resources.	Even where the relevant local authority Safety Advisory Groups have had major concerns about an event, they may not be able to prevent it taking place. Large events have the potential to have impacts on tranquillity, priority habitats and species.	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. Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape.	B8	Work with the organisers of large-scale events to ensure that they are well run, benefit local businesses, and contribute to the maintenance of the National Park's natural capital- for example, funding the cost of maintaining the 'Three Peaks' route.
	Long-distance routes	*National Trails*: Pennine Way and Pennine Bridleway. *Recognised Regional Routes:* Coast to Coast; Dales Way; Dales Highway; Pennine Journey; Lady Anne's Way and the Ribble Way. The busiest sections of these routes (e.g. at Malham Cove) are		There are opportunities to make better use of these routes by a wider range of users – increasing enjoyment of the National Park and supporting the local economy.	Funding shortfall of £660,000. Each year a significant amount of external funding is raised to assist with the delivery of the maintenance and enhancement of the Pennine Way and Pennine Bridleway. Each individual Authority receiving a grant has to contribute on average a further 30%.	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.	B2	Maintain and promote the Pennine Trails and other recognised long-distance routes, identify opportunities for new multi-user routes, and campaign for the Coast-to-Coast path to become a national trail by 2024.

		used by an average of over 8,000 people per month at peak times. Between 3,000 and 5,000 people walk the whole of the Coast-to-Coast each year, with around 4,000 people completing the Dales Way.			The popularity of national trails has the potential to have impacts on tranquillity, priority habitats and species	Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape.		
	Public rights of way	Over 2,600 km of rights of way (only the Lake District and South Downs have more), including 174 km of National Trails. Around 60% is 'open access' land – an area bigger than Greater Manchester. 80% of visitors go for a walk during their trip. Final survey for 2019/20 shows 90% of routes are easy to use (up from 84% in 2018/19).	The length of rights of way available for people with poor mobility or for wheelchair use has increased significantly but remains relatively restricted - 198 km (7.5% of all routes). The condition of rights of way in the new area of the National Park is significantly lower (67% easy to use) than the rest (89%).	Opportunities to work with landowners to develop new rights of way for walkers and cyclists.	Each year a significant amount of external funding is raised to help meet the costs of the maintenance and enhancement of public rights of way in the National Park. 237k in 2015/16, 244k in 2016/17, 440k in 2017/18. Works to rights of way can potentially have impacts on landscape character and priority habitats.	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. Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape. Facilitate new and improved cycling hubs and routes.	B1, B9	Benefit a wide variety of users by raising the standard of all public rights of way to that 90% are 'easy to use' by 2023. Carry out works to improve access on appropriate public rights of way and established permissive routes, so that 262km (10%) are suitable for users of all ages and abilities by 2024. Bring the condition of the rights of way in the new area of the National Park up to the same standard as the rest of the over the next five years.
	Under represented groups	During 2019/20 the National Park engaged with just under 1,000 people from under-represented groups including the frail elderly, people from BAME backgrounds and people with disabilities in a range of activities including walks, arts and skills based activities.	The Local Access Forum has long recognised that there are large sections of our surrounding communities that do not access the Park, and will not do so unless support is given through organised visits. This can include people with disabilities, people from minority ethnic groups and older people with		Potential impacts on tranquillity through increased visitor numbers.	Support sustainable tourism. Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement. Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand	B4	By 2024 provide 6,000 people from under-represented groups with activity days that enable them to access the special qualities of the National Park, and so increase their understanding, enjoyment, health and well-being.

		The Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust provides around 700 opportunities per year, and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Dales Experience programme provides 600, with the remainder coming from the National Trust and others.	physical or mental difficulties. There are also people within the National Park that need this kind of support to appreciate the place where they live.			and enjoy the National Park. Understand and respond to the changing patterns of visitors to the National Park.		
	Young people	Collectively, YDNPA and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust provided over 3,000 young people with opportunities to learn about the National Park and to develop new skills through practical conservation, GCSE fieldwork, formal school and youth group visits and John Muir Awards.		Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority is developing a new project *National Park Curriculum and Careers*, working with teachers to help them inspire their students about the National Park.	Potential impacts on tranquillity through increased visitor numbers.	Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement. 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.	B5	Through education and skills-based activities, inspire 6,000 young people from in and around the National Park to explore and enhance their environment each year.
Economy & employment	**Apprenticeships**	YDNPA employed 10 apprentices during 2019/20 including 4 through the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership. This takes the total employed so far as part of this objective to 14.	Key local challenges are in attracting apprentices (high costs of travel and local housing), and in co-ordinating and administering schemes (because most local businesses are very small).			Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises. Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities.	E7	By 2023 provide at least 20 apprenticeships that focus on the skills that are essential to maintaining the National Park's special qualities.
	Economic trends	A number of well-established local firms Business base predominantly made up of SMEs, meaning	Some cases of businesses closing or moving out of the Park due to viability issues.	Development of the circular economy will create new jobs. More 'green jobs' likely to be created in the	Relocation of employers out of the Park due to range of factors including changing markets, lack of suitable premises	Provide conditions which encourage the growth of a diverse, resilient and sustainable economy by supporting business	E7, E8	Through 'Great Place: Lakes and Dales' deliver a programme of research and investment in local culture, arts and

		the Park not overly reliant on large firms for employment, meaning that risk is distributed between companies. There are 2,700 businesses, employing 12,500 people and with a gross turnover of £730 million. Over 90% of businesses employ fewer than 10 people; Some well established larger employers and a trend of entrepreneurs entering the Park to create new businesses. Establishment of local economic initiatives such as the Sedbergh Economic Group, Great Places: Lakes and Dales and the Dark Skies Reserve Bid.	Low levels of investment and no recent major public sector capital investment. Little development coming forward on allocated employment sites. A disparate economic development function sits across several different bodies inside and outside the National Park.	National Park in the future.	and more advantageous business environments. Opportunity to support business to grow and diversify sustainably.	creation, development and diversification. Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities.		heritage so as to retain and attract younger people and business to the rural corridor linking Skipton to Grasmere.
	Employment sites		While there are proposals under consideration for several employment sites, they are small in regional terms and struggle to attract investment to make development viable. Lack of high quality co-working space provision.	There are 12 allocated business sites in the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan, which provide the opportunity for significant new economic development.	A more restrictive planning environment in comparison to areas outside the National Park may discourage inward investment.	Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises. Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality.	E8	Deliver at least one significant economic development project in each of Craven, Eden, Richmondshire and South Lakeland, and increase the number and quality of jobs so as to increased gross added value (GVA) by 10% by 2024.

	Employment trends	Recent growth in employment in the parts of the Richmondshire and Craven districts within the National Park. 66% of the working age population is in full- or part-time work (national average = 58%). Strong levels of interaction with the surrounding area provide National Park residents with access to employment opportunities. There has been significant growth in employment in the Accommodation & Food Services sector as well as growth in the Professional, Scientific & Technical sector and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Other Services sector.	Recent falls in employment levels in the parts of the Eden, South Lakeland and Lancaster districts within the National Park. Fall in employment levels in the Transport & Storage, Health and Education sectors. Inferior access to well-paid jobs. A limited supply of local jobs means that there is a reliance on employers outside the National Park. A high level of dependence on the Accommodation and Food Services sector to provide local employment.	Some buoyant locations just outside the Park could provide more of a role in providing employment opportunities and co-working spaces.		Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises. Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities.	E8	Deliver at least one significant economic development project in each of Craven, Eden, Richmondshire and South Lakeland, and increase the number and quality of jobs so as to increased gross added value (GVA) by 10% by 2024.
	Large scale events	The 2017 visitor survey showed that the proportion of new visitors was 14%, which is a significant increase. This may reflect the enhanced profile from the Tour de France, National Park boundary extension and TV coverage over recent years.	Surveys show that the proportion of new visitors each year has remained around 10% since 2002. Even the recent figure of 14% is still some way behind the 20% average across all National Parks.		Without a continued influx of new visitors to the area, the visitor economy will decline.	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. Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and	E6	Develop and promote new events, festivals and attractions based on the National Park's special qualities and local distinctiveness, so that at least 10% of visitors each year are coming for the first time.

						the diversification of existing enterprises.		
	Tourism	A successful visitor industry helped by a central location within Great Britain. Tourism worth around £340 million to the regional economy each year, supporting 5,000 jobs. The local tourism economy has grown by 11% in real terms over the last 8 years. In 2018, returns showed that the value of tourism increased by 3% in real terms compared to the 2017 baseline. In 2018, there were 4.7 million visitors to the National Park spending 6 million days here. 87% of people came for the day with 13% being staying visitors. Overall visitor satisfaction levels are very high and have increased year on year, with 87% of visitors satisfied or very satisfied with their visit. Staying overnight in the National Park is a sustainable and economically beneficial way to enjoy its qualities		Improving the range of accommodation and facilities will support more overnight stays, over a longer season and will bring increased financial benefit into the area. The Yorkshire Dales Local Plan contains new planning policies that support new visitor facilities and infrastructure to help deliver this objective.		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. Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises. Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality.	E2	Improve the quality, variety and marketing of the tourism 'offer; to encourage more overnight stays and more visitors in the quieter months so that the value of tourism grows by at least 5% in real terms by 2024.

	Visitor hubs	One visitor hub already created at Aysgarth National Park Centre.	Re-development of Grassington National Park Centre was due to be completed at the end of March 2020 but final work delayed by Covid-19 lockdown.	Well-designed visitor hubs would provide opportunities to promote local distinctiveness and the 'offer' of each individual dale, giving visitors easy access to information in each locality.		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. Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises. Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking which minimises traffic congestion and improves air quality.	B9, E3	Promote the National Park as a leading sustainable tourism destination, including enhancing the location of four National Park Centres to create 'visitor hubs' that promote local distinctiveness and assist destination promotion for local activities, accommodation, food and itineraries.
Transport	**Cars**		Dependence on private cars leads to congestion and pressure on car parking capacity at peak time of year.			Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking, minimises traffic congestion, reduces carbon emissions and improves air quality.		
	Cycling	2 'cycle hubs' have been developed – at Reeth and Settle. The 2014 Tour de France dramatically raised the profile of cycling as a way of enjoying the National		YDNPA and Richmondshire District Council commissioned a feasibility study for a new family-friendly cycle route in Wensleydale.		Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking, minimises traffic congestion, reduces	B9	Promote and encourage responsible cycling by supporting world class events that showcase the National Park, enabling the development of four 'cycle hubs', and creating at least on

		Park. UCI World Championship events and a stage of the Tour de Yorkshire were held in the National Park in 2019.		Facilitating the development of cycle hubs – places with cycle hire, good routes and supporting businesses – should be encouraged, along with more family-friendly and off-road routes for the benefit of visitors and residents		carbon emissions and improves air quality.		further family-friendly cycling route by 2023.
	Green lanes	97% compliance with the Traffic Regulation Orders that were in place in the former National Park area. The use of byways and unsurfaced unclassified roads by recreational motor vehicles is not as contentious an issue as it once was.			The Yorkshire Dales Local Access Forum firmly believes that it is only through continued careful monitoring, management and maintenance that the current stable situation will be sustained.	Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape.	B10	Maintain 'green lanes' and-where appropriate-manage use by recreational motor vehicles, including enforcing any restrictions imposed by Traffic Regulation Orders.
	Public transport	Existing bus services provide a link between settlements inside the Park and the larger service centres outside that provide employment and key services, such as further education and training, hospitals, recreation and retail. Existing bus services provide sustainable access into, and around, the National Park for visitors.	Limited public transport results in social isolation and lack of access to health services and work opportunities for residents who do not have a car or are unable to drive.	Better public transport, cycling and walking can reduce reliance on private cars, improve the environment and encourage healthier lifestyles. Opportunity to create Park-and-Ride facilities on the edge of the Park. Develop an offer capitalising on connections to significant investments in infrastructure outside (e.g. LEP investments along A1 Corridor).		Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking, minimises traffic congestion, reduces carbon emissions and improves air quality.	F7	Determine the demand from local communities and visitors for bus services to and within the National Park, and use that information to work with operators and community transport providers to provide services that meet the needs of local communities (with Grassington, Hawes, Reeth and Sedbergh linked throughout the year to the nearest main service centre and railway station), and link the main visitor destinations to the main visitor catchments.
	Rail services	The Leeds-Settle-Carlisle railway		The Leeds-Settle-Carlisle railway has		Locate development so that it supports a	E5	Support the development of rail

		provides a sustainable and enjoyable journey connecting visitors to the Park and residents to major service centres and growth areas elsewhere. In July 2019 the Authority resolved to grant permission for a short length of track to be reinstated for private use at Aysgarth station. The Upper Wensleydale Railway group has since established a website for a project to re-open the former railway between Hawes and Garsdale Station.		the potential to support more visitor journeys into the Park and more commuter journeys for residents. The former Wensleydale Railway route is also a potential economic, visitor and public transport corridor. The Department for Transport and Transport for the North recently commissioned a study to consider the feasibility and value of re-opening the Colne-Skipton Line, which would open up access to a southern gateway into the National Park from Manchester and East Lancashire.		sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking, minimises traffic congestion, reduces carbon emissions and improves air quality.		services and related economic uses along the Leeds-Settle-Carlisle Railway, and measures to re-instate other lines to and within the National Park, including the reinstatement of the Wensleydale Railway to Garsdale, starting with the stretch from Redmire to Aysgarth by 2024.
Agriculture	**Agriculture**	Farming and land management provides over 20% of employment (national average = <1%). The number of jobs in the farming and land management sector increased to 3,079. That is an increase of almost 400 (15%) over the last 2 years. Planning policy in the Yorkshire Dales Local plan is supportive of appropriate new farm and rural business development and diversification.	Many farmers earn less than the minimum wage for the hours worked, and their core agricultural business currently operates at a loss. The Dales' average farm business income is £19,000, compared to a national average of £22,800.	Potential to increase rates of farm diversification Opportunity to support farmers and landowners to continue to deliver a range of public benefits through Environmental Land Management Schemes. Opportunity to adapt and evolve farming and land management practices, striking the most appropriate balance between maintaining traditional farming models, improving the natural environment and profitability.	Post-BREXIT changes to agriculture and farming practices and the changing nature of subsidy and Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform. This is likely to impact on landscape conservation and will have significant implications for upland hill farming and could raise questions over the viable continuation of already marginal farming business. Development on farms has the potential to have impacts on tranquillity, landscape character, important historical	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change. Support appropriate agriculture, including opportunities for farm diversification. Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats. Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape. Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant	A1, E9.	During Brexit transition, support farmers and landowners to continue to deliver a range of public benefits through national agri-environment scheme agreements and other similar initiatives, and monitor take-up. Support sustainable farm businesses, rural business innovation and diversification, so as to increase the average less-favoured farm business income ti match the national average wages and increase the number of jobs within the sector to 3,250 full-time equivalents by 2025.

					buildings, important habitats and important species.	and inclusive communities. Provide conditions which encourage growing, diverse and resilient economy and the diversification of existing enterprises.		
	Farm & estate 'open day' programme	Farming and sporting uses are responsible for the way that the National Park is managed. Many of the important habitats – heather moorland; hay meadows – would not exist without that management.	The general public has little understanding of – nor the opportunity to experience – this farming life.		Wider public support will be essential to secure future taxpayer funding to support high-nature value farming and land management.	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change. Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park. Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats. Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape.	B11	Develop and launch an annual farm and estate 'open day' programme by 2020, to enable more people to experience and understand the roles that farming, food production, woodland and moorland management play in looking after the distinctive landscape of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
	Sustainable land management			Attempts to provide further evidence to support the concept of payments for 'ecosystem services', whereby those who manage and farm the land are *properly* rewarded for the full range of public benefits that 'high nature value' farming can provide. This will, increasingly, include private sector 'payments for ecosystem services', alongside public sector investment (so-	Agri-environment schemes act to reduce the amount of livestock, crops and other products that would, theoretically, otherwise be produced by farm businesses. In practice, evidence shows that most farm businesses in the National Park would not be viable without support from such schemes.	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change. Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats. Prevent detrimental impacts on the landscape.	E4	By 2020 undertake a costed audit of the public benefits of sustainable land management, and use it to support an increase in the total level of funding to support farmers and landowners undertaking that management.

				called ‘blended finance’).				