

Harrogate District Local Plan: Authority Monitoring Report 2020



December 2020

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Authority Monitoring Report

1 Introduction

- 1.1** Monitoring and review are key aspects of the local plan process and should be undertaken on a continuous basis. Monitoring provides an effective mechanism for assessing the overall performance of the planning policy framework and whether local plan objectives are being achieved. Where it is indicated that policies are not delivering their intended outcomes monitoring provides an opportunity to identify the reasons for this and the steps to be taken to improve their effectiveness, including whether policies should be amended or replaced.
- 1.2** This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been produced, in part, in response to regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The requirements of this regulation can be summarised as:
- Reporting the progress made in the preparation and adoption of local plans (also known as development plan documents) and supplementary planning documents listed in the council's local development scheme (LDS) against the milestones set out in the LDS;
 - Identifying progress in the delivery, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, of local plan policies that set specific targets for the number of net additional dwellings (or affordable dwellings);
 - Setting out monitoring information, where available, used to assess the effectiveness of other local plan policies;
 - Reporting any local plan policies that are not being implemented along with the reasons for non-implementation and any measures to enable implementation;
 - Providing details of neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders that have been made;
 - Detailing any activities or actions related to the statutory duty to cooperate; and
 - Where a community infrastructure levy (CIL) has been introduced, information relating to the operation of the levy, as specified in separate CIL regulations.⁽¹⁾

Structure of the Report

- 1.3** Section two briefly discusses the geography of the Harrogate district as context for the council's planning strategy. Sections three to six monitor actions carried out by the council in relation to the development of planning policy, as follows:
- Section 3: Reports progress in preparing local development documents.
 - Section 4: Lists neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders that have been 'made', as well as identifying any new neighbourhood areas that have been designated. The section also summarises the neighbourhood planning activity being carried out by qualifying bodies in the neighbourhood areas within the district.
 - Section 5: Provides details of activities that have taken place in relation to the statutory duty to co-operate, setting out agreed actions where appropriate.
 - Section 6: Reports progress in developing and introducing a community infrastructure levy (CIL) charging schedule.
- 1.4** To ensure that the report provides an up-to-date picture of the council's activities at the time of publication, these sections describe actions carried out by the council between 1 January and 31 December 2020.

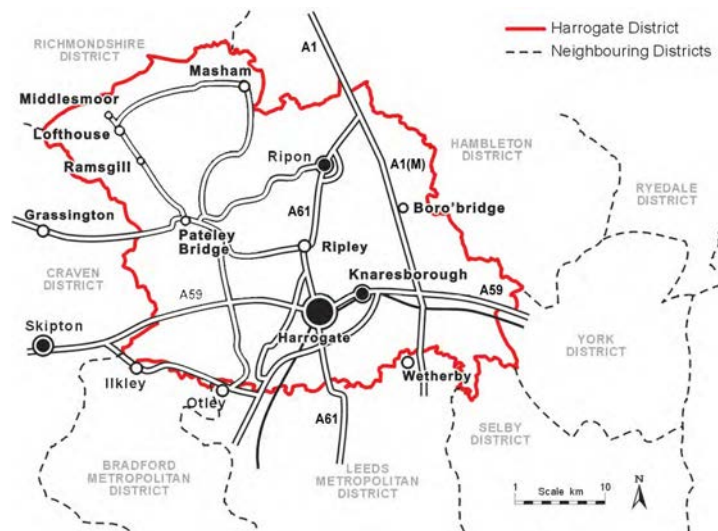
¹ Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As amended by The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019)

1 Introduction

- 1.5** Section seven identifies progress in achieving the targets for housing delivery set out in the local plan, as well as reporting on the implementation of other local plan policies based on the local plan monitoring framework. Section eight provides details on the council's infrastructure funding statement, which is produced annually.
- 1.6** Sections seven and eight report on the period of 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. For local plan reporting this period is used in order to improve the completeness of the data being reported in recognition that there is often delay between development taking place and this activity being fully recorded. For reporting of infrastructure funding this period is set out in regulations.
- 1.7** Previous Authority Monitoring Reports (titled as Annual Monitoring Reports prior to 2019) are available on the council's website.⁽²⁾

2 Harrogate Context

- 2.1** The Harrogate district is situated within North Yorkshire, and local government is split between Harrogate Borough Council and North Yorkshire County Council. The economic geography of the district straddles two local enterprise partnership (LEP) areas. As a result the district is part of the York and North Yorkshire LEP but is also a partner council that works closely with the Leeds City Region LEP.



Map 2.1 Harrogate district

- 2.2** The district covers an area of 1305 square kilometres (505 square miles) and is one of the largest shire districts in England. The West Yorkshire metropolitan authorities of Leeds and Bradford are situated to the south of the district, while the North Yorkshire districts of Craven, Richmondshire, Hambleton and Selby lie to the west, north-west, north-east and south-east respectively. In addition the unitary authority of York is situated to the east.
- 2.3** The district is characterised by both its rural and urban environments, with large sparsely populated areas as well as the main settlements of Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Ripon. The Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers the western half of the district and is designated nationally for the quality of its diverse landscapes, which vary from heather moorlands in the west to more pastoral landscapes containing historic parks and gardens and the Studly Royal World Heritage Site (including the ruins of Fountains Abbey) in the east. The eastern third of the district is lower lying and flat, and contains the areas better farmland, more able to support arable crop production.
- 2.4** The district's three main settlements are centrally located. The Victorian spa town of Harrogate is the largest settlement and nearby is the medieval market town of Knaresborough, famous for its castle and riverside. A little further north is the cathedral city of Ripon. Around two thirds of the district's population lives in these urban areas.
- 2.5** The A1(M) runs north-south through the eastern part of the district and provides good road links with the rest of the motorway network. The A59 provides links to areas east and west of the district, while the A61 and A658 provide road links to Leeds and Bradford (including Leeds Bradford Airport) respectively. Rail links are provided by the Leeds-Harrogate-York rail line, which serves settlements in the south and east of the district.
- 2.6** The local plan sustainability appraisal contains further baseline information about the district which has provided context for the preparation of the local plan. ⁽³⁾

3 Preparation of Local Development Documents

3 Preparation of Local Development Documents

- 3.1** Local development documents is the collective term for the planning documents produced by councils to deliver their planning strategies. They include local plans (also known as development plan documents), which form part of the statutory development plan, and supplementary planning documents, which do not form part of the statutory development plan.
- 3.2** This section reports the progress made during 2020 in preparing the local development documents listed in the council's local development scheme.

Local Development Scheme

- 3.3** The local development scheme (LDS) sets out the local plans (also known as development plan documents) that the council will prepare over a rolling three year period alongside a timetable for their preparation. The LDS no longer details supplementary planning documents (SPDs) that are being prepared. Instead this information is published on the council's website.⁽⁴⁾
- 3.4** The Harrogate District Local Plan: Local Development Scheme (August 2020) is the current LDS. This was developed following the adoption of the local plan earlier this year and replaced the Local Development Scheme Fourth Review (August 2018)⁽⁵⁾

Local Plans and Development Plan Documents

Harrogate District Local Plan 2014 - 2035

- 3.5** The timetable for preparation of the local plan was set out in the Local Development Scheme Fourth Review (August 2018). This included an expectation that the examination of the plan would take place in winter 2018/19 and would be followed by adoption in spring 2019.
- 3.6** As reported in the 2019 Authority Monitoring Report the local plan examination hearing sessions took place between mid January and mid February 2019. Following the hearings the planning inspector, Richard Schofield BA (Hons) MA MRTPI, requested the council carryout additional sustainability appraisal (SA) work in relation to broad locations for growth for a new settlement. As a result of the need to carryout this work, make changes to the plan and carryout consultation on both of these aspects the target of adopting plan in spring 2019 was not met.
- 3.7** Following the submission of post-hearing consultation responses in October 2019 for consideration by the inspector the council received the inspector's examination report on 30 January 2020. The report concludes that the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 provides an appropriate basis for the planning of the borough provided that a number of main modifications, set out in the report, are made to it.
- 3.8** Within the report the main modifications are summarised as follows:
1. Reducing the plan period housing requirement figure to 13,377 new dwellings
 2. To delete a number of site allocations that are considered to be unsound

⁴ Details of the SPDs the council is preparing is available at: <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/emergingplanningguidance>

⁵ Further information on the LDS is available at: <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/lds>

Preparation of Local Development Documents 3

3. To ensure that the plan's development management policies are fully effective and consistent with national policy; and
4. A range of other alterations to the plan to ensure that it is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy

3.9 The council accepted these main modifications and the local plan was adopted on 4 March 2020.

3.10 Following adoption of the plan a legal challenge to the new settlement policies, principally policy DM4: Green Hammerton/Cattal Broad Location for Growth, was made in the High Court by Flaxby Park Limited who challenged the approach on three grounds. Hearings took place between 27 and 29 October 2020 and a judgement issued on 26th November 2020. Mr Justice Holgate rejected two of the three grounds for challenge but did find merit in a third, albeit to a limited extent, where he found a minor error of law.

3.11 An accompanying court order set out the steps required to remedy the situation. In-line with the order the whole of the local plan was remitted to the council's cabinet and then to the full council to consider whether or not to accept the Inspector's recommendations in so far as they related to the new settlement policies and whether or not to adopt the local plan with those policies taking into account the full sustainability appraisal (SA) documentation and consultation responses.

3.12 Following approval by cabinet, the council adopted the local plan with the new settlement policies on 9 December 2020.

Progress on preparing the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014 - 2035				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (August 2018) timescale	Achieved
Regulation 18	Public consultation on vision and priorities, growth options and emerging policies. ⁽¹⁾	The consultation sought views on how new homes and jobs should be distributed during the plan period.	July 2015	Yes
	Public consultation on draft development management policies	The consultation sought views on the scope/draft wording for the detailed planning policies for managing development in the district.	November 2015	Yes
	Public consultation on draft Local Plan (vision and objectives, all policies, allocations, designations and development/infill limits)	The consultation sought views on the whole plan including the growth strategy, site allocations (for new homes and jobs, options for location of a new settlement and local green space), development limits and development management policies.	November 2016	Yes
	Public consultation on additional sites (housing, employment and Gypsy and Traveller)	The consultation sought views on additional draft allocations needed to meet revised forecasts for housing and employment needs, draft allocations where the site boundary had been amended since the Draft Local Plan consultation, changes to Gypsy and Traveller site provision, sites for education and a preferred draft allocation for a new settlement.	July 2017	Yes
Regulation 19	Formal consultation on Local Plan Publication Draft	This provided an opportunity for representations to be made regarding the 'soundness' of the Local Plan.	January 2018	Yes

3 Preparation of Local Development Documents

Progress on preparing the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014 - 2035				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (August 2018) timescale	Achieved
Regulation 22	Submission of Local Plan to the Secretary of State	The Publication Local Plan was submitted for examination on the 31 August 2018.	August 2018	Yes
Regulation 24	Examination of the Local Plan	<p>Examination hearing sessions took place between mid January and mid February 2019. The inspector issued a post-hearings letter on 11 March 2019, which requested additional sustainability appraisal (SA) work in relation to broad locations for growth for a new settlement and suggested the deletion of a number of development allocations.</p> <p>The council consulted on an addendum to the SA (assessing broad locations for a new settlement), as well as main modifications to the local plan from late July to mid September 2019.</p> <p>The council received the inspector's examination report on 30 January 2020, which concluded that the local plan provides an appropriate basis for the planning of the borough provided that a number of specified main modifications were made</p>	Winter 2018	Yes
Regulation 26	Adoption of the Local Plan	<p>The council adopted the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035, as modified through the examination process, on 4 March 2020.</p> <p>Following action in the High Court, and in-line with the resulting court order, the whole of the local plan was remitted to the council to consider whether or not to accept the inspector's recommendations in so far as they related to the new settlement policies and whether or not to adopt the local plan with those policies taking into account the full sustainability appraisal (SA) documentation and consultation responses.</p> <p>The council adopted the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 with the new settlement policies on 9th December 2020.⁽²⁾</p>	Spring 2019	<p>Adopted Spring 2020</p> <p>Adopted with new settlement policies late 2020</p>

Table 3.1 Progress on preparing the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014 - 2035

- Each stage of the Local Plan has been accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)) to assess the significant environmental, social and economic effects of strategies and policies contained in the Local Plan. Further information on the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal is available at: www.harrogate.gov.uk/sa
- The local plan adoption statement is available at: www.harrogate.gov.uk/localplan

New Settlement Development Plan Document (DPD)

- 3.13** The Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 identifies a broad location for growth in the Green Hammerton/Cattal area where the development of a new settlement will be brought forward during the plan period and beyond. Whilst the local plan provides the strategic policy context for development of the new settlement, the allocation of a defined site and the detailed planning framework will be set out in a separate New Settlement DPD.

Preparation of Local Development Documents 3

- 3.14** In 2018 the council appointed consultants in to produce a New Settlement Concept Framework that would form the basis of a document for informal public consultation (regulation 18). Preliminary work, including targeted engagement with key stakeholders, was undertaken from summer 2018 but this was paused in 2019 pending the outcome of the local plan examination.
- 3.15** Following adoption of the local plan and completion of the concept framework the council has produced a new local development scheme, which sets out an updated timetable for the production of the DPD. The timetable reflects the restrictions that were in place in the early parts of 2020 in response to the coronavirus pandemic, which impacted the timing of regulation 18 consultation.
- 3.16** Regulation 18 consultation began on 19 October 2020 and was due to last six weeks. However following feedback from community groups the consultation was extended to 22 January 2021 to give everyone a chance to fully review the material and provide in-depth feedback. The extended period also recognises the government's decision to introduce further tough restrictions across England throughout November in response to the coronavirus pandemic.
- 3.17** The consultation presents three site options for the new settlement and suggests one of these as an emerging preferred option. Views are sought on the three options including whether the most appropriate option is preferred. Views are also sought on a draft vision for the new settlement and the scope of development management policies that should be included. The consultation material has been developed from the New Settlement Concept Framework; this document and its supporting appendices have been published alongside the consultation material.
- 3.18** Further information the development of the New Settlement DPD is available on the council's website⁽⁶⁾.

Progress on preparing the New Settlement DPD				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (August 2020) timescale	Achieved
Regulation 18	Public consultation on vision, objectives, site boundary and concept plan	<p>The consultation presents three site options for the new settlement and suggests one of these as an emerging preferred option. Views are sought on the three options including whether the most appropriate option is preferred. Views are also sought on a draft vision for the new settlement and the scope of development management policies that should be included. The consultation material has been developed from the New Settlement Concept Framework; this document and its supporting appendices have been published alongside the consultation material.⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Alongside the main consultation document the council is also consulting on an interim sustainability appraisal and habitat regulations assessment screening.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾</p>	Autumn 2020	Consultation taking place between 19 October 2020 and 22 January 2021
Regulation 19	Formal public consultation on the DPD		Spring 2021	

6 Further information on the development of the New Settlement DPD is available at: www.harrogate.gov.uk/newsettlementdpd

3 Preparation of Local Development Documents

Progress on preparing the New Settlement DPD				
Regulation stage	Stage of plan making	Commentary	LDS (August 2020) timescale	Achieved
Regulation 22	Submission of DPD to Secretary of State		Summer 2021	
Regulation 24	Examination of the DPD		Winter 2021	
Regulation 26	Adoption of the DPD		Spring 2022	

Table 3.2 Progress on preparing the New Settlement DPD

- Further information is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/35674>
- Further information on the New Settlement DPD Interim Sustainability Appraisal is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/35767>
- Further information on the New Settlement DPD Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening is available at: <https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/kse/event/35769>

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 3.19** The council can prepare supplementary planning documents (SPDs) to provide guidance and additional information to help applicants make successful planning applications.
- 3.20** The local development scheme (LDS) no longer details the SPDs being prepared, instead this information is published on the council's website⁽⁷⁾. The SPDs the council is preparing are set out in the table below alongside a summary of the progress made in developing each document.
- 3.21** The previous AMR listed several SPDs whose preparation was outlined in the previous LDS. Documents not included in the table below are no longer being actively prepared, however, the need to produce additional SPDs to provide further guidance to local plan policies is kept under review.

SPD Preparation		
SPD Title	Purpose	Status
Affordable Housing SPD	To provide guidance on when affordable housing is required and how it will be provided, in support of local plan policy HS2: Affordable Housing This will replace existing guidance titled Negotiating Affordable Housing Contributions (Nov 2015).	A six week consultation on a draft of the SPD took place between 12 October and 11 December 2020. These comments will be considered as the guidance is developed further.
Air Quality SPD	The guidance supports local plan policy NE1: Air Quality. In addition to other matters, to provide clarification on when air quality assessment and dust assessment reports are required, and how schemes likely to generate "significant" amounts of traffic are identified.	A six week consultation on a draft of the SPD took place between 12 October and 11 December 2020. These comments will be considered as the guidance is developed further.
Avoiding Net Loss of Biodiversity SPD	To provide guidance on how the requirement for development to not lead to a loss of biodiversity will be implemented in support of local plan policy NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment..	A six week consultation on a draft of the SPD took place between 12 October and 11 December 2020. These comments will be considered as the guidance is developed further.

⁷ Details of the SPDs the council preparing is available at: <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/emergingplanningguidance>

Preparation of Local Development Documents 3

SPD Preparation		
SPD Title	Purpose	Status
Open Space and Village Halls Contributions SPD	<p>To provide guidance on when developers are required to make provision for the open space and village halls need generated by their development, including when developer financial contributions are required. Includes how the level of provision is calculated and, where necessary, how this is translated into a financial payment. The guidance supports local plan policies HP7: New Sports, Open Space and Recreation Development and TI4: Delivery of New Infrastructure.</p> <p>This will replace the Provision of Open Space in Connection with New Housing Development SPD and the Provision for Village Halls in Connection with New Housing Development SPD (both adopted in 2006 and reviewed in 2015).</p>	<p>Initial consultation on the approach in relation to open space took place in 2016. The comments received have informed a further iteration of these aspects.</p> <p>A six week consultation on a draft of the SPD took place between 12 October and 11 December 2020. These comments will be considered as the guidance is developed further.</p>
Rural Workers' Dwellings SPD	To provide guidance on the development of rural workers dwellings in support of local plan policy HS9: Rural Workers Dwellings.	A six week consultation on a draft of the SPD took place between 12 October and 11 December 2020. These comments will be considered as the guidance is developed further.

Table 3.3 Preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents

4 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

4 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

- 4.1** The Localism Act 2011 introduced a range of powers that enable local communities to have a greater say in decisions affecting their local area. The neighbourhood planning provisions within the Act enable communities to prepare neighbourhood development plans (neighbourhood plans) and neighbourhood development orders.
- 4.2** In order to carry out neighbourhood planning a qualifying body needs to apply to Harrogate Borough Council for the designation of a neighbourhood area. In areas where they exist, parish level councils are qualifying bodies. In areas without a parish level council neighbourhood forums are qualifying bodies. To create a forum the community need to constitute a group and apply to the council to designate the group as a neighbourhood forum ⁽⁸⁾.
- 4.3** This section reports on neighbourhood planning activity on the Harrogate district during 2020, in particular noting whether any new neighbourhood plans or neighbourhood development orders have been made i.e. come into force. Current neighbourhood planning activity is also summarised.

Made Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders

- 4.4** The 'Our Otley Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2028' was made by Harrogate Borough Council on 4 March 2020. Made neighbourhood plans form part of the statutory development plan and are used to determine applications for planning permission.
- 4.5** The neighbourhood plans that are part of the development plan in Harrogate district are:
- Our Otley Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2028; made March 2020
 - Ripon Neighbourhood Plan to 2030; made April 2019
- 4.6** There are currently no neighbourhood development orders that have been made within the Harrogate district.

Designated Neighbourhood Areas

- 4.7** There have been no new neighbourhood areas designated by the council in 2020. The table below lists all the neighbourhood areas currently designated in the Harrogate district and the relevant qualifying bodies. It also identifies the type of neighbourhood planning activity being carried out and the most recent progress or milestones achieved.
- 4.8** With the exception of the Otley neighbourhood area, all the designated neighbourhood areas sit wholly within the Harrogate district and cover the same area that the parish council has responsibility for.
- 4.9** Otley neighbourhood area lies predominantly in West Yorkshire, within the administrative area of Leeds City Council; however, it also includes a small part of the Weston parish (Mid Wharfedale Parish Council) and a small part of the Farnely parish (Lower Washburn Parish Council) within the Harrogate district of North Yorkshire. Local planning authority support for neighbourhood planning within this neighbourhood area is being led by Leeds City Council. ⁽⁹⁾

⁸ Further information and guidance on neighbourhood planning is available at: www.harrogate.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning

⁹ Information on neighbourhood planning within the Leeds metropolitan district is available at: <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/>

Neighbourhood Planning Activity 4

Neighbourhood Planning Activity			
Neighbourhood Area	Qualifying Body	Neighbourhood Planning Activity	Progress or Milestones
Ripon Neighbourhood Area	Ripon City Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Plan Made 10 April 2019
Knaresborough Neighbourhood Area	Knaresborough Town Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Consultation on pre-submission version in September 2017 (1)
Otley Neighbourhood Area	Otley Town Council; Mid Wharfedale Parish Council; Lower Washburn Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Plan made 4 March 2020 (2)
Roecliffe and Westwick Neighbourhood Area	Roecliffe and Westwick Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Draft Neighbourhood Plan Submitted February 2020. Formal consultation on submission draft taking place between 20 November 2020 and 15 January 2021. This was delayed due to Covid-19. (3)
Dishforth Neighbourhood Area	Dishforth Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated in February 2017. (4)
Pannal and Burn Bridge Neighbourhood Area	Pannal and Burn Bridge Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated in August 2017. (5)
Spofforth and Stockeld Neighbourhood Area	Spofforth and Stockeld Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated in January 2018. (6)
Masham Neighbourhood Area	Masham Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated in August 2018. (7)
Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton and Dallowgill Neighbourhood Area	Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton and Dallowgill Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated in April 2019. (8)
Staveley and Copgrove Neighbourhood Area	Staveley and Copgrove Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated in April 2019. (9)

Table 4.1 Neighbourhood Planning Activity in the Harrogate District

4 Neighbourhood Planning Activity

1. Further information available at: www.knaresboroughtowncouncil.gov.uk
2. Further information available at: www.otleytowncouncil.gov.uk
3. Further information available at: www.roecliffwestwickvillage.co.uk
4. Further information available at: dishforthvillage.org.uk - website is no longer available
5. Further information available at: www.pannalandsburnbridge-pc.gov.uk
6. Further information available at: www.spofforthvillage.org
7. Further information available at: www.mashamparishcouncil.com
8. Further information available at: kmlpc.btck.co.uk
9. Further information available at: www.staveleyandcogrovepc.org.uk

5 Duty to Co-operate

- 5.1** Section 110 of the Localism Act 2010 introduced a statutory duty for local planning authorities to co-operate with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies in the preparation of development plans.
- 5.2** The duty to co-operate requires the council to engage constructively with other councils and public bodies on a continuous basis on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries in order to maximise the effectiveness of local plans. While the duty to co-operate is not a duty to agree, the council must demonstrate how it has met the duty as part of the examination of the local plan.
- 5.3** There is a long history of constructive engagement between authorities in the Leeds city-region, between North Yorkshire authorities, and with other relevant bodies. The current approach to strategic spatial planning is through the district's membership of the York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership and the council's partnership with the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership. This facilitates effective co-operation between planning authorities through the Leeds City Region Duty to Co-operate (Strategic) Planning Group and the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Chief Planners Group and Development Plans Forum.
- 5.4** As well as participating in on-going meetings as part of the groups mentioned above, the following activities have been undertaken by the council in 2020:
- One to one meeting with City of York Council, Selby District Council and Craven District Council;
 - Continued participation in regional projects on climate change, public health and biodiversity;
 - Contributing to Hambleton District Council's local plan examination (through additional input into further work on Gypsy and Traveller accommodation).

6 Preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy

6 Preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy

- 6.1** The community infrastructure levy (CIL) is a charge that can be levied by local authorities on new development to raise funds to help deliver the infrastructure needed to support development in their area. Local authorities who wish to charge the levy must produce a charging schedule setting out CIL rates, expressed in pounds per square metre, based on evidence of viability of different types of development. Before it is approved the charging schedule must go through a series of public consultations, followed by an independent examination.
- 6.2** This section reports the progress made during 2020 in preparing the CIL charging schedule.
- 6.3** The timetable for preparation of the CIL charging schedule was set out in the Local Development Scheme Fourth Review (August 2018). This included an expectation that the examination of the draft charging schedule would take place in summer 2019 and would be followed by adoption the following autumn. As reported in the 2019 Authority Monitoring Report submission of the schedule was delayed in order to carry out additional work arising from the local plan examination. As a result the CIL examination took place in October 2019 with adoption then expected in spring 2020.
- 6.4** The council consulted on main modifications proposed in response to concerns raised during the examination hearings by examiner Jameson Bridgwater PGDipTPMRTPI between 3 January and 31 January 2020. Consultation responses were sent to the examiner in February 2020 and the council received his final report on 19 May 2020. The report concludes that the CIL Charging Schedule provides an appropriate basis for the collection of the levy provided that a number of specific modifications, set out in the report, are made.
- 6.5** The report summarises the main modifications as follows:
1. Introduce a threshold for the CIL charging rate for smaller format supermarkets/supermarkets
 2. Clarifications with regard to CIL charging descriptions and definitions
- 6.6** The council accepted these main modifications and the CIL Charging Schedule was adopted on 8 July 2020 with an implementation date of 1 October 2020. Applications determined on or after the 1 October are liable for CIL except those valid applications in the system on the 8 July 2020, which will be exempt regardless of the determination date.
- 6.7** Information relating to the operation of CIL will be published annually in the council's infrastructure funding statement. For further information, see section eight.

Progress on preparing CIL charging schedule				
Regulation Stage	Stage	Commentary	LDS (August 2018) Timescale	Achieved
Regulation 15	Public consultation on preliminary draft charging schedule	This provided an opportunity for comments to be made on a preliminary draft charging schedule and draft Regulation 123 list.	June/July 2018	Yes
Regulation 16	Public consultation on draft charging schedule	Following review of the preliminary draft charging schedule in light of the comments received in June/July 2018, a draft charging schedule was published for	January 2019	Yes

Preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy 6

Progress on preparing CIL charging schedule				
Regulation Stage	Stage	Commentary	LDS (August 2018) Timescale	Achieved
		consultation. This provided an opportunity for formal representations to be made that would be considered as part of the independent examination of the schedule.		
Regulation 19	Submission of draft charging schedule	The Community Infrastructure Levy Draft Charging Schedule was submitted for examination on Friday 16 August 2019.	April 2019	Completed August 2019
Regulation 20	Examination of draft charging schedule	<p>Examiner Jameson Bridgwater PGDipTP MRTPI held the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule examination on Wednesday 23 October 2019</p> <p>Consultation on modifications to the charging schedule was delayed by the general election held in December 2019 but took place between 3 to 31 January 2020. The council published its response to the consultation comments on 17 February 2020.</p> <p>The council received the examiner's report on 2 June 2020, which concluded that the CIL Charging Schedule provides an appropriate basis for the collection of the levy in the area provided that a number of specific modifications are made.</p>	Summer 2019	Completed October 2019
Regulation 25	Adoption of charging schedule	The council approved and adopted the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, as modified through the examination process, on 8 July 2020 and came into force on 1 October 2020. ⁽¹⁾	Autumn 2019	Adopted 8 July 2020

Table 6.1 Progress on preparing CIL charging schedule

1. Further information on the preparation of the CIL is available at: <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/cil>

7 Local Plan Monitoring

7 Local Plan Monitoring

- 7.1** This section reports the monitoring of housing delivery and the implementation of other emerging local plan policies through the determination of planning applications, with reference to the monitoring framework included in the local plan.
- 7.2** The monitoring framework sets out indicators to assess the effectiveness of local plan policies at achieving the objectives of the plan.
- 7.3** For most indicators reported the monitoring data has been collected by analysing information held by the council, for example, records of housing completions, records of how planning applications have been determined and records of planning applications submitted. For other indicators monitoring has made use of publicly available data published by external organisations.
- 7.4** The monitoring period reported is 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. Where possible and appropriate, data has been included for previous monitoring periods and trends have been displayed.

Delivery and Growth Strategy

Housing Delivery

Plan Period and Housing Requirement		
Start Plan Period	End Plan Period	Housing Requirement
01/04/2014	31/03/2035	Minimum of 13,377 (637 per annum)

Table 7.1 Plan Period and Housing Requirement

- 7.5** For the majority of the 2019/20 monitoring period the adopted plan housing target was 390 net additional dwellings per annum, as set out in the Harrogate District Core Strategy (2009). However since 2014 the council has used the latest available objectively assessed housing need figure to assess the supply of housing, as this reflects up-to-date demographic and economic forecasts of need. On this basis the district's minimum housing requirement is 637 net additional dwellings per annum. ⁽¹⁰⁾
- 7.6** The Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035 was adopted towards the end of the monitoring period on 4 March 2020. As a result the adopted plan housing target is now a minimum of 637 net additional dwellings per annum and the local plan seeks to deliver at least 13,377 additional new homes over the plan period (2014-2035).

Policy GS1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of net additional housing completions	Delivery of housing per annum in line with housing trajectory	In 2019/20 there were 971 net additional housing completions.
Progress against housing target for plan period	Cumulative housing requirement met	Cumulative delivery is 511 dwellings below the cumulative housing requirement
Number of years housing supply	At least a 5 year supply of housing land (plus relevant buffer)	Housing land supply of 6.71 years (as at 1 April 2019)

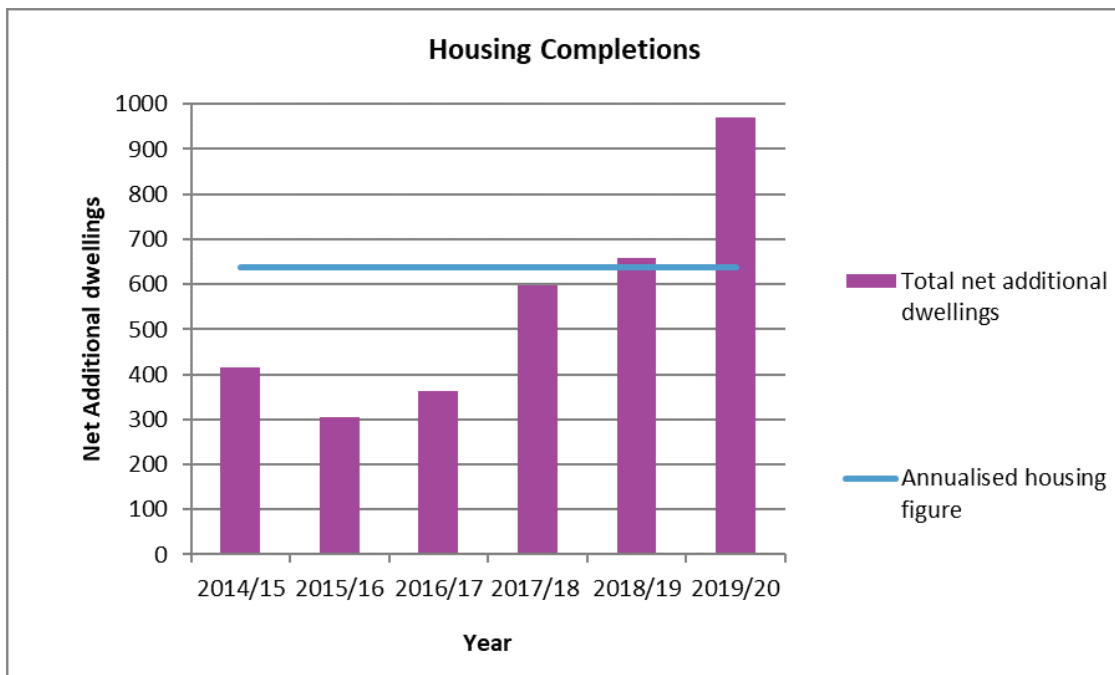
¹⁰ This is derived from the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) (2018) and was agreed during the examination of the Harrogate District Local Plan 2014-2035. The HEDNA is available as part of the local plan evidence base at: www.harrogate.gov.uk/planningpolicy

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Policy GS1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of new employment land permitted and completed	Maintain employment land supply to deliver 38 ha over plan period	Developments providing 6.790 hectares of employment floorspace was permitted in 2019/20
Number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered	4 pitches by 2022; 6 pitches by 2032	There were no permanent pitches granted permission during 2019/20

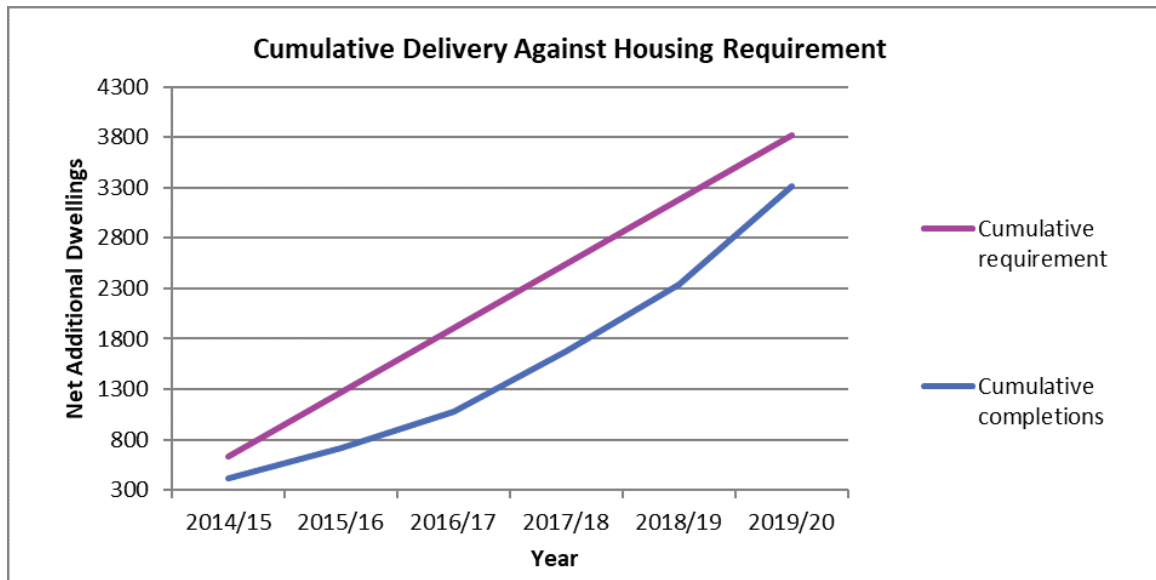
Table 7.2 Policy GS1

7.7 The number of net additional dwellings in the 2019/20 monitoring year was 971, which continues the trend of increasing levels of delivery over recent years.



7.8 Six years into the plan period the cumulative housing requirement is 3,822 and cumulative delivery stands at 3,311; this represents a shortfall of 511 dwellings. In 2019/20 the shortfall in cumulative delivery from the beginning of the plan period has been reduced significantly from 845 reported in the 2019 AMR. The shortfall is discussed further in relation to the Housing Delivery Action Plan, see below.

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- 7.9** As of 1st April 2019 the council has been able to demonstrate a supply of housing land in the Harrogate district of 6.71 years. This level of supply was agreed as part of a planning appeal decision (ref: APP/E2734/W/19/3236153 Land at Harrogate Road, Wetherby) ⁽¹¹⁾. The supply of housing land will be reviewed in April 2021.

Housing Delivery Action Plan

- 7.10** As the delivery of new housing was below the plan target for several years at the beginning of the plan period, at a time when the local plan was being prepared and previous local plan allocations had been built out, a shortfall in completions developed.
- 7.11** Although the shortfall is accommodated within the local plan housing trajectory, in 2019 the council voluntarily developed a Housing Delivery Action Plan to accelerate the delivery of housing and help ensure continued satisfactory rates of delivery. Around the same time the council began a restructure within the Place Shaping and Economic Growth service to reflect the priority of delivering housing, appointing an Executive Officer for Housing Delivery and Strategic Sites to lead this work.
- 7.12** Over the last 12 months the council has filled posts within the Housing Delivery and Strategic Sites team and now has a dedicated number of core officers to drive forward the Housing Delivery Action Plan with input from colleagues in the Housing and Property team and others from across the Place Shaping and Economic Growth service.
- 7.13** Since the last AMR was published progress has been made on a majority of actions in the action plan, and a review of the action plan is scheduled to take place in 2021. Activity in 2020 has included:
- Regular engagement with the development industry through proactive account management of allocated sites and sites with planning permission;
 - Continual review of development management processes to ensure that they are efficient and effective, which has recently included a complete review of the S106 process and investment in new software to ensure more efficient and accurate monitoring;
 - Proactive masterplanning of sites such as the west Harrogate parameters plan, Ripon renewal project and the recently commissioned council owned strategic sites project;
 - Undertaking primary research to identify ways in which the council can support the delivery of small sites, which make up an important part of the council's land supply;

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- Conducting a developer survey to establish how the council can support the development industry through the Covid19 pandemic, which has resulted in changes to processes, temporarily extending working hours on site and quickly establishing on-line planning committee meetings;
- Making the most of funding opportunities for masterplanning and housing delivery work, including funding to unlock council owned sites;
- An established and operating housing delivery company (Bracewell Homes Ltd);
- Proactively working with registered providers through the Development Partnership;
- Supporting community-led housing projects across the district;
- Holding regular planning briefings and training events with council members, including on housing and site delivery.

Delivery of Employment Land

- 7.14** The local plan aims to deliver a minimum of 38 hectares of new employment land (use classes B1, B2 and B8) up to 2035. During the monitoring year 6.790 hectares of new employment floorspace was permitted.

Delivery of Gypsy and Traveller Provision

- 7.15** No additional permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches were approved in 2019/20. Local plan policy HS10 Providing for the Need of Gypsies and Travellers allocates three sites in order to deliver a total of five additional pitches. The council can demonstrate more than a five year supply against the local requirement and has confidence that the allocated pitches will be delivered.⁽¹²⁾

Growth Strategy

Settlement Hierarchy

- 7.16** The council's growth strategy seeks to direct new development to locations that are sustainable or can be made sustainable, and is set out in local plan policy GS2. The policy identifies that the need for homes and jobs will be met as far as possible by focusing growth within:

1. The district's main settlements (Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon);
2. Settlements in the key public transport corridors; and
3. A new settlement within the Green Hammerton/ Cattal area.

- 7.17** The policy goes on to explain that the scale of growth proposed in a settlement reflects the following:

- The settlement's role as defined in the settlement hierarchy;
- The settlement's character and setting;
- The settlement's relationship to the key public transport corridors;
- The need to deliver new homes and jobs;
- The need to maintain or enhance services and facilities in villages; and
- The capacity of infrastructure within the settlement and the time frame for any necessary investment and improvement.

12 This theme is also reported in relation to policy HS10.

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Policy GS2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Net additional dwellings and employment floorspace completed within each tier/settlement of district hierarchy	Direct development to most sustainable settlements in accordance with development strategy	47% of dwellings new dwellings completed in 2019/20 were delivered in the main settlements. 96% of employment floorspace permitted in 2019/20 relates to countryside locations.

Table 7.3 Policy GS2 Monitoring Indicator

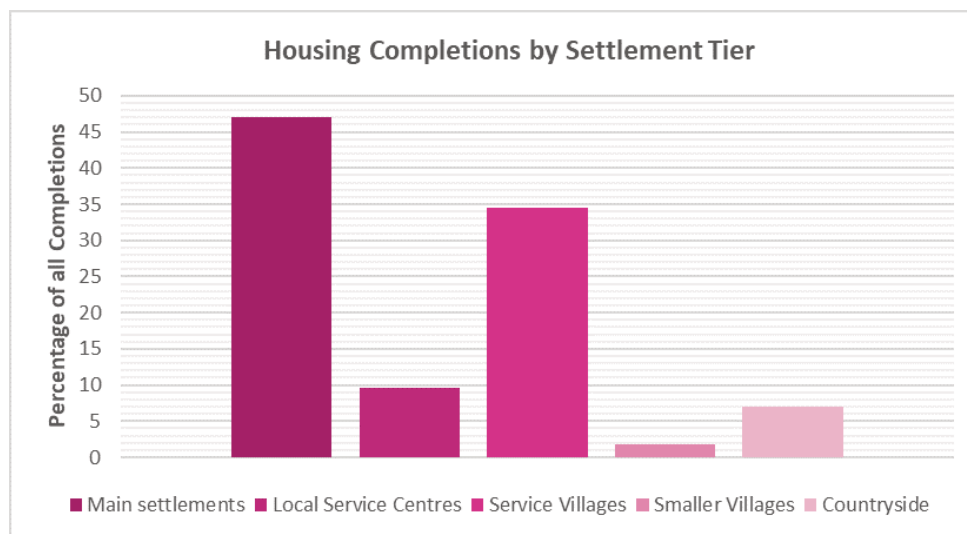


Figure 7.1 Housing Completions by Settlement Tier

7.18 In the main new housing has been permitted delivered in accordance with the local plan settlement hierarchy during 2019/20, with larger settlements receiving the largest numbers of new dwellings, although it is noted that service villages saw a greater proportion of units than local service centres during this period and a relatively large proportion of homes were delivered away from settlements. When considering these data it is important to note that a significant proportion of these homes were approved in-line with policy and the majority of other units will have secured permission prior to the adoption of the local plan when policies could not be given full weight when determining applications⁽¹³⁾.

13 Housing development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing; HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside; and HS9: Rural Workers' Dwellings

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Figure 7.2 Employment Permissions by Settlement Tier

7.19 The vast majority of new employment floorspace permitted in 2019/20 will be delivered in the countryside. However it is important to recognise that most of this countryside floorspace was approved in-line with policy. Over 80% was through a single application relating to a site that is a strategic employment allocation in the local plan; a further 13% relate to the expansion of existing businesses; and 4% relate to the conversion of existing buildings⁽¹⁴⁾.

Development Limits

Policy GS3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount and type of development permitted outside of development limits	No development permitted unless in accordance with policy criteria	65,419m ² of employment floorspace (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) was permitted outside of settlement development limits in 2019/20. 151 dwellings were permitted outside of settlement development limits in 2019/20

Table 7.4 Policy GS3 Monitoring Indicator

7.20 Development limits drawn around settlements defined in planning policy have been used for many years to differentiate where settlement or countryside policies apply in order to manage settlement growth. This approach has continued through the adoption of local plan policy GS3 in March 2020. Prior to the adoption of the plan the limits were described as 'emerging' and could not be given full weight in the determination of planning applications.

7.21 During 2019/20 151 new dwellings were permitted outside of development limits; this is significantly lower than the 367 permitted in the previous year. Of those 151 dwellings permitted 25 were carried out under permitted development rights for the change of use of agricultural barns (barn conversions) and do not involve the granting of consent. A further 33 were for barn conversions where the specific development required planning consent but where the change of use could otherwise have occurred through permitted development⁽¹⁵⁾.

14 Employment development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside Established Employment Areas; and EC3: New Employment Development in the Countryside

15 Housing development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies HS6: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Housing; HS7: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside; and HS9: Rural Workers' Dwellings

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7.22 During 2019/20 65,419 square metres of employment floorspace (use classes B1, B2, B8) was permitted outside of development limits. Most of this development was approved in-line with policy. For example, over 80% of this new floorspace was through a single application relating to a site that is a strategic employment allocation in the local plan; a further 13% relate to the expansion of existing businesses; and 4% relate to the conversion of existing buildings ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Green Belt

Policy GS3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount (hectares) of Green Belt lost to inappropriate development	No inappropriate development in the Green Belt (other than allowed for in the Plan)	Data not available

Table 7.5 Policy GS4 Monitoring Indicator

Supporting the District's Economy

Policy GS5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of jobs created in key employment sectors	Net increase in jobs over 5 year rolling period	FTE workplace jobs in the largest sectors: 2015:: 62,806; 2020: 60,174 Decrease of 2,632 (4.2%) (1)
Amount of B1 office floorspace lost to non-employment uses	To limit the amount of B1 office floorspace lost to non-employment uses	2,075m ² of B1 office floorspace (use class B1a) was lost to non-employment uses.

Table 7.6 Policy GS5 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: Regional Econometric Model (REM), 2020

7.23 The graph below shows the net change in full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the largest sectors present in the district. For several years the combined number of jobs in key sectors of the economy has increased when compared to five years earlier. Unfortunately this trend has not continued in the five year period to 2020 where there has been an overall reduction of 4.2% in employment in these sectors.

7.24 The largest percentage reductions were seen in the retail and recreation sectors, which now have almost one third less full-time equivalent staff. Significant reductions of between 15% and 25% were also seen in accommodation and food services; education; finance; media activities; and specialised construction. Reductions in finance and media activities continues the decline seen in these sectors in the five years to 2019.

7.25 A number of key sectors have experienced job growth in the five years to 2020. Most notably jobs in computing and information systems have increased by three quarters; while food, drink and tobacco saw an increase of a third, and health increased by almost a quarter. Increases of 10% or more have also occurred in professional services; land transport, storage and post; and public administration and defence.

¹⁶ Employment development in the countryside (outside settlement development limits) is also discussed in relation to policies EC2: Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside Established Employment Areas; and EC3: New Employment Development in the Countryside

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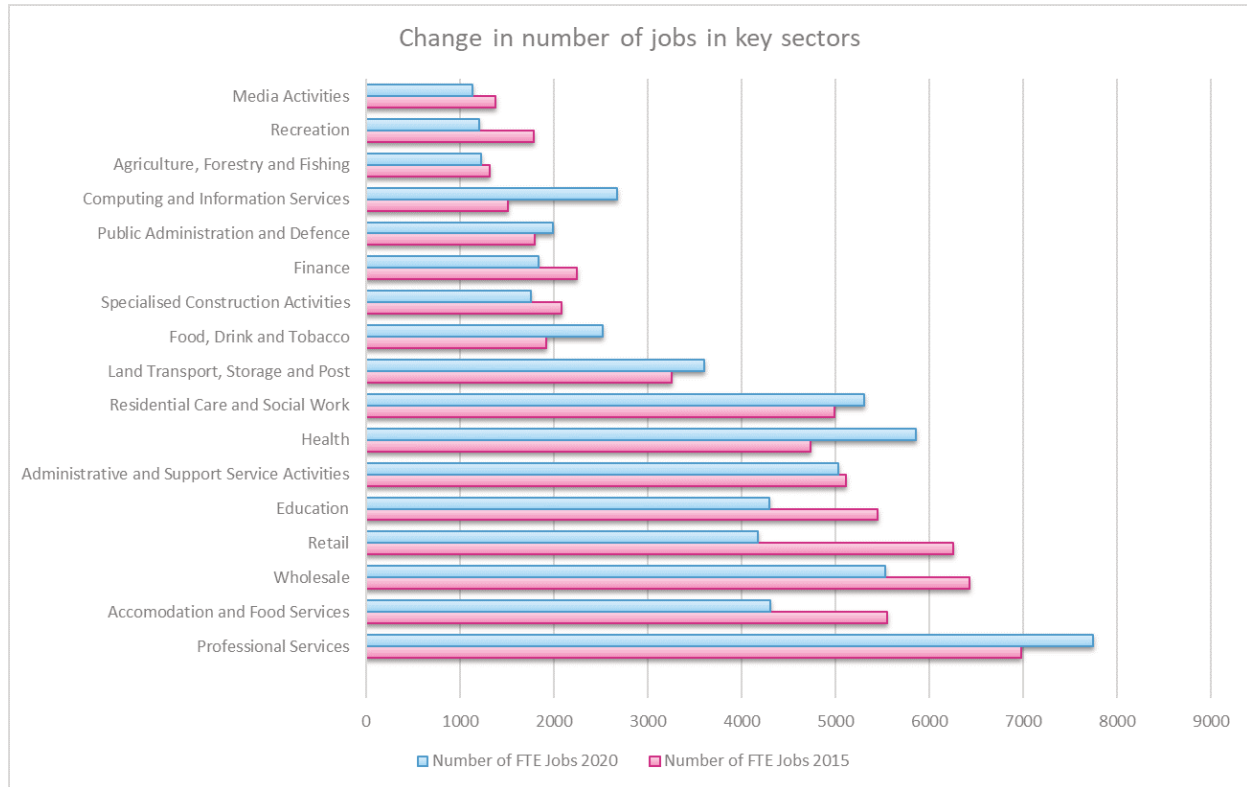


Figure 7.3 Change in FTE Job Numbers in Key Sectors

7.26 During 2019/20 applications were approved that would lead to a loss of 2,075m² of office space (use class B1a) through a combination of planning consents (963m²) and prior notifications (permitted development) (1,112m²).

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Policy GS6 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Percentage of appeals allowed for major development in the AONB	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	No applications for major development in the AONB that were refused and the decision appealed have been determined in 2019/20

Table 7.7 Policy GS6 Monitoring Indicator

Housing

Housing Mix and Density

Policy HS1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Size and type of housing approved: a) across the district b) in the 5 sub-areas identified in the HEDNA (2017)	Delivery of planning permissions for housing provides mix of housing that accords with the HEDNA	Approximately 53% of all dwellings permissions across the district were for 1, 2 or 3 bedroomed properties.
Density of new development	Average density of housing developments of at least 30dph or higher in more accessible locations	The average density of housing developments permitted was 32.88 dwellings per hectare.

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Policy HS1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Percentage of homes permitted and completed that are accessible and adaptable	At least 25% of homes on sites over 10 units to meet prescribed requirement	Data not available- requirement not in operation for vast majority of monitoring period

Table 7.8 Policy HS1 Monitoring Indicators

7.27 The Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) (2018) provides an estimate of the need for different sizes of market and affordable homes over the plan period. For market housing it suggests that future provision across the district should be focused on delivering two and three bedroom homes; and for affordable housing it identifies that there should be a greater proportion of homes for smaller households, with a focus on one and two bedroom homes but with some three bedroom homes to meet the needs of families.

7.28 In 2019/20 one, two and three bedroomed dwellings comprised over half of all dwellings permitted, with two and three bedroomed dwellings making up around 45%. However, the largest proportion of permissions were for four bedroomed dwellings (27%) and five plus bedroomed properties made up one fifth of permissions.

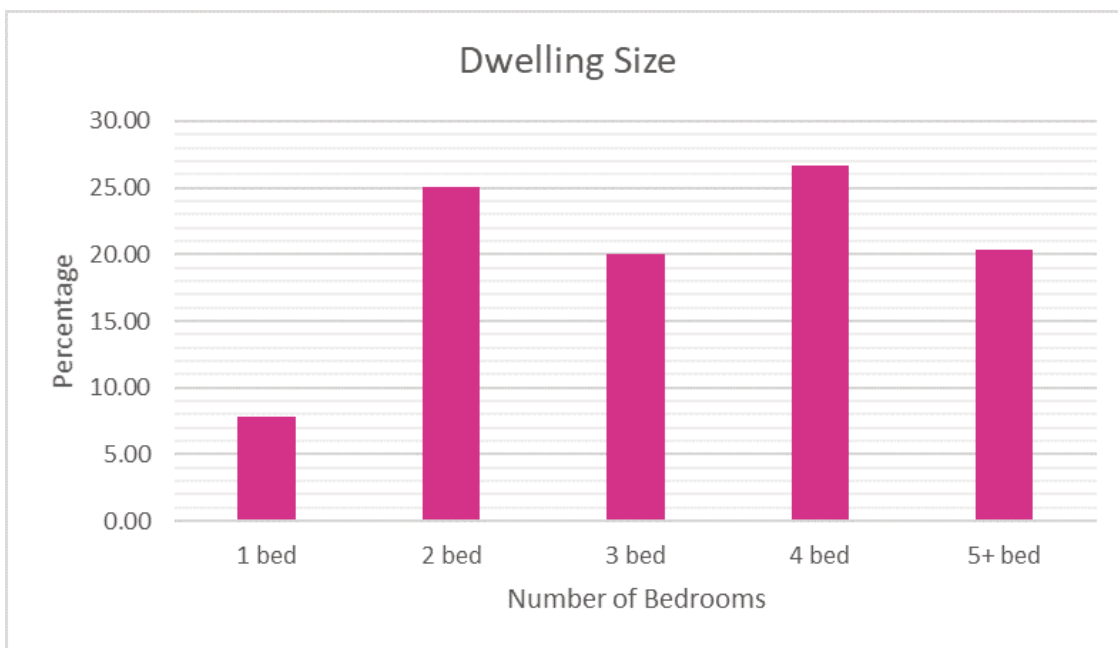


Figure 7.4 Dwelling Sizes of Housing Permissions Across the Harrogate District

7.29 On average developments are expected to achieve a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph). During 2019/20 the average density of permissions for five or more dwellings was 32.88dph. Permissions for schemes at less than 30dph will deliver 316 new dwellings; permissions for schemes at between 30 and 50dph will deliver 1144; and permissions for schemes over 50dph will deliver 240.

7.30 Policy HS1: Housing Mix and Density in the emerging local plan also includes a requirement that 25% of market units on developments of 10 or more dwellings meet the accessible and adaptable requirements of building regulations. Operation of this aspect of policy began in the final month of the monitoring period, following the adoption of the local plan in March 2020.

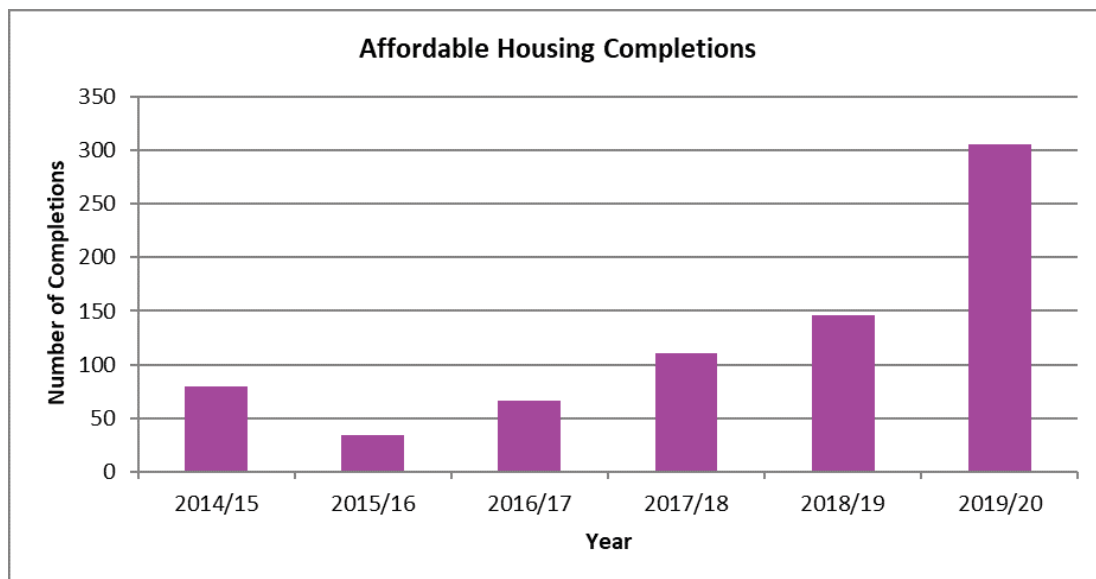
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Affordable Housing

Policy HS2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of affordable housing completions	Developments that meet site thresholds provide required affordable housing percentage	305 of the 971 net additional dwellings delivered are affordable homes
Amount paid in financial contributions for the provision of affordable housing	No target	For information on monitoring S106 contributions, see section 8: Infrastructure Funding Statement
Percentage of homes permitted and completed that are accessible and adaptable	100% of homes to meet prescribed requirements	Data not available- requirement not in operation for vast majority of monitoring period
Percentage of homes permitted and completed that are wheelchair accessible	10% of homes to meet prescribed requirements	

Table 7.9 Policy HS2 Monitoring Indicators

7.31 Of the 971 net additional dwellings delivered in 2019/20, 305 were affordable homes. A further 40 (approx) affordable homes have been delivered by putting existing market housing to an affordable housing use. As these affordable homes have been delivered through a change of tenure rather than an increase in the overall housing stock they are not captured within the earlier figure.



7.32 The Section 106 report within the council's 2020 Infrastructure Funding Statement details how the system of planning obligations has been administered in 2019/20.

7.33 Local plan policy HS2: Affordable Housing includes the requirement that affordable housing meets the accessible and adaptable requirements of building regulations and, within any individual site, 10% meet the wheelchair accessible homes requirements of building regulations. Operation of this aspect of policy began in the final month of the monitoring period, following the adoption of the local plan in March 2020.

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Self and Custom Build Housing

Policy HS3 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of plots provided on strategic sites	Minimum of 100 plots provided over plan period Reduction in number of registrations on self build register	No plots delivered on strategic sites in 2019/20

Table 7.10 Policy HS3 Monitoring Indicator

- 7.34** The Housing and Planning Act 2016 requires authorities to give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self and custom house-building in the authority's area arising in each base period, as shown in the council's Self Build Register.
- 7.35** The council's Self Build Register became operational in April 2016. The first base period covered seven months, running from 1 April 2016 to 30 October 2016. Each subsequent base period covers 12 months and runs from 31 October to 30 October the following year; for example, the second base period ran from 31 October 2016 to 30 October 2017. The authority has three years from the end of each base period within which to grant the required number of development permissions⁽¹⁷⁾.
- 7.36** Analysis of the register has identified the following number of eligible entries within each base period:
- 1 April 2016 to 30 October 2016: 63 eligible entries;
 - 31 October 2016 to 30 October 2017: 159 eligible entries;
 - 31 October 2017 to 30 October 2018: 121 eligible entries;
 - 31 October 2018 to 30 October 2019: 95 eligible entries; and
 - 31 October 2019 to 30 October 2020: 86 eligible entries
- 7.37** As some register entries do not meet eligibility tests and others are duplicate entries, the number of eligible entries is lower than the total number of entries on the register. The council is currently reviewing the register and associated processes in order that the register provides a more accurate picture of demand.
- 7.38** In order to meet the demand, local plan policy HS3 requires the provision of at least 5% of dwelling plots on strategic sites of 500 dwellings or more to be made available for sale to self-builders, subject to appropriate demand being identified for the plots at that time. However, the opportunity afforded by windfall sites in providing self build plots is also recognised.
- 7.39** To date no plots have been delivered on strategic sites. However, the monitoring of permissions for single dwelling plots indicates that 326 plots believed to be self build plots have been permissioned between 1 April 2016 and 31 October 2020. This is sufficient to meet the demand from the first and second base periods, with the demand from the second base period being met within three years. It is also sufficient to meet 104 of the 121 eligible entries from the third base period a year ahead of the three year target.

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Older People's Specialist Housing

Policy HS4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of specialist housing units permitted and completed	No specific target	4 bedrooms completed

Table 7.11 Policy HS4 Monitoring Indicator

7.40 The emerging local plan supports the provision of accommodation to meet the needs of older people, where this is well located to facilities and services. In the monitoring period 4 new units (bedrooms) were provided through a single development, and there was no loss of units.

Space Standards

Policy HS5 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Percentage of developments permitted that meet residential space standards	100% of eligible developments meeting the residential space standards	Data not available- not in operation during monitoring period

Table 7.12 Policy HS5 Monitoring Indicator

7.41 Local plan policy HS5: Space Standards includes the requirement that all new market and affordable homes should meet, as a minimum, the relevant nationally described space standard. This policy has not been in operation during 2019/20. Within the plan it explains that this policy would come into force six months after the adoption of the plan. As the local plan was adopted in March 2020 this will be September 2020.

Conversion of Rural Buildings to Housing

Policy HS6 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of units permitted and completed through conversion of buildings	No specific target	67 units permitted.

Table 7.13 Policy HS6 Monitoring Indicator

7.42 During 2019/20 permission was granted for the change of use of rural buildings, i.e. buildings outside settlement development limits, to provide 67 dwellings. Of these, 58 involved the change of use of agricultural buildings (barn conversions) with the other nine involving the change of use of other rural buildings. 25 of the barn conversions were secured through permitted development and 33 required a planning application.

Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

Policy HS7 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of replacement dwellings permitted and completed	No specific target	5 units permitted

Table 7.14 Policy HS7 Monitoring Indicator

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- 7.43** During 2019/20 permission was granted for five replacement dwellings in the countryside, i.e. outside settlement development limits.

Extension to Dwellings

Policy HS8 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of planning applications refused on basis of policy allowed on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	Data not available

Table 7.15 Policy HS8 Monitoring Indicator

Rural Workers Dwellings

Policy HS9 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of units permitted and completed	No specific target	10 units permitted

Table 7.16 Policy HS9 Monitoring Indicator

- 7.44** During 2019/20 10 rural workers' dwellings were permitted in the countryside, i.e. outside settlement development limits.

Providing for the Need of Gypsies and Travellers

Policy HS10 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of pitches provided set out in policy	No net loss of pitches	No net change (no pitches gained or lost)
5 year supply (rolling over plan period)	To maintain a 5 year supply	5 year supply demonstrated

Table 7.17 Policy HS10 Monitoring Indicator

- 7.45** There was no net change to the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in 2019/20. No additional permanent pitches were approved and none were lost.
- 7.46** The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2017) identifies a gross need for 11 additional pitches to 2032. The net need for additional pitches over the same period, once vacant pitches at existing sites are considered, is six. Local plan policy HS10 Providing for the Need of Gypsies and Travellers allocates three sites in order to deliver a total of five additional pitches. As such the council can demonstrate more than a five year supply against the local requirement.

Economy

Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Sites

Policy EC1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of employment land/floorspace lost to non-employment uses on: a) identified key employment sites b) other employment sites	Minimise loss of B1, B2 or B8 employment land	Approval for employment floorspace (use classes B1, B2 & B8) losses of 11,781m ² (in total) of which: a) on key employment sites: 97m ²

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Policy EC1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
		b) on other employment sites: 11,684m ²

Table 7.18 Policy EC1 Monitoring Indicator

7.47 In 2019/20 applications that would result in the loss of 11,781 m² of employment space were approved through a combination of planning consents and prior notifications. Over 99% of the lost floorspace will be at sites that are not considered key employment sites, and where suitable changes of use are supported. A loss of 97 m² was approved at Cardale Park in Harrogate through a single application that will result in a coffee shop.

Expansion of Existing Businesses in Open Countryside and Outside of Established Employment Areas

Policy EC2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of permissions for expansion of existing businesses	Net increase in employment floorspace	Nine permissions totaling 8,783m ²

Table 7.19 Policy EC2 Monitoring Indicator

7.48 In 2019/20 there were nine permissions for the expansion or redevelopment of existing businesses in open countryside and outside of established employment areas (i.e. employment allocations in countryside). These approvals will deliver 8,783m² of employment space.

Employment Development in the Countryside

Policy EC3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of new build employment floorspace permitted and completed (by use class) outside of development limits	Net increase in floorspace	New employment floorspace permitted outside of development limits in 2019/20: 65,419m ²
Number of building conversions permitted and completed to employment uses	Number of new businesses	10 applications for the conversion of existing countryside buildings to employment uses were permitted.
Business count		Business Enterprises in the Harrogate District. Start of plan period (2014): 8370 End of current reporting period: (2020): 9155 (1)

Table 7.20 Policy EC3 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: UK Business Counts from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), (ONS, 2019). Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=142>

7.49 There were 24 permissions for employment development (use classes B1, B2 and B8) in locations outside of settlement development limits that will deliver 65,419m² of new employment floorspace.

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- 7.50** Over 80% of this new floorspace (almost 54,000m²) was permitted through a single application relating to a strategic employment allocation in the local plan at Flaxby Green Park. Nine other applications proposing significant amounts of floorspace related to the expansion of existing employment sites⁽¹⁸⁾.
- 7.51** Ten of the 24 permissions, totaling 2,514m², relate to the conversion (change of use) of existing buildings in the countryside to employment uses. The vast majority of these conversions are from agricultural buildings.

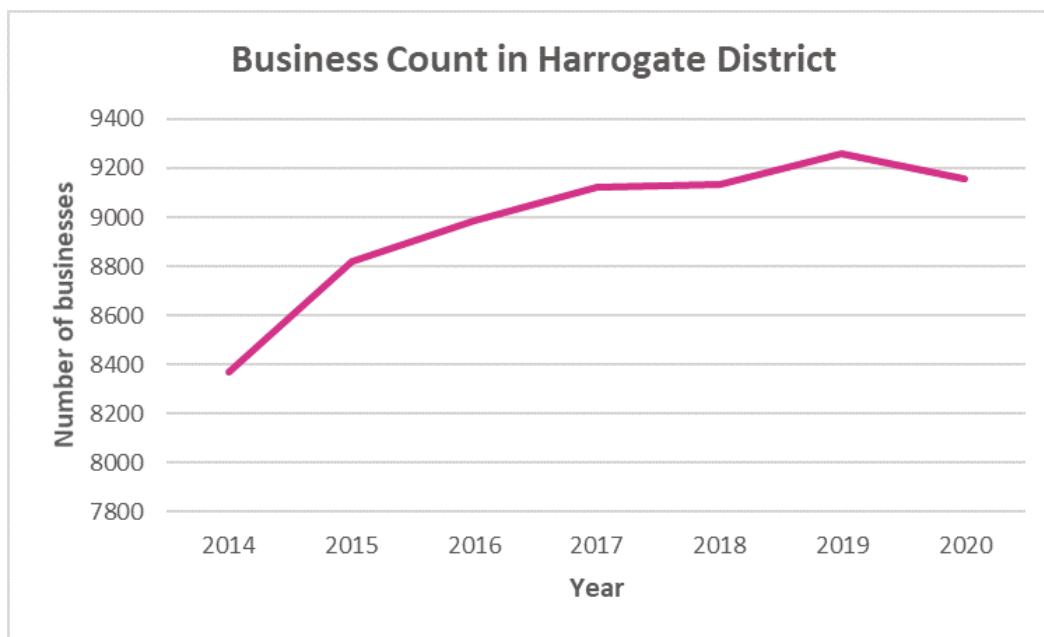


Figure 7.5 Harrogate District Business Count

- 7.52** Data from the Inter Departmental Business Register and published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows a small decrease in business numbers for the Harrogate district in 2019/20. The fall does not reverse all the gains seen in the previous year and there remains a notable increase in the number of businesses since the beginning of the plan period.

Farm Diversification

Policy EC4 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of applications (by use proposed) received and approved	Support diversification and local employment opportunities	Data not available

Table 7.21 Policy EC4 Monitoring Indicator

Town and Local Centre Management

Policy EC5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Percentage of vacant units in town and local centres	Vacancy rate not to rise above level recorded in 2015 town centre monitoring	Vacancy rate of 8.54% ⁽¹⁾

18 The expansion of existing employment sites in the countryside is also reported in relation to policy EC2.

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Policy EC5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of new retail floorspace permitted and completed in: a) primary shopping areas (main settlements) and town centres (local service centres) b) local centres c) in other locations	To direct majority of retail development to town and local centres	There was no new retail floorspace (use class A1) completed in 2019/20 New retail floorspace was permitted in 2019/20 as follows: a) Primary shopping areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon; and town centres of Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge and Masham: 760m ² b) Local centres: none c) In other locations: 408m ²
Percentage of primary and secondary frontages in non Class A1 use	Minimum of 80% of ground floor street frontage in Class A1	63% of frontages were in Class A1 use ⁽²⁾
Amount of Class A3/A4/D1 floorspace permitted and completed in town centres	To support evening economy of town centres	No new A3/A4/D1 floorspace was completed in town centres in 2019/20 The following new A3/A4/D1 floorspace was permitted in town centres in 2019/20: A3 906m ² (6 plots); A4 138m ² (1 plot); D1 1215m ² (4 plots)
Amount of new residential units or office floorspace completed on upper floors	Net increase in homes and office floorspace on upper floors	Data not available

Table 7.22 Policy EC5 Monitoring Indicator

1. Based on the 2017 town and local centre survey
2. Based on the 2017 town and local centre survey

7.53 For many years the council has undertaken biennial surveys of the district's town and local centres, monitoring the change in town centre uses and shop vacancy rates in order to assess how each centre is performing. The most recent survey took place in 2017. The council intend to resume this monitoring when circumstances allow as part of planning for a post-Covid 19 recovery.

7.54 The graph below presents data collected up to 2017. It shows that the percentage of vacant units in each of the town and local centres, apart from Boroughbridge, has fluctuated widely since the survey began. In the period up to the most recent survey (2015 to 2017) there had been an increase in the percentage of vacant units in Harrogate, Knaresborough, Masham and the local centres.

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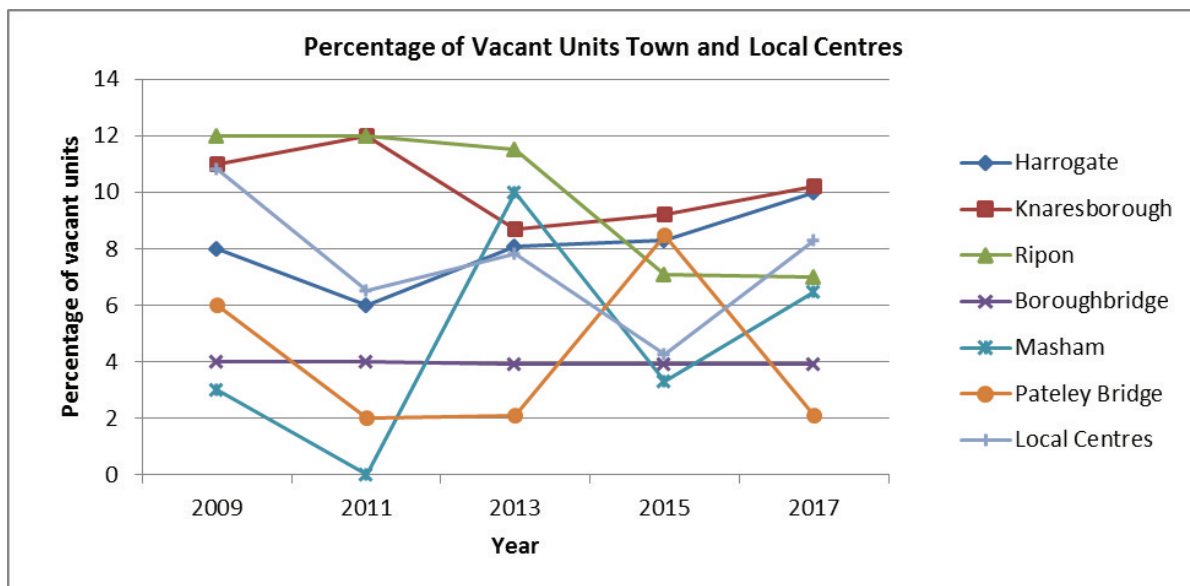


Figure 7.6 Percentage of Vacant Units in Town and Local Centres

7.55 There was no new retail floorspace (use class A1) completed in 2019/20. In the same period 1,168m² of new retail floorspace was permitted.

7.56 Of the floorspace permitted in 2019/20, only 760m² will be in the primary shopping areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough or Ripon, or in the town centres of Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge or Masham; this relates to the conversion of a former bank. Five applications, representing the majority of new floorspace, were permitted for locations away from town or local centres, although one is on the edge of the Kings Road local centre in Harrogate. Others relate to farm shop development, ancillary retail and the change of use from a hairdresser.

Protection of Tourist Facilities and Sustainable Rural Tourism

Policy EC6/EC7 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number and type of permissions permitted for visitor economy developments	No net loss in visitor accommodation bed spaces over plan period Net increase in development for visitor economy over plan period	Data not available

Table 7.23 Policy EC6/EC7 Monitoring Indicator

Transport and Infrastructure

Sustainable Transport

Policy T11 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Walking, cycling, bus and rail modal share for travel to work journey (expressed as a percentage of all trips)	Increase in modal share over 10 year period	Percentage trip share in Harrogate district: ⁽¹⁾ Walking: 10.36%; Cycling: 1.55%; Bus: 2.74%; Rail: 1.77%

Local Plan Monitoring 7

Policy T11 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of electric charging points provided in association with new development	No specific target	The council approved 38 applications to discharge conditions relating to the provision of electric vehicle charging points at new dwellings; this will provide 705 charging points.
Number of permissions granted with approved Transport Assessment or travel plan	100% of eligible developments	Travel plans/transport assessments connected to 6 permissions were considered acceptable.
Completion of Strategic Transport Priorities Study	Completion of Study by 2019	Data not available

Table 7.24 Policy T11 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: (2011 Census)

7.57 In 2011 sustainable modes of travel accounted for just 16.4% of all journeys to work, and the majority of these journeys were within urban locations. Given that much of the district is rural in nature with relatively little public transport provision and poorer accessibility to employment opportunities, a lower than average proportion of sustainable journeys should perhaps be expected. However, as around two thirds of the district's population live within the main settlements of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon there is clearly scope to increase this proportion.

7.58 The council has approved 38 applications seeking to discharge conditions relating to the provision of electric vehicle charging points in new residential developments during 2019/20. Together these developments will deliver 705 new charging points.

7.59 The council has determined 6 applications to discharge conditions relating to the approval of a travel plan or transport assessment. In all cases the documents submitted were considered to be acceptable.

Protection of Transport Sites and Routes

Policy T12 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Safeguarding of transport sites and routes	No development permitted that would prejudice implementation of site or route for transport infrastructure	Data not available

Table 7.25 Policy T12 Monitoring Indicator

Parking Provision

Policy T13 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of new developments providing measures to reduce use of private cars	100% of eligible developments	Data not available

Table 7.26 Policy T13 Monitoring Indicator

7 Local Plan Monitoring

Delivery of New Infrastructure

Policy TI4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of infrastructure related obligations within S106 agreements delivered	100% of obligations delivered to agreed timescale	For information on monitoring S106 contributions, see section 8: Infrastructure Funding Statement
Progress on delivery of key infrastructure	Delivery of key infrastructure in accordance with timescales identified in IDP schedule	Data not available

Table 7.27 Policy TI4 Monitoring Indicator

Telecommunications

Policy TI5 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of new developments providing prescribed broadband connectivity	100% of developments	Data not available

Table 7.28 Policy TI5 Monitoring Indicator

Provision of Educational Facilities

Policy TI6 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Progress on delivery of educational facilities	Delivery in accordance with Policy	No planning applications submitted

Table 7.29 Policy TI6 Monitoring Indicator

- 7.60** Depending on the scale of development, local plan policy TI4: Delivery of New Infrastructure requires developers to contribute to the provision of new infrastructure, including educational infrastructure, to meet the needs of their development. This may be either through direct on-site provision or financial contributions towards new provision. Where it has been identified that the expansion of an existing school will be required but the school site has insufficient space for growth, land for expansion has been allocated through policy TI6: Provision of Educational Facilities.
- 7.61** Up to the end of 2019/20 there had been no planning applications submitted for school expansion on any of the three sites allocated under policy TI6.

Environment and Quality of Life

Climate Change

Flood Risk and Sustainable Development

Policy CC1 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of planning applications permitted where Environment Agency objected on flood grounds	No applications permitted contrary to advice of Environment Agency without appropriate condition	<p>12 initial objections to planning applications/prior notifications.</p> <p>4 of these applications were withdrawn, 1 refused, and 6 ultimately approved following removal of the objection by the EA.</p> <p>1 initial objection to a prior notification suggesting prior approval would be required. Development judged to be permitted development prior to receipt of EA objection.</p> <p>(1)</p>

Table 7.30 Policy CC1 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk: 2019 to 2020 (Environment Agency, 2020)

- 7.62** Information published by the Environment Agency (EA)⁽¹⁹⁾ indicates it lodged 12 initial objections to schemes in 2019/20. Of these seven were residential schemes, three were agricultural development, one was for office/light industrial development, and one for a bridge. In each case the objection related to an unsatisfactory flood risk assessment supplied by the applicant.
- 7.63** Following objection by the EA, four of the planning applications were subsequently withdrawn and one was refused permission, although the refusal did not relate to flooding as the EA had removed their objection following further information from the applicant. Six of the applications were ultimately approved following further information from the applicant that satisfied the EA, allowing them to remove their objection.
- 7.64** The final application relates to a prior notification for erection of an agricultural building. The council determined that prior approval was not required, however, this decision was made prior to receiving comments from the EA. The EA considered that conditions on the permitted development notified, together with the flood risk characteristics of the site, would require the submission of an acceptable site-specific flood risk assessment (FRA) and, as such, prior approval would be required. They note that the FRA submitted does not provide a suitable basis for assessing flood risk.

Rivers

Policy CC2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments providing buffer zones	All eligible developments provide buffer	Data not available- requirement not in operation for vast majority of monitoring period

19 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk>

7 Local Plan Monitoring

Policy CC2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Environmental quality of district's rivers	Increasing quality. No worsening as a minimum	Data not available- requirement not in operation for vast majority of monitoring period

Table 7.31 Policy CC2 Monitoring Indicators

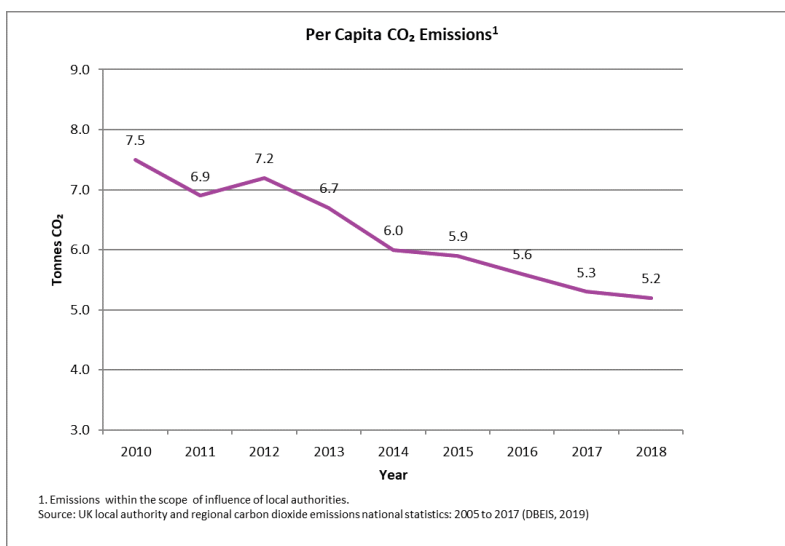
7.65 Policy CC2: Rivers includes a requirement for development-free buffers zones to be created around water bodies. Operation of the policy began in the final month of the monitoring period, following the adoption of the local plan in March 2020.

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Policy CC3 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
District per capita reduction in CO ² emissions	Reduction over 5 and 10 years	Five year period: Per capita reduction of 1.5 tonnes between 2013 (6.7t) and 2018 (5.2t) Ten year period: Per capita reduction of 2.6 tonnes between 2008 (7.8t) and 2018 (5.2t) (1)
Amount of renewable energy capacity installed through the planning system	To increase generation of renewable energy in district	Data not available
Number of wind turbines approved	No specific target	There were no applications for wind turbine development determined in 2019/20
Review of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy SPD	Adoption by 2019	Review not completed. Work to develop policy guidance is currently focusing on other policy areas. Information on the SPDs being developed is set out in section 3.

Table 7.32 Policy CC3 Monitoring Indicators

- Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2018 (DBEIS, 2020): Emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>



Picture 7.1 Per Capita CO₂ Emissions in Harrogate District

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Policy CC4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
District per capita reduction in CO ² emissions	Reduction over 5 and 10 years	Five year period: Per capita reduction of 1.5 tonnes between 2013 (6.7t) and 2018 (5.2t) Ten year period: Per capita reduction of 2.6 tonnes between 2008 (8.1t) and 2018 (5.3t) (1)
Number of approved residential developments incorporating energy reduction technologies/design	All developments incorporating energy reduction features	Data not available- requirement not in operation for vast majority of monitoring period
Proportion of non-residential developments meeting BREEAM excellent standard	100% of eligible buildings constructed to prescribed standard	Requirement to achieve 'Excellent' operated for new applications only from March 2020. Two design stage BREEAM conditions requiring 'very good' were discharged. Two post-construction BREEAM conditions requiring 'very good' were also discharged.

Table 7.33 Policy CC4 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2018 (DBEIS, 2020): Emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>

- 7.66** Policy CC4: Sustainable Design includes a requirement for development to reduce energy use in line with priorities of the energy hierarchy. The policy also requires new non-domestic development to achieve a minimum BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) standard of 'Excellent'. Operation of the policy began in the final month of the monitoring period, following the adoption of the local plan in March 2020.
- 7.67** Policy CC4 has replaced core strategy policy EQ1: Reducing Risks to the Environment, which required non-residential developments to attain the lower BREEAM 'very good' standard. Compliance is assessed through the use of planning conditions requiring the submission of assessment certificates to the council. These are usually required at both the design and post construction phases of development.
- 7.68** In 2019/20 the council discharged two post construction BREEAM conditions each relating to the developments that achieved a rating of 'very good', as required by their planning approvals. In addition two design stage BREEAM conditions requiring 'very good' standard were discharged ahead of the development taking place.

Heritage and Placemaking

Harrogate Town Centre Improvements

Policy HP1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Development of transport hub at Station Parade	Planning application for development submitted by 2021	No planning application submitted
Amount of Class B1 floorspace permitted and completed in town centre	Net increase in B1 floorspace in Harrogate town centre	No new floorspace was permitted in 2019/20
Amount of Class A3/A4/D1 floorspace permitted and completed	Increase in permitted and completed floorspace	No new A3 A4 or D1 floorspace completed in 2019/20

7 Local Plan Monitoring

Policy HP1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Review and implementation of car parking management strategy	Review complete by 2019	Data not available

Table 7.34 Policy HP1 Monitoring Indicators

Heritage Assets

Policy HP2 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted on appeal that were refused for not protecting or enhancing significance of designated or undesignated assets	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	In 2019/20 there were 21 refusal on heritage grounds and 7 successful appeals against refusal on heritage grounds. This equates to approximately 30%
Number of heritage assets on the Heritage at Risk Register	Reduction in number of heritage assets at risk	2020: 16 entries (same number as 2019) ⁽¹⁾

Table 7.35 Policy HP2 Monitoring Indicators

1. Source: Heritage at Risk: North East and Yorkshire Register (Historic England, 2020). Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2020-registers/ne-yo-har-register2020/>

- 7.69** In 2019/20 there were 21 applications that were refused on heritage grounds. In the same period there were seven successful appeals against refusal on heritage grounds. This equates to 30%.
- 7.70** Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register 2020 identifies 16 designated heritage assets in the Harrogate district as being at risk. The number is unchanged from 2019. The entries comprise four listed buildings, three registered parks and gardens, one registered battlefield (Battle of Boroughbridge) and eight scheduled monuments.
- 7.71** Where priority categories of risk are noted, none are in the highest two categories indicating an immediate risk of further rapid deterioration, one is recorded as 'in slow decay with no solution agreed', four are recorded as 'in slow decay but with solution agreed' and one is recorded in the lowest category 'repair in progress with end use agreed'.
- 7.72** Where the trend in the condition of assets on the register is noted, the condition of five are in decline (all are scheduled monuments), eight are stable (four listed buildings, one park and garden, one battlefield and two scheduled monument) and three are improving (one scheduled monument and two parks and gardens).

Local Distinctiveness

Policy HP3 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted at appeal that were refused on design grounds	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	Data not available

Table 7.36 Policy HP3 Monitoring Indicator

Local Plan Monitoring 7

Protecting Amenity

Policy HP4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted on appeal refused on amenity grounds	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	Data not available-

Table 7.37 Policy HP4 Monitoring Indicator

Public Rights of Way

Policy HP5 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted incorporating enhancement of PRoW network	All developments affecting PRoW network	Data not available

Table 7.38 Policy HP5 Monitoring Indicator

Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreational Facilities

Policy HP6 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of applications involving loss of existing open space or recreational facilities not meeting policy criteria	No net loss of existing open space or facilities by type	Data not available

Table 7.39 Policy HP6 Monitoring Indicators

New Sports, Open Space and Recreational Development

Policy HP7 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of open space included within approved housing developments per annum	Open space provision to reflect local standards	Data not available
Amount of open space contributions provided for through S106 contributions	No specific target	For information on monitoring S106 contributions, see section 8: Infrastructure Funding Statement
Adoption of Open Space in New Housing SPD	Adoption by 2018	Ongoing. Updated guidance on open space provision to support new housing is being prepared alongside updated guidance on village hall provision to support new housing. Progress of preparation is detailed in section 3.

Table 7.40 Policy HP7 Monitoring Indicators

Community Facilities

Policy HP8/HP9 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of planning applications involving community facilities	No net loss of community facilities across the district over the plan period	Data not available

Table 7.41 Policy HP8/HP9 Monitoring Indicator

7 Local Plan Monitoring

Natural Environment

Air quality

Policy NE1 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Level of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) emissions in AQMAs	Reduction in NO ₂ levels over plan period	Exceedance of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide was identified at one location within the Bond End AQMA, although other locations within the area saw significant decreases. No exceedance at the other AQMAs. The general trend for the district is that nitrogen dioxide levels are decreasing. (1)
Number of planning applications approved requiring mitigation measures related to air quality	100% of relevant developments incorporate appropriate measures	Data not available

Table 7.42 Policy NE1 Monitoring Indicators

1. Source: Air Quality Annual Status Report 2020 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2020)

7.73 Part four of the Environment Act 1985 Local Air Quality Management requires the council to produce an annual air quality status report, which includes reporting on areas designated as air quality management areas (AQMAs). There are four AQMAs in the Harrogate district, all of which have been designated for breaches of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). There are no other pollutants or areas of concern across the district. The AQMAs are:

- Wetherby Road, Harrogate; designated in 2017
- Bond End, Knaresborough; designated in 2010
- York Place, Knaresborough; designated in 2017
- High and Low Skellgate, Ripon; designated in 2010

7.74 The Air Quality Annual Status Report (2020)⁽²⁰⁾ highlights that in 2019 there were no exceedances of the annual mean objective in three out of the four AQMA's. However within the Bond End, Knaresborough AQMA there was an exceedance of the air quality objective at one location, but with significant decreases in other locations within the AQMA. This follows major junction works within the Bond End, Knaresborough AQMA, which were completed in November 2018. The general trend for the district is that NO₂ levels are decreasing.

7.75 The report goes on to set out actions that are being taken to improve air quality, including priorities for the year ahead.

Local Plan Monitoring 7

Water Quality

Policy NE2 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of planning applications permitted where Environment Agency objected on grounds of water quality	No applications permitted contrary to advice of Environment Agency without appropriate condition	One objection made- application subsequently withdrawn ⁽¹⁾

Table 7.43 Policy NE2 Monitoring Indicator

1. Source: Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk: 2019 to 2020 (Environment Agency, 2020)

7.76 Information published by the Environment Agency⁽²¹⁾ indicates it objected to one planning application in the Harrogate district on grounds of water quality in 2019/20. The application was for the change of use of agricultural land to form a caravan site with 10 pitches, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Protecting the Natural Environment

Policy NE3 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Change in areas of biodiversity importance	No net loss of area of biodiversity importance without mitigation being provided	Data not available

Table 7.44 Policy NE3 Monitoring Indicators

Landscape Character

Policy NE4 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments permitted at appeal that were refused on landscape grounds	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over a 5 year period	Data not available

Table 7.45 Policy NE4 Monitoring Indicator

Green Infrastructure

Policy NE5 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Review of Green Infrastructure SPD	SPD adopted by 2019	Review not completed. Work to develop policy guidance is currently focusing on other policy areas. Information on the SPDs being developed is set out in section 3.
Amount of Green Infrastructure created or lost through development	Net increase in area of green infrastructure	Data not available

Table 7.46 Policy NE5 Monitoring Indicators

7 Local Plan Monitoring

Local Green Space

Policy NE6 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of applications made affecting LGS	No development permitted unless in accordance with policy	Data not available- requirement not in operation for vast majority of monitoring period
Amount of development completed within areas designated as LGS which would impact on character and local significance		

Table 7.47 Policy NE6 Monitoring Indicators

7.77 Local plan policy NE6: Local Green Space protects particular areas of green space that are important to local people and have significance due to one or more of the following, their: beauty, history, recreational value, tranquility, or richness of wildlife. Within a local green space development will only be permitted in very special circumstances and where the public benefits outweigh the harm caused.

7.78 Operation of this policy began in the final month of the monitoring period following the adoption of the local plan in March 2020.

Trees and Woodland

Policy NE7 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of protected trees lost as result of development	No trees lost unless in accordance with policy	Data not available

Table 7.48 Policy NE7 Monitoring Indicator

Protection of Agricultural Land

Policy NE8 Monitoring Indicators		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Amount of the best and most versatile agricultural land for which permissions are granted for other uses	No loss of best and most versatile land unless in accordance with policy	Data not available
Number of applications accompanied by soil assessment	100% of eligible applications	

Table 7.49 Policy NE8 Monitoring Indicators

Unstable and Contaminated Land

Policy NE9 Monitoring Indicator		
Indicator	Target	Commentary
Number of developments involving unstable or contaminated land	No developments permitted without appropriate conditions	Data not available

Table 7.50 Policy NE9 Monitoring Indicator

Infrastructure Funding Statement 8

8 Infrastructure Funding Statement

- 8.1** The community infrastructure levy (CIL) regulations⁽²²⁾ require the council to produce an infrastructure funding statement (IFS) on an annual basis. The statement provides information on developer contributions, which are used to provide infrastructure to support development and mitigate its impacts.
- 8.2** Developer contributions is a collective term used to refer to planning obligations (commonly referred to as Section 106 or S106 agreements after Section 106 of the Planning Act), which are used to secure financial and non-financial contributions, and the community infrastructure levy (CIL).
- 8.3** The IFS includes information on the contributions required and received in the financial year, and how financial payments have been used. The 2020 IFS covering the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 is available on the councils website⁽²³⁾
- 8.4** Where a local authority has produced an IFS it is required to highlight certain information in relation to CIL in its AMR.
- 8.5** The council adopted the CIL Charging Schedule on 8 July 2020 with an implementation date of 1 October 2020. Applications determined on or after the 1 October 2020 are liable for CIL except those valid applications in the system on the 8 July 2020, which will be exempt regardless of the determination date.
- 8.6** As the 2020 IFS covers a period prior to the introduction of CIL there is currently no CIL information to report. However, future statements will include the following information in relation to CIL⁽²⁴⁾:
- The total value of CIL set out in demand notices and the total amount of CIL receipts, for the reporting period;
 - The total amount of previous receipts that have been allocated in the reporting period and the total amount still unallocated;
 - The total amount of CIL expenditure in the reporting period that summarises:
 - a. Each item of infrastructure on which CIL has been spent and the amount spent
 - b. The amount of CIL spent on repaying money borrowed to deliver infrastructure, detailing the infrastructure
 - c. The amount of CIL spent on administrative expenses;
 - The total amount of CIL receipts (whenever collected) allocated but not spend in the reporting period, summarising the infrastructure to which CIL has been allocated and the amount;
 - The amount of CIL passed to parish level councils or any other persons (as allowed), including:
 - a. Whether any monies have been requested to be repaid to Harrogate Borough Council, the amount, whether this has been paid and how this has then been allocated or spent or any other persons (as allowed);

22 Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As amended by The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013 and The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019)

23 The 2020 Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) is available at: www.harrogate.gov.uk/infrastructurefundingstatement

24 This is a summary of the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of schedule 2 of The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019

8 Infrastructure Funding Statement

- For areas without a parish level council the amount of CIL that would have been passed on and how this has been allocated and spent;
- The total amount of CIL receipts for the reporting period (and from previous years) retained at the end of the reporting period

8.7 Parish level councils are also required to produce a report for any financial year in which it receives CIL receipts. This should include details of the receipts, expenditure (including the items of infrastructure and the amount spent); the total amount of CIL receipts for the reporting period (and from previous years) retained at the end of the reporting period; and the amount of any monies requested to be repaid to Harrogate Borough Council, including amounts where repayment is outstanding.

8.8 The IFS also includes a section 106 report that fully sets out how the system of planning obligations has been administered in the reporting period. This includes detailing monies agreed through any new planning obligation, monies received, and how monies have been allocated and spent. The report also details non-monetary contributions, for example, in relation to affordable housing and educational facilities, setting out the number of affordable units and school places that will be provided.

