



Craven District Council

**Authority Monitoring Report for the Period
April 2020 to March 2021**

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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
Dph	Dwellings per hectare
KwH	Kilowatt Hours
LDS	Local Development Scheme
MHCLG	Ministry for Housing, communities and Local Government
NEYEDC	North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PDL	Previously Developed Land
SBCH	Self-Build and Custom housebuilding
SHELAA	Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest

1 Background and Introduction

- 1.1 Monitoring is an essential part of the plan-making process. It gives authorities a better understanding of the important social, economic and environmental factors influencing the District, and allows them to measure the effects that policies in the adopted Craven Local Plan are having, both positive and negative. The Council will produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) of the Local Plan every year, using the findings to look at past trends and predict future changes. By doing this, the authority can determine the need for any policy changes.
- 1.2 The Local Plan for the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park) was adopted on 12th November 2019, and is available to view on the Council's website at: www.cravencdc.gov.uk/localplan. Section 9 of the 2019 Local Plan contains a table of indicators for monitoring the Policies in the Plan. This table has been reproduced at Appendix A, with each indicator given a reference.
- 1.3 This AMR covers the year from 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021. The Local Plan is still a relatively new document, and has only been used to guide planning decision making since its adoption in November 2019. Therefore, a lot of the information and figures in this AMR will reflect planning decisions made before the new Local Plan policies were adopted. The new indicators contained within the 2019 Local Plan were first used in the AMR for 2018-2019, to establish a set of baseline information against which changes can be measured as the new Policies come into use. This is the third AMR to monitor against the 2019 Local Plan indicators.
- 1.4 This AMR has been produced in accordance with Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The AMR has been divided into the following inter-related sections, each covering the separate tasks required by Regulation 34:
- Task 1 – Report the progress of the Spatial Planning Team in preparing and adopting the Local Plan and any supplementary planning documents over the monitoring year, and measure this progress against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS);
 - Task 2 – Provide details of neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders that have been made;
 - Task 3 – Provide details of any activities or actions related to the Statutory Duty to Cooperate;
 - Task 4 – Local Plan Policy Monitoring. Review development and changes within the District over the monitoring period to assess the extent to which

policies in the Local Plan are being implemented. This includes identifying progress in the delivery of the housing targets set out in the Local Plan;

- Task 5 – Report any Local Plan policies that are not being implemented along with the reasons for non-implementation and any measures to enable implementations. This section will also identify any significant effects of implementing policies in the Local Plan and whether they are as intended.

N.B. The Regulations also state that the AMR should provide information relating to the operation of a Community Infrastructure Levy. As Craven District Council has not introduced and adopted a Community Infrastructure Levy it is not necessary for the AMR to include this.

- 1.5 The AMR will be published on the Council's website at www.cravendc.gov.uk/amr. Further information on the Local Plan and AMRs from previous years are also available on the Council's website using the above link.

Climate Emergency Strategic Plan Monitoring

- 1.6 On 6th August 2019, Craven District Council unanimously declared a Climate Emergency, and committed to work towards becoming carbon neutral by 2030. Following this declaration, a Climate Emergency Strategic Plan for 2020 to 2030 was prepared and adopted by the Council to set out how a carbon neutral district can be achieved. The [Climate Emergency Strategic Plan](https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/9460/cdc-climate-emergency-strategic-plan-february-2020.pdf) is available to view on the Council's website at <https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/9460/cdc-climate-emergency-strategic-plan-february-2020.pdf>.
- 1.7 The Climate Emergency Strategic Plan is accompanied by a number of indicators to report on progress against the actions within the plan. As the Council declared a Climate Emergency after the Draft Craven Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2018, the local indicators included in the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan for 2020 to 2030 are not included in the adopted Craven Local Plan. However, reporting of the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan indicators will be incorporated into the AMR going forward.
- 1.8 The Climate Emergency Strategic Plan indicators which relate to planning are set out in Table 1, below. The reference in brackets at the end of each indicator refers to the relevant target in the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan.
- 1.9 It has been necessary to amend the indicators to incorporate them into the AMR. Some indicators are difficult to monitor in their original form, as they are not quantifiable. Some indicators will take information from the same source; therefore,

these indicators can be grouped together. Also, some indicators duplicate information presented elsewhere in the AMR and can be incorporated into the existing indicator. Table 1 shows how the indicators from the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan have been modified for inclusion in the AMR.

TABLE 1: A list of Climate Emergency Strategic Plan indicators, showing how and where they have been incorporated into the AMR

Climate emergency Strategic Plan indicator	AMR Indicator	Location in AMR	Notes
Number of Low Carbon housing units* built in rural locations (CNE07)	Ed-4: Number of residential developments meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standards or higher, as a number and a percentage of all houses completed over the monitoring period.	Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Environment and Design Indicators	New Indicator. This indicator will cover all residential completions, regardless of location or developer. Sufficient information will be reported to show dwellings in rural locations, and those built by the Council or the Craven Barnfield Joint Venture.
Percentage of new housing units built across the District achieving a carbon neutral** standard (CNE08)			
Number of carbon neutral units** built by CDC (CND01)			
Number of carbon neutral** units built as part of the Craven Barnfield Joint Venture (CND02)			
Number of low carbon housing units* built across the District (CND03)			
Number of new housing developments with electric vehicle (EV) charging points installed (TRT02)	Ed-5: Number of new housing developments with electric vehicle (EV) charging points installed.	Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Environment and Design Indicators	New Indicator. This information will be taken from the planning application forms.
Additional kWh	Ed-11: Planning	Task 4: Local Plan Policy	Existing indicator.

generated by new renewable energy installations (CNE09)	permissions granted for renewable energy schemes.	Monitoring - Environment and Design Indicators	Indicator Ed-11 does not currently take account of the kWh generated by new renewable energy installations, but this information can be included going forward.
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** The Council considers 'low carbon housing units' to be those which incorporate integrated passive design strategies in the home's design, such as high-performance building envelopes and energy efficient heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, as well as lighting and appliances, and technologies utilising on-site renewable energy sources.*

*** For homes to be recognised and counted as 'carbon neutral units', greenhouse gas emissions must be minimised at all stages, including the manufacturing processes, during construction and during use. The emissions that occur are balanced by climate-positive initiatives so that the net carbon footprint over time is zero.*

- 1.10 It may not be possible to provide information against all the new indicators in this AMR, as the data would have to be found retrospectively and the Council does not currently have the resources to do this. The information and data needed to report on the new indicators will be included in the Council's monitoring databases going forward, and will be taken from relevant planning applications.
- 1.11 It should be noted that the indicators introduced specifically to monitoring the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan are not related to adopted Local Plan Policies. Therefore, the information presented through the reporting of these indicators does not reflect on the performance of the Local Plan. These indicators will show how many people are incorporating technology that goes beyond current policy or Building Regulation requirements, and will provide useful information to inform any future review of the Local Plan.
- 1.12 The reporting of indicators for both the Local Plan and the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan is covered under Task 4. A schedule of indicators is included at Appendix A. Where a new indicator has been inserted, all subsequent indicators have been renumbered as necessary.

2 Task 1: Report the progress of the Spatial Planning Policy Team in preparing and adopting the Local Plan and any supplementary planning documents over the monitoring year, and measuring this progress against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme.

2.1 Following the adoption of the Craven Local Plan in November 2019, the Spatial Planning Team prepared an updated [Local Development Scheme](#) (LDS), setting out a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to support Craven Local Plan policies. Members of the Council's Spatial Planning Sub-Committee approved the LDS in September 2020. The September 2020 LDS can be viewed on the Council's website here: <https://www.cravencdc.gov.uk/media/9709/updated-lds-2020-final.pdf>.

2.2 Over the 2020/21 monitoring period, the Spatial Planning Team has been working to the timetable set out in the 2020 LDS, progressing the following SPDs:

2.3 Affordable Housing SPD

A first draft of the [Affordable Housing SPD](#) was published for public consultation from 1st September 2020 to 13th October 2021. The draft was amended as necessary, to take account of comments received, and the updated SPD underwent a second round of public consultation from 15th February 2021 to 29th March 2021. This SPD has since been finalised and was adopted on 6th August 2021. A Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report were also produced for the SPD. The Affordable Housing SPD explains how proposed developments can satisfy the criteria of Craven Local Plan Policy H2: Affordable Housing. The adopted Affordable Housing SPD is available on the Council's website here: <https://www.cravencdc.gov.uk/planning/affordable-housing-spd/>.

2.4 Good Design SPD

Work was progressed on the Good Design SPD over 2020/21, with a first consultation draft approved by Members of Craven Spatial Planning Sub-Committee on 8th September 2021. The first round of public consultation ran from 13th September until 11th October 2021. The Good Design SPD will add detail and guidance on the implementation of Craven Local Plan policy ENV3: Good Design.

2.5 Rural Workers' Dwellings SPD

Work was progressed on the Rural Workers' Dwellings SPD over 2020/21, with a first consultation draft approved by Members of Craven Spatial Planning Sub-Committee on 8th September 2021. The Rural Workers' Dwellings SPD underwent a first round of public consultation alongside the Good Design SPD from 13th September to 11th

October 2021. The Rural Workers' Dwellings SPD will add detail and guidance on the implementation of Craven Local Plan policy EC3: Rural Economy.

2.6 Flood Risk and Water Management SPD and Biodiversity and Green infrastructure SPD

Work has progressed on both the Flood Risk and Water Management SPD and the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure SPD over 2020/21, with internal consultation commencing during 2021. These SPDs will undergo public consultation in 2021/22, and their status will be updated in the next AMR.

2.7 The 2020 LDS also includes a Householder Development SPD, which has yet to be started.

Evidence base work to support the Craven Local Plan

2.8 The Council published the report '[The need for entry-level affordable homes in Craven](#)' in August 2020. The report was written in response to the Government's introduction of entry-level exception sites in the 2018 NPPF, and identifies whether or not the need for entry level affordable housing in Craven District is being met by the housing provisions of the Craven Local Plan. The Spatial Planning team worked closely with officers from the Council's Strategic Housing team in producing this report.

2.9 From 19th October 2020 to 14th December 2020, the Council consulted the public on the 19 draft [Conservation Area Appraisals](#) which were produced during the 2016 Craven Conservation Areas Project, undertaken by the Council in partnership with Historic England and Alan Baxter Ltd. The draft appraisals formed part of the evidence base for the Craven Local Plan. Appraisals were carried out on 16 existing conservation areas, and 3 potential new conservation areas at Glusburn, High Bentham and Low Bentham.

2.10 Following the public consultation, the Spatial Planning Team has had continued discussions with project partners to progress to update the draft Conservation Area Appraisals to take account of comments made during the public consultation with the aim of progressing the appraisals to adoption.

2.11 Over 2020/21 the Spatial Planning Team has continued to maintain and monitor the database of sites which constitutes the [Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment](#) (SHELAA). An updated SHELAA was published in October 2020, in accordance with the SHELAA methodology (February 2020). Further information on the SHELAA Methodology and the most recent version of the SHELAA

can be found on the Council's website at www.cravendc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/shelaa.

- 2.12 Paragraph 73 of the February 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) required local planning authorities to: "identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement". (This requirement can be found at paragraph 74 of the updated July 2021 NPPF). In November 2020 the Council published a 'Five Year Housing Supply Methodology and Report' setting out the position for the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2025. The April 2020 report was based on the Housing Trajectory included at indicator H-6 of the 2019/20 AMR. An updated trajectory for the five year period commencing 1st April 2021 has been produced for indicator H-6 of this 2020/21 AMR, and will form the basis of the five year housing supply report for 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026. Reporting of indicators is covered under Task 4 of the AMR.
- 2.13 Craven District Council produces quarterly 'Settlement Growth Monitoring Reports' to monitor the delivery of the planned level of housing growth for each settlement in the Craven Local Plan Settlement Hierarchy. The first report which was published gave the Council's position at 1st October 2019 (to cover the three-month period from 1st April to 30th September 2019). Settlement Growth Monitoring Reports have continued to be published for every quarter thereafter and are available to view on the Council's website at www.cravendc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/archives/evidence-archive/, with the most recent report available at www.cravendc.gov.uk/evidence/settlementgrowth.
- 2.14 Also over the 2020/21 period, the Spatial Planning Team has been working alongside the Council's Sports Development Officer to prepare a refresh of the 2016 Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS). The purpose of this refresh is to provide an updated picture of supply and demand for sports across Craven District including the part of the district which falls within the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), together with a review of progress on the recommendations and actions identified in the 2016 PPS. The inclusion of YDNPA is an addition to the original PPS (2016). It is hoped that the PPS Refresh will be completed later in 2021.

Other work undertaken by the Spatial Planning Team over 2020/21

- 2.15 The Spatial Planning Team have held a number of discussion and training sessions with the Council's Development Management team and Members of both the Planning Committee and Spatial Planning Sub-Committee on implementation of adopted local

plan policies and the scope of review and update of the local plan. 'Monitoring Discussion Papers' have been prepared for these sessions to focus the discussion on how Craven Local Plan policies can be used to achieve zero carbon and the objectives of the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan for 2020 to 2030, and to identify priorities for a future update of the Local Plan. The first Monitoring Discussion Paper: Carbon Neutral Development, was presented in December 2020. Further papers covering Transport, Land & Nature, Carbon Neutral energy & Low Carbon Waste were presented in April 2021.

- 2.16 Craven Local Plan policy EC4A: Tourism-led development at Bolton Abbey requires the production of a Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area of Bolton Abbey, in consultation with key stakeholders. The Bolton Abbey Estate has started work on the Masterplan, and the Spatial Planning team have provided assistance and input over 2020/21.

3 Task 2 – Provide details of neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders that have been made

- 3.1 Parish Councils within the Craven Plan Area are able to produce Neighbourhood Plans, which allow communities to shape the development and growth of their local area. Once 'made' (or adopted), neighbourhood plans form part of the development plan for Craven. To date, Gargrave Neighbourhood Plan (May 2019) is the first, and only, Neighbourhood Plan to have been made in the Craven District.
- 3.2 Over 2020/21 Craven has continued to assist Bradley Neighbourhood Planning group in the production of their Neighbourhood Plan. The Spatial Planning Team have produced maps for the draft Bradley Neighbourhood Plan, and have undertaken their Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment. Bradley published their draft Neighbourhood Plan in April 2021. (Bradley Neighbourhood Planning group are currently assessing the Council's comments on the draft Neighbourhood Plan, and will amend, then formally submit the plan to the Council).
- 3.3 The Spatial Planning team has also had ongoing involvement with the Neighbourhood Plans for Clapham cum Newby and Cononley over 2020/21.
- 3.4 Neighbourhood Planning groups have been formed for Carleton and Settle, but no work has been done beyond the initial formation of the groups.
- 3.5 Further information can be found on the Neighbourhood Plans page of the Council's website at www.cravenc.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplans.

4 Task 3 – Provide details of any activities or actions related to the Statutory Duty to Cooperate

- 4.1 The Council continues to work with neighbouring planning authorities and public agencies to discuss issues that are “larger-than-local” in scale, i.e. those that cross over the boundaries of the District and affect surrounding areas too.
- 4.2 Over the 2020/21 period, the Spatial Planning team maintained regular involvement with the Leeds City Region Strategic Planning Group, the North Yorkshire Local Access Forum and the North Yorkshire Development Plans Forum, to keep up-to-date on issues requiring cross-boundary coordination and on the progress of the development plans of neighbouring authorities. This has included discussions on the local authority response to the Government’s consultation on the Planning White Paper: Planning for the Future (published August 2020).
- 4.3 Officers have attended Duty to Cooperate meetings with neighbouring local planning authorities relating to their Local Plan reviews, including Lancaster City Council, Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council, Pendle Borough Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.
- 4.4 The Council has worked with North Yorkshire Planners and Natural England on the development and implementation of Natural England’s Biodiversity Metric, which aims to calculate Biodiversity Net Gain in development, and to discuss the implications of the Environmental Bill and the impact of the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain on local planning authorities.

5 Task 4 – Local Plan Policy Monitoring. Review development and changes within the District over the monitoring period to assess the extent to which policies in the Development Plan are being implemented.

- 5.1 This section reports on progress in the delivery of the housing targets set out in the Local Plan, and the implementation of other Local Plan policies through a series of indicators tailored to each policy. This is the third AMR to report against the indicators listed in the 2019 Craven Local Plan.
- 5.2 The indicators are grouped into the following themes:
- The Craven District – its environment, demography and economy;
 - The Economy;
 - Housing;
 - Environment and Design;

- Infrastructure.

Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring

The Craven District – Its environment, demography and economy

5.3 This section provides some contextual indicators that provide key information about the current situation in the District in terms of population, employment, housing, landscape and heritage assets and crime. The indicators relate to the entire Craven District, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park, as it is not possible to separate out the data for the part of the District that falls outside of the National Park.

5.4 *Demographic Structure (2020 mid-year population estimates from The Office of National Statistics)*

- 2011 Census resident population of Craven District (including YDNP) was 55,500.
- 2020 mid-year population estimate for Craven District (including YDNP) was 57,338 (Office of National Statistics). Increase of 1,838 people from 2011.
- Average population density of Craven is 48.6 people per km² - lower than the population density of the UK as a whole (276 people per at km² 2020), and North Yorkshire (77 people per km² at 2020).
- Population is skewed towards older age groups. Between 2011 and 2020 the population aged 0 to 15 increased by 4% and the population aged 40 to 59 increased by 29.2%. The population aged 16 to 39 decreased by 16.7%.
- At 2020 people aged 40 to 59 make up 27.3% of the total population and those aged 20 to 39 make up 17.9% of the total population).
- The population of Craven is predominantly white (97.4% at 2011 Census).

5.5 *Employment and Economy (Nomis Labour Market Profile for Craven, 2020* <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157113/report.aspx#tabrespop>)

- Unemployment is comparatively low in Craven, with 81.6% of the population economically active compared to 73.5% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 74.4% in Great Britain (based on 2020 mid-year population estimates).

- More economically active males than females: in 2020, 86.6% of males in Craven were economically active compared to 75.3% of females.
- Rollout of Universal Credit in 2020 led to an increase in the number of unemployment benefit claimants in Craven (Universal Credit requires a broader span of claimants to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance, and therefore results in a higher number of claimants).
- Unemployment claimants in Craven fell steadily over the 2020/2021 period, from 1135 claimants in April 2020 (a rate of 3.5%) to 1095 claimants in March 2021 (a rate of 3.4%).
- Average unemployment claimant rate in Craven for 2020/2021 was 3.6% of the working-age population.
- Unemployment rates in Craven remain lower than for Yorkshire and the Humber (6.4% of the total working-age population) and for Great Britain (6.2% of the total working age population).

N.B. Unemployment rate is expressed as the percentage of the working-age population (those aged 16 to 64) claiming unemployment benefits.

5.6 *Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2019)*

- According to the most recent 2019 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Craven District has an overall rank of 245 out of 317 Local Authority Districts (with 1 being the most deprived and 317 being the least deprived). Craven remains one of the least deprived areas in England.

N.B. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the official measure of relative deprivation in England, calculated based on a range of factors which contribute to an individual's living conditions, including: income; employment; health, deprivation and disability; education, skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services, and; living environment.

5.7 *Housing (Census 2011 and Land Registry House Price Index)*

- At the 2011 Census there were 24,600 households in the District, with an average of 2.5 persons resident in each. 73.1% of households were owned (outright or with a mortgage of loan. 13.7% of households were rented privately and 9% rented from a housing association/ registered social landlord or local authority.

- Between March 2019 and March 2020, the average house price in Craven increased by 1.9%; between March 2020 and March 2021 the average price rose by 8%.

TABLE 2: Annual price change of houses in Craven compared to North Yorkshire and England between March 2018 and March 2021.

Area	Price at March 2018	Price at March 2019	Price at March 2020	Price at March 2021	% Change over from March 2020 to March 2021
Craven	£202,302	£212,239	£216,330	£230,671	8.0 %
North Yorkshire	£216,770	£217,439	£224,777	£242,882	8.6 %
England	£240,428	£212,239	£249,574	£271,434	9.0 %

5.8 **Environment**

- Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park) has a rich built and natural environment, including:
 - 29 Conservation Areas, with recommendations for three further conservation areas to be designated at High Bentham, Low Bentham and Glusburn.
 - 888 Listed Buildings.
 - 31 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
 - Two Parks and Gardens of Historic and/or Landscape Interest.
 - The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covering an extensive part of the north of the District.
 - The Yorkshire Dales National Park, bordering the plan area.
 - 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), designated by Natural England.
 - 114 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).
 - Extensive areas of Ancient Woodland (186 sites).
 - The South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (Phase 2) and Special Conservation Area (of European importance) at the southern end of the District.

5.9 **Crime**

- Between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 4,062 crimes were reported in Craven. Almost half (1,987) were anti-social behaviour, with the second highest category being violent and sexual offences (869) (ukcrimestats.com).
- Crime rate based on the 2020 mid-year population estimate is 70.8 per thousand population. Crime rate in England and Wales was 92 per thousand population over 2020/21 (Source: ONS Home Office – Police recorded crime).

Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Economy Indicators

- 5.10 The 2017 Craven Employment Land Review assessed all employment land within the District and made recommendations as to whether the land was still suitable for employment use. The Employment Land Review concluded that the sites allocated for employment use in the 1999 Local Plan should continue to be protected. These sites have been allocated as 'existing employment land' under policy EC2 of the 2019 Local Plan. The 2019 Local Plan allocated new employment land under policies SP5, SP6, SP9 and SP11.
- 5.11 The information presented below is taken from the Council's Employment and Retail Monitoring Database. The database is a record of planning approvals for employment and retail use granted since 1st April 2007.

Note on Changes to the Use Class Order, September 2020

- 5.12 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 came into effect on 1st September 2020. This amendment to the 1987 Use Class Order changed the classification of retail and employment uses, which has implications for what is considered to be development in planning terms, and therefore has implications for the Local Plan policies which seek to protect retail and employment uses.
- 5.13 The table below outlines some of the changes that are relevant to the Local Plan economy policies, which are monitored by indicators Ec-1 to Ec-15. The majority of retail, town centre and light industrial uses, which were previously split, have been re-classified and grouped under use class E: Commercial, business and service uses. Changes within the same use class are not considered to be development in planning terms, and therefore, would not require planning permission.

TABLE 3: Summary of changes to the use class of uses relating to the Local Plan economy policies

Use	Use Class up to 31 August 2020	Use Class from 1 September 2020
Shop not more than 280sqm mostly selling essential goods, including food and at least 1km from another similar shop	A1	F.2
Shop	A1	E
Financial and professional services (not medical)	A2	E
Café or restaurant	A3	E
Pub or drinking establishment	A4	Sui generis
Take away	A5	Sui generis
Office other than a use within Class A2	B1a	E
Research and development of products or processes	B1b	E
For any industrial process (which can be carried out in any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity of the area)	B1c	E
Industrial	B2	B2
Storage or distribution	B8	B8
Clinics, health centres, creches, day nurseries, day centre	D1	E
Schools, non-residential education and training centres, museums, public libraries, public halls, exhibition halls, places of worship, law courts	D1	F.1
Cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls and dance halls	D2	Sui generis
Gymnasiums, indoor recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms	D2	E

5.14 Any implications for Local Plan policies and their corresponding indicators arising from these changes will be discussed in this section of the AMR. It may be necessary to amend indicators or monitoring methods in future AMRs to account for the changes.

Ec-1: Total amount of additional employment floor space completed by type (m²).

Ec-2: Total amount of employment floor space by type on previously developed land (m²).

5.15 A net total of 2,904 m² employment floor space was completed over the 2020-2021 monitoring year, with 547 m² on previously developed land. Of this, the majority (374m²) related to general industrial use (B2), followed by office use (B1a), then light industry (B1c) (see table 3 below).

- 5.16 This is a significant decrease from the 2019-2020 period, when a net total of 5,144 m² of employment floor space was completed (4,020 m² on previously developed land and 1,124 m² on greenfield land). This decrease is due to the COVID-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown, which brought all building work to a halt. However, completions of employment land do tend to fluctuate year on year, and the net total of 2,904 m² employment floorspace completed in 2020-2021 is close to the figure for 2018-2019, when a net total of 2,800 m² of employment floor space was completed, all on previously developed land.
- 5.17 Table 4 shows the totals for each B use class, which contribute to the 2020-2021 figure.

TABLE 4: Showing net additional employment floor space created by type, split by previously developed and greenfield land (in square metres) for the year 2020-2021

Employment Use Class		Previously Developed Land			Greenfield			Net Total (m2)
		Floor Space Gained (m2)	Floor Space Lost (m2)	Net Gain (m2)	Floor Space Gained (m2)	Floor Space Lost (m2)	Net Gain (m2)	
Business (B1)	Offices (B1a)	100	0	100	2200	0	2200	2300
	Research and Development (B1b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Light Industry (B1c)	41	0	41	0	0	0	41
General Industrial (B2)		374	0	374	0	0	0	374
Storage (B8)		32	0	32	157	0	157	189
Mixed B2/B8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (m2)		547	0	547	2357	0	2357	2904

N.B. Under the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020, B1 uses were re-classified as E uses (commercial, business and service uses). However, the completed developments included in Table 4 were approved prior to the amended act, so have been categorised under the use class as granted.

Ec-3: Take-up of employment land allocated under policies SP5, SP6, SP9 and SP11, since the adoption of the Local Plan (12th November 2019) and over the monitoring year

Ec-4: Area of allocated employment land remaining available (Ha)

5.18 Policies SP5, SP6, SP9 and SP11 allocate seven individual sites for employment uses. These are listed in Table 5 below. Table 5 gives the area of each site and details take up since adoption of the Local Plan.

TABLE 5: Sites allocated for B1, B2 and B8 use in the 2019 Local Plan

Policy Ref.	Site Ref.	Site Address	Approx. Area (Ha) Allocated	Development on site since Nov 2019
SP5	SK049	Land east of Skipton bypass, Skipton	6	Site under construction. 0 ha remain available.
SP5	SK113	Land south of Skipton Auction Mart, Skipton	3	None. 3 ha remain available.
SP5	SK135	Skipton Rock Quarry, Skipton	1.1	None 1.1 ha remain available.
		Skipton Total	10.1*	4.1 ha remain available
SP6	SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480, Settle	Minimum 2.6	Entire site has outline planning consent. 2.6 ha remain available.

		Settle Total	4.3*	4.3 ha remain available
SP9	IN022 and IN035	Land adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road and west of Tatterthorn Lane (extensions to existing employment area), Ingleton	2.9	None 2.9 ha remain available.
		Ingleton Total	2.9*	2.9 ha remain available
SP11	CN006	Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley	0.15	Site fully developed
		Cononley Total	0.15*	0 ha available.
		Total allocated employment land still available for development at 31st March 2021	11.3 hectares	

** Totals in table add up to more than the 15.6ha figure in paragraph 5.36 as the site areas have been rounded independently.*

- 5.19 Development has been consented on three allocated sites, as detailed in the following paragraphs.
- 5.20 Site SK049 (land east of Skipton bypass) has planning permission for 25,000 m² floor space of mixed B2/B8 use, as part of a larger development, which includes residential units. Planning permission reference 2019/21108/REM, granted 24th February 2020, relates to the layout of the employment units. The whole of the 6.4ha site is currently under construction
- 5.21 Site CN006, Station Works, Cononley, was granted planning consent for a mix of employment and residential units in January 2018, and was implemented March 2018 (reference 21/2016/17019). The employment element of the development, a 1,445 m² unit for B1 use, was completed 9th October 2019. The whole site is now fully developed.
- 5.22 Site SG064, Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480, Settle, was granted outline planning consent for an employment led mixed-use development on

26th February 2021, reference 62/2017/18064. The development comprises of housing at the northern end of the site, and a business park on the southern end (in line with the Local Plan allocation). The detail of the business park was reserved; however the planning application gave an indicative figure of 12,730 m² employment floorspace. The site will still be considered available until development is underway.

- 5.23 A total of 15.6 ha of employment land was allocated under policies SP5, SP6, SP9 and SP11. At 1st April 2021, 11.3 ha remains available.

Ec-5: Employment development (m²) on land safeguarded under policy EC2 over the monitoring year

- 5.24 As discussed at paragraph 5.27, the 2019 Local Plan safeguarded sites which were allocated for employment use in the 1999 Local Plan under policy EC2. Development on these sites does not constitute take up of new employment land, so is not included in indicator Ec-3. However, these sites are considered to be allocated for employment use, so are also discounted from indicator Ec-6, below (which looks at employment development on unallocated sites). Indicator Ec-5 is a new indicator, introduced in this AMR to look at employment development completed on existing employment sites over the monitoring year. All subsequent indicators have been re-numbered to accommodate this new indicator.
- 5.25 Over 2020-2021, a net total of 2,200 m² of B1a office space was completed on land safeguarded under policy EC2, at The Crossings Business Park, Crosshills.

Ec-6: Employment development on unallocated sites in Tier 1 to 5 settlements and the Open Countryside (rural areas) (m²) over the monitoring year

- 5.26 This indicator reports on employment development on sites that are not allocated or protected for employment uses in the Local Plan.
- 5.27 Over the 2020-2021 monitoring period, there was a net gain of 704 m² employment floor space on unallocated sites in Tier 1 to 5 settlements and the open countryside.

Ec-7: Potential additional employment floor space which could be provided from outstanding planning consents (gross)

- 5.28 At 1st April 2021, there was potential to deliver an additional 63,359 m² (6.3 ha) of employment land on sites with outstanding consents. This total figure can be broken down into permissions by use class as follows:

- B1a – 2,939 m²
- B1b – 0 m²
- B1c – 2,569 m²
- B2 – 7,431 m²
- B8 – 5,559 m²
- Mixed B2/B8 – 39,260 m²

Ec-8: Area of existing employment land and existing employment land commitments (allocated under Policy EC2) lost through development/ change of use to uses other than B1, B2 or B8 (Ha)

- 5.29 There were no losses of employment land allocated under policy EC2 to uses other than B1, B2, B8 over the 2020-2021 monitoring period.
- 5.30 Going forward, the Local Plan will no longer be able to specifically safeguard B1 uses on existing employment sites safeguarded under policy EC2. Properties formerly in B1 use now fall into the E use class, and changes within the commercial, business and service classification are permitted without the need to apply for permission from the local planning authority. Therefore, policy EC2 will no longer apply to former B1 uses, and their 'loss' will no longer be monitored.
- 5.31 Changes of use away from B2 or B8 will still require planning permission and will still be monitored under indicator Ec-8.

Ec-9: Number of rural buildings converted to Live/Work use

Ec-10: Loss of Live/Work units to residential

- 5.32 No rural buildings were converted to Live/Work units over the 2020-2021 monitoring period, and there were no losses of Live/Work units to residential or other uses.
- 5.33 The Council promotes the re-use of rural agricultural buildings as live/work units to support the rural economy through policy EC3 in the 2019 Local Plan. The Council continues to receive applications for live/work units, and small numbers continue to be completed in the District. There were three live/work units completed in 2019-2020, one live/work unit completed in 2018-2019, three live/work units completed in 2017-2018, and two live/work units completed in 2016-2017.

Ec-11: Comparison and convenience floor space (m²) created in Town, District and Local centres of Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Cross Hills and Ingleton

Ec-12: Changes of use within Skipton and Settle town centres away from commercial, retail, leisure, cultural and community functions.

Ec-13: Changes of use away from retail in the Primary Shopping Area of Skipton

- 5.34 Previously, these indicators have been reported on separately, however there has been so little change in retail floorspace over the 2020-2021 year that they have been grouped together. As has been seen throughout this AMR, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted development over the 2020-2021 period, and the impact has been particularly significant on the retail sector, as the high streets were closed for several months.
- 5.35 Over the 2020-2021 period, there has only been one completed planning application relating to a retail use. This was the change of use away from retail to form a wholly residential property at 30 Ash Grove, Cross Hills. This resulted in a net loss of 14 m² convenience floorspace.
- 5.36 Although such a small number of retail completions is not reflective of a 'normal' year, the net loss of retail floorspace over 2020-2021 does make the fourth consecutive year where there has been a net loss of retail floor space; there was a net loss of 569 m² retail floorspace in 2019-2020, a net loss of 324 m² retail floorspace in 2018-2019 and a net loss of 470 m² 2017-2018.
- 5.37 There were no changes of use away from commercial, leisure, cultural or community facilities within Skipton or Settle town centre, and no losses of A1 retail floor space in the Primary Shopping Area of Skipton over 2020-2021.

Ec-14: Changes of use to residential at ground floor level within the Primary Shopping Area of Skipton, and within town, district, and local centres of Settle, Bentham, Cross Hills and Ingleton

- 5.38 The application referred to in paragraph 5.47 was for a change of use from retail to residential in Cross Hills. (This did not create a new residential unit, rather the retail part of the building was made part of the existing dwelling). This was the only ground floor change of use from retail to residential within the District over 2020-2021.

Ec-15: Number of vacant units in Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre

- 5.39 The surveying of shops and businesses within the District's towns and villages was previously carried out every quarter by the Council's Economic Development Team, however, this has not been possible since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Survey work since April 2020 has been irregular, and dependent on restrictions. The following indicator is based on a full survey of the Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre, carried out in September and October 2021. The survey work records the ground floor use of properties within the town centre areas. (Residential properties, which have always been in residential use, are discounted from the survey).
- 5.40 Table 6 below reports the vacant retail units in Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre as a number and as a percentage of the total number of units in the Primary Shopping Area/Town Centre.

TABLE 6: Number of vacant ground-floor retail units in Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre at September and October 2021

	Total number of properties	Number of vacant properties	% Vacant properties
Skipton Primary Shopping Area	147	13	8.8
Settle Town Centre	98	6	6.1

- 5.41 The number of empty properties in Skipton Primary Shopping Area has increased since the last survey, carried out in September 2019, when there were 6 vacant retail units in the Primary Shopping Area. This is not surprising, as the COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the retail sector, with many businesses failing to survive the lockdown restrictions. However, the number of vacant units in Settle has decreased from 11 in 2019 to 6 in 2021. Settle Town Centre has not been so negatively affected by the pandemic, and it seems that businesses are confident enough to open new premises despite the uncertainties of the immediate future because of it.

Note on Indicators Ec-11 to Ec-15

- 5.42 The implementation of Local Plan policies EC5 (Town, District and Local Centres) and EC5A (Residential uses in Town, District and Local Centres) has been greatly impacted by the changed Use Class Order. The Local Authority can no longer protect the retail role and function of the town, district and local centres, as the former retail use class A1 no longer exists. Properties in retail use can now change to other commercial, business and service uses within the E use class. Furthermore, under the revised Use Class Order, changes from E uses to residential use (C3) of up to 1,500 m² are also considered 'permitted development' (although this is subject to meeting certain limitations and conditions, and Prior Approval must first be sought from the local authority).
- 5.43 The reporting of indicators Ec-11 to Ec-15 relied greatly on the monitoring of planning applications for A1 use. This will no longer be possible going forward, as the majority of changes will take place without the need for planning permission. Also, applications for new build, or changes of use to retail from other uses will be for new E class floorspace, and the specific end use (e.g., retail, office) may not be specified.
- 5.44 Indicator Ec-11 (comparison and convenience floor space (m²) created) will continue to be reported in future AMRs, as many of the applications coming forward as completions were approved prior to the introduction of the revised Use Class Order. All new planning applications submitted to the Council for E uses will continue to be monitored and reported in the economy section of the AMR.
- 5.45 Indicators Ec-12, Ec-13 and Ec-14 (all of which consider changes of use away from commercial, retail, leisure, cultural and community functions) will be monitored by extending the surveying work currently carried out in Skipton and Settle to record vacant units for indicator Ec-15 to also cover High Bentham, Ingleton and Cross Hills. This way the actual use of all properties within the town, district and local centres can be recorded and any changes can be monitored.

Ec-16: Number and type of approvals for tourism development

- 5.46 The 2019 Local Plan includes policies EC4: Tourism and EC4A: Tourism-led Development at Bolton Abbey. Tourism applications were approved between the 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 are presented in Table 7, below.

TABLE 7: Planning approvals for tourism development granted between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021

Planning Reference	Description of proposed development	Address	Date approved
2020/21339/FUL	Change of use of land from agriculture to provide training facility, office and bunk barn to accommodate outdoor activities business, with associated new access, infrastructure and ancillary facilities.	Land to Rear Of Kirksteads Croft Road Ingleton Carnforth LA6 3DU	16 th June 2020
2019/21320/FUL	Change of use of land for the siting of high quality lodge style caravans.	Bentham Golf Club, Robin Lane, High Bentham, Lancaster LA2 7AG	14 th August 2020
2020/21641/FUL	Change of use of agricultural grassland for the siting of 8 no. high quality glamping pods, a recreational and utility building, retention of an existing structure for use as a management suite and associated site works.	Land North of B6480, Bentham Lane, Bentham, Lancaster LA2 7AJ	10 th November 2020
2019/21321/FUL	Change of use of land for the siting of 6 high quality camping pods, access road and parking spaces and landscaping.	Bentham Golf Club, Robin Lane, High Bentham, Lancaster LA2 7AG.	10 th September 2020
2020/21763/CPE	Application for Lawful Development Certificate for Existing Use, to establish the use of The Dalesbridge Centre as tourist accommodation (incorporating camping, touring caravans, self-catering cabins and bed and breakfast), conference, events and outdoor activity base with associated buildings and facilities.	Dalesbridge Centre, Austwick, Lancaster LA2 8AZ	Cert of Lawful Development Approved 12 th November 2020
2020/22097/FUL	Replacement of pitches 30 - 35 with fixed camping pod buildings (plots 1 - 6) & the formation of 6 car parking spaces.	Caravan Site, Thornbrook Barn, Thornton In Lonsdale, Ingleton LA6 3PD	4 th January 2021
2020/21907/FUL	New Timber Lodge Facility that has	Raygill Fisheries, Raygill	12 th January

	been constructed as a temporary building to provide short overnight stays.	Lane, Lothersdale, Keighley BD20 8HH	2021
2020/22358/FUL	Change of use of land to site 3 no holiday shepherd huts.	The Old Pavillion, Langcliffe Road, Settle BD24 9LT	15 th February 2021
2020/22221/FUL	Change of use of land for the siting and installation of one glamping pod on a site with an existing dwelling.	Baywood House, Dick Lane, Cowling BD22 0JZ	19 th February 2021
2020/21808/FUL	Installation of four camping pods with associated landscaping and access.	Land adjacent to Stepping Stones, Becks Brow to Mere Syke Bridge, Wigglesworth	18 th March 2021

Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Housing Indicators

H-1: Housing target for the plan period – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside.

- 5.47 Policy SP1 of the 2019 Local Plan makes provision for **4,600** net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of **230** net additional dwellings per annum.
- 5.48 The Local Plan settlement hierarchy organises the towns and villages into 5 tiers based on their size, role and function. Policy SP4 includes guideline figures on the distribution of housing growth across the settlements in each tier of the hierarchy in order to deliver the settlement strategy. The table showing the guidelines for the distribution of new dwellings, which is included in Policy SP4, has been reproduced below:

TABLE 8: Guidelines for the distribution of new dwellings to deliver the Spatial Strategy, set out in Policy SP4 of the 2019 Local Plan

Tier	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) at 230 net dwellings pa	Housing Provision (Approx. number of NET dwellings)
1	Skipton (Principal Town Service Centre)	50%	2,300
2	Settle (Key Service Centre for mid sub area)	10.9%	501
2	Low and High Bentham (Key Service Centre for north sub area)	10.9%	501
3	Glusburn/Cross Hills (Local Service Centre)	3.5%	160
3	Ingleton (Local Service Centre)	3.5%	160
3	Gargrave (Local Service Centre)	3.5%	160
	Villages with Basic Services		
4a	Burton in Lonsdale	0.4%	18
4a	Carleton	1.2%	55
4a	Cononley	2.5%	115
4a	Cowling	0.8%	37
4a	Farnhill and Kildwick	0.4%	18
4a	Hellifield	0.8%	37
4a	Low Bradley	0.8%	37
4a	Sutton in Craven	1.2%	55
4b	Villages with Basic Services that are bisected by the National Park boundary		
4b	Bolton Abbey	0%	0
4b	Clapham	0.8%	37

4b	Embsay	2%	92
4b	Giggleswick	0.8%	37
4b	Long Preston	0%	0
5	Villages and hamlets		
5	Tier 5 settlements: Broughton, Bell Busk, Coniston Cold, Draughton, Eastby, East Marton, Halton East, Kildwick Grange, Lothersdale, Lower Westhouse, Newby, Rathmell, Stirton (bisected by the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary), Thornton-in-Craven, Tosside, West Marton, and Wigglesworth.	1.5%	69
	Open Countryside and Small Sites Allowance	4.5%	207

5.49 Residential sites have been allocated in the towns and villages in Tiers 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy.

H-2: Net additional housing completions over the plan period (since 1st April 2012) – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tier 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside (net additional and percentage of total).

5.50 The net additional dwellings completed by year since 1st April 2012 for the whole District are shown in Table 9. A net total of 1,614 dwellings have been completed between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2021, which equates to an average of 179 dwellings per year.

5.51 There was a significant drop in housing completions over the monitoring year, from 281 net additional dwellings completed in 2019/2020 to 166 net additional dwellings completed in 2020/21. 2020/21 was the first year since 2016/17 that net completions have fallen below 200. This has in turn reduced the annual average completion figure. This is due to the COVID-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown, which brought all building work to a halt. The Government will take account of this in their

calculation of the Housing Delivery Test, and released [a statement](#) on 6th September 2021 setting out their intention to apply a four-month adjustment to the local authority housing requirement figure. Therefore, local authorities will not be penalised for a drop in housing completions, as the completion figure will be compared to an adjusted housing target for 2020/21. The full statement from the Minister of State for Housing can be viewed here: <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2021-09-06/hcws254>.

TABLE 9: Annual net additional dwellings completed in the Craven Plan Area since 1st April 2012

Monitoring Year	Net additional dwellings completed	Average annual net completions
2012/2013	116	179
2013/2014	38	179
2014/2015	131	179
2015/2016	187	179
2016/2017	230	179
2017/2018	227	179
2018/2019	238	179
2019/2020	281	179
2020/2021	166	179
Total	1,614	

**Annual net completion figures have been amended from those reported in previous AMRs following an internal audit of the Council's housing completion information.*

- 5.52 The net housing completions by settlement for tiers 1 to 5 of the Craven Local Plan Settlement Hierarchy, and those in the open countryside for the period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2021 are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10: Net additional dwellings completed by settlement from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2021, shown as net total and as a percentage of the net total for the whole

District

Settlement	Tier	Net additional dwellings completed 1/04/12 to 31/03/21	Net completions as a percentage of the total for the District as a whole
Skipton	1	654	40.6
High and Low Bentham	2	27	1.7
Settle	2	184	11.4
Glusburn and Cross Hills	3	152	9.4
Ingleton	3	45	2.8
Gargrave	3	23	1.4
Burton in Lonsdale	4a	2	0.1
Carleton	4a	9	0.6
Cononley	4a	133	8.3
Cowling	4a	21	1.3
Farnhill and Kildwick	4a	10	0.6
Hellifield	4a	13	0.8
Low Bradley	4a	9	0.6
Sutton in Craven	4a	62	3.8
Bolton Abbey	4b	0	0.0
Clapham	4b	24	1.5
Embsay	4b	9	0.6
Giggleswick	4b	32	2.0
Long Preston	4b	0	0.0
Broughton	5	0	0.0
Bell Busk	5	0	0.0
Coniston Cold	5	8	0.5
Draughton	5	0	0.0
Eastby	5	2	0.1
East Marton	5	3	0.2
Halton East	5	1	0.1
Kildwick Grange	5	4	0.2
Lothersdale	5	5	0.3

Lower Westhouse	5	1	0.1
Newby	5	1	0.1
Rathmell	5	15	0.9
Stirton	5	1	0.1
Thornton in Craven	5	3	0.2
Tosside	5	0	0.0
West Marton	5	3	0.2
Wigglesworth	5	0	0.0
Open Countryside	OC	155	9.6
	Net total completions in tier 1 to 4 settlements	1409	87.5
	Net total completions in tier 5 settlements	47	2.9
	Net total completions for whole District	1611	

N.B. These figures are not comparable with the guideline figures presented in Table 9, as they show the position based on past completions, not the recommended distribution to be achieved at the end of the plan period.

5.53 Table 10 shows that the distribution of development across the district since the beginning of the plan period does not currently reflect the settlement strategy in policy SP4. The take up of residential allocations following the adoption of the Local Plan and the use of the quarterly Settlement Growth Monitoring Reports by the Development Management Team in their decision-making should bring housing development more in line with the strategy. This will be monitored in subsequent AMRs.

Note on indicators H-3, H-4 and H-5

5.54 Indicator H-3 in the 2019 Local Plan states that the net housing completions for green field and previously developed land will be reported. When calculating the net housing figure, housing losses are discounted from the gross total. If the net housing completions on green field and previously developed land were to be calculated, then the housing losses would have to be assigned to either green field or previously

developed land. Houses cannot be lost from green field land. However, it is not appropriate to assign all housing losses to previously developed land, as it would skew the figures.

- 5.55 Likewise, indicators H-4 and H-5 report on completions on allocated and windfall sites. It is not appropriate to divide housing losses in the same way.
- 5.56 As there is no accurate way to account for housing losses when calculating the green field/ previously developed land split, or the allocated land/windfall site split, the gross housing completion figure will be used for indicators H-3, H-4 and H-5.

H-3: Gross additional housing completions for the reporting year, split by previously developed and greenfield land – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside (net additional and percentage of total).

- 5.57 The gross housing completion figure for 2020-2021 is 175 (housing losses and changes of use away from residential are taken away from the gross figure to calculate the net completion figure of 166).
- 5.58 Of the 175 gross additional dwellings completed over 2020-2021, 101 were on greenfield land (84%) and 74 were on previously developed land (16%).
- 5.59 Craven has delivered a large proportion of new development on previously developed land over recent years. The 2020-21 figures show a big increase in greenfield development from 2019-20, when 38.7% of new housing was delivered on greenfield and 61.3% on previously developed land, and 2018-2019, when 55.4% of new housing was delivered on greenfield and 44.6% on previously developed land.
- 5.60 The rise in development on greenfield sites in 2020-2021 could reflect a shortfall in the supply of previously developed land, as available sites are built out. There are a few previously developed sites allocated for residential development in the Local Plan, but the majority of the allocated sites are greenfield. Therefore, it is likely that houses delivered on greenfield sites will continue to outnumber those delivered on previously developed sites in the immediate future.
- 5.61 The figures for each settlement are presented in Table 11.

H-4: Housing completions on allocated sites (reporting year).

H-5: Housing completions on unallocated (windfall) sites – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside (reporting year).

5.62 The detail of the gross housing completions for 2020-2021 is broken down further in Table 11, and indicators H-4 and H-5 are reported below.

5.63 There were 54 houses completed on sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in 2020-2021. These completions were on three separate sites: Malsis Hall in Glusburn, The Station Works in Cononley and the former allotments, Broughton Road in Skipton. There were 121 completions on windfall sites.

5.64 This reflects a continuing increase in development on allocated sites in comparison to windfall sites. In 2019-20 there were 117 completions on allocated sites and 183 on windfall sites, and in 2018-2019 there were only 26 completions on allocated sites, compared to 216 on windfall sites. It is expected that this trend will continue, as there is a large supply of available allocated sites in the 2019 Local Plan, a number of which are already being developed or have received planning consent. Indicator H-7 below shows the status of allocated sites at 1st April 2021.

TABLE 11: Gross additional dwellings completed between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 for each settlement, broken down for greenfield sites, previously developed land, allocated sites and windfall sites

Settlement	Tier	Gross completions on greenfield land (1/04/20 to 31/03/21)	Gross completions on previously developed land (1/04/20 to 31/03/21)	Gross completions on Allocated Sites (1/04/20 to 31/03/21)	Gross completions on windfall sites (1/04/20 to 31/03/21)	Gross total completions for settlement
Skipton	1	22	23	12	33	45
High & Low Bentham	2	0	13	0	13	13
Settle	2	0	13	0	13	13
Glusburn & Cross Hills	3	37	5	31	11	42
Ingleton	3	4	2	0	6	6
Gargrave	3	0	0	0	0	0
Burton in Lonsdale	4a	1	0	0	1	1
Carleton	4a	0	0	0	0	0
Cononley	4a	3	11	11	3	14
Cowling	4a	0	1	0	1	1
Farnhill & Kildwick	4a	4	3	0	7	7
Hellifield	4a	2	0	0	2	2
Low Bradley	4a	4	0	0	4	4
Sutton in Craven	4a	3	0	0	3	3
Clapham	4b	2	0	0	2	2
Embsay	4b	3	0	0	3	3
Giggleswick	4b	1	0	0	1	1
Coniston Cold	5	6	0	0	6	6
Eastby	5	1	0	0	1	1
Lothersdale	5	0	3	0	3	3
Rathmell	5	3	0	0	3	3
Open Countryside	OC	5	0	0	5	5
	Totals	101	74	54	121	175

N.B. Only tier 5 settlements where completions have been achieved over the 2020/21 monitoring year have been included in Table 11.

The 2019 Local Plan allocated sites in tier 1 to 4 settlements only.

H-6: Estimation of additional dwellings which could potentially be delivered in future years (number of units with extant planning permissions or under construction, housing capacity of undeveloped sites allocated under Local Plan Policies SP5 to SP11) – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, tier 5 and the Open Countryside.

5.65 Paragraph 74 of the July 2021 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to: *“identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years’ worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old”*. To this end, a Housing Trajectory has been prepared to show the Council’s five-year land supply and its ability to maintain the supply over the plan period (up to 2032).

5.66 Annex 2 of the 2021 NPPF gives the following definition of a deliverable site:

“To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years. In particular:

- a) Sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission, should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within five years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).*
- b) Where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within five years.”*

5.67 The Housing Trajectory for Craven includes the following types of sites, which are considered to fall within the above definition of a deliverable site.

- All sites that do not involve major development and have planning permission (outline or detailed).

- All sites with detailed planning permission for major development.
 - Sites with outline permission for major development, where evidence that homes will be built within 5 years has been provided.
 - Residential sites allocated in the Craven Local Plan (which do not have planning permission), where evidence that homes will be built within 5 years has been provided
 - Sites where there is a resolution to grant permission, where evidence that homes will be built within 5 years has been provided
- 5.68 The housing trajectory also includes residential prior approvals, which are divided according to the above groupings.
- 5.69 The Council undertakes regular engagement with the landowners and developers of sites with detailed or outline planning consent for major development, sites with prior approval for major development, and sites allocated for residential development in the Craven Local Plan. This provides the necessary evidence to support the inclusion of these sites within the trajectory. The consultation allows for regular progress checks and for information on likely delivery dates for completions to be reviewed, and helps to identify any possible barriers to delivery, which the Council might be able to provide assistance with.
- 5.70 The housing requirement is calculated based on the requirement set out in policy SP1 of 230 net additional dwellings per annum, or 1,150 dwellings for the five-year period. The shortfall in delivery since 1st April 2012 is added to this. Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2021, a net total of 1,614 new dwellings have been gained, which gives an annual average delivery rate of 179 net additional dwellings per year. This is a shortfall of 51 dwellings per year, or a total of 459 dwellings over the 9 years since 1st April 2012. The policy requirement and shortfall together give a total of 1,609 dwellings for the five-year period, or an annual average of 322 dwellings per year between 2021 and 2026.
- 5.71 The NPPF (paragraph 74) also requires local authorities to identify a 5% buffer to the housing requirement, to ensure choice and competition in the housing market. A 5% buffer would require sites for an additional 80 dwellings to be available during the five-year period. This makes the total five-year housing land requirement for Craven (including the 5% buffer) 1,689 dwellings, or 338 dwellings per year for the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026.
- 5.72 The Council published a Five Year Housing Land Supply Methodology and Report in November 2021 to demonstrate the position at 1st April 2021. The report has been

based on the housing trajectory prepared for this AMR and contains a detailed methodology of how the five-year housing requirement is calculated and how the Council consults with landowners and developers to gather evidence of deliverability for sites. The Five Year Land Supply Methodology and Report can be viewed on the Council's website at: <https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/9815/five-year-housing-land-supply-report-april-2020-inc-appendix-1.pdf>

- 5.73 The Housing Trajectory for 1st April 2021 is included at Appendix B. It includes a detailed breakdown of the deliverable sites from each of the sources listed above and their housing contribution for the whole plan period. Table 12, below, summarises the potential supply from each source for the five-year period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026. The total supply of 2,041 dwellings is equivalent to a 6 year supply.

TABLE 12: Number of dwellings provided from each source and the total housing supply for the five year period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026

Source of supply	Number of dwellings
All sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission (outline or detailed)	425
All sites with detailed planning permission for major development	927
Sites with outline permission for major development	19
Residential sites allocated in the Craven Local Plan	670
Sites where there is a resolution to grant permission	0
Total supply	2,041

H-7: Managing housing delivery over future years: Status of sites allocated in the Local Plan for residential development.

- 5.74 The 2019 Local Plan includes 43 residential site allocations, set out in Policies SP5 to SP11. These are listed by settlement in the tables below, with the status of each shown in the end column.

TABLE 13: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Skipton

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
SK013	Land east of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way, Skipton	5.7	100	Site has planning consent
SK015	Cefn Glas, Shortbank Road, Skipton	0.4	14	No planning consents
SK044	Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road, Skipton	0.6	19	Site fully developed
SK058	Whitakers Chocolate Factory Site, Skipton	0.3	10	No planning consents
SK060	Business premises and land, west of Firth Street, Skipton	1.3	121	Site partially developed
SK061	East of canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue, Skipton	3.7	89	No planning consents
SK081, SK082 & SK108	Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, Skipton	C3 – 10.6 D1 – 1.8	339	No planning consents
SK087	Land to north of A6131 and south of A65, Skipton	1.1	35	Site has planning consent
SK088	Hawbank Fields north of Otley Road and south of A6131, Skipton	8.6	143	Site has planning consent
SK089 & SK090	Land to the north of Airedale Avenue & Elsey Croft and east of railway line, Skipton	C3 – 6.8 D1 – 1.8	211	No planning consents
SK094	Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line and A629, Skipton	10.5	99	Site under construction
SK101	East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane, Skipton	4	110	No planning consents
SK114 & SK124	Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close, Skipton	4.6	112	No planning consents
	Total	C3 – 58.2 D1 – 3.6	1402	

TABLE 14: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Settle

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
SG021, SG066, SG080	Land to the north-west and south-west of Penny Green, Settle	3.7	80	No planning consents
SG025	Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle	11.4	125	Planning consent granted subject to the signing of a S106 Agreement
SG027, SG068	Land to the south of Brockhole View and west of Brockhole Lane, Settle	2.6	57	Full planning application under consideration.
SG032	Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle	0.4	13	No planning consents
SK035	F H Ellis Garage, Settle	0.2	32	No planning consents
SG042	NYCC Depot, Kirkgate, Settle	0.3	10	No planning consents
SG079	Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle	1.7	26	No planning consents
SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480, Settle	C3 – 0.8 B uses – 2.6 Green Infrastructure – 1.6	19	Site has outline planning consent
LA004	Land to the north of Barrel Sykes, Settle	0.6	18	No planning consents
	Total	21.7	380	

TABLE 15: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Bentham

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
HB011	Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft, High Bentham	1.0	72	Site under construction
HB023	North of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham	1.7	53	No planning consents
HB024	North of Lakeber Drive, High Bentham	0.9	29	No planning consents
HB025	East of Butts Lane, High Bentham	1.0	32	No planning consents
HB026	North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham	2.6	82	No planning consents
HB038	Land south of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham	C3 – 0.6 D1 – 0.3	19	No planning consents
HB044	Land to west of Goodenber Road, High Bentham	1.9	61	No planning consents
HB052	Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham	5.7	118	No planning consents
LB012	Wenning View, Low Bentham Road, Low Bentham	0.6	18	No planning consents
	Total	14.2	484	

TABLE 16: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Glusburn and Cross Hills

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
SC085	Land at Malsis, Glusburn	12.7	67	Site under construction
SC037(a)	Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Cross Hills	0.8	25	No planning consents
	Total	13.5	92	

TABLE 17: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Ingleton

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
IN006	CDC Car Park, Backgate, Ingleton	0.2	6	No planning consents
IN010	Caravan Park, north of River Greta, Ingleton	0.4	13	No planning consents
IN028	Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demesne, Ingleton.	0.9	29	No planning consents
IN029	East of New Village and south of Low Demense, Ingleton.	1.2	36	No planning consents
IN049	Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School, Ingleton.	0.7	21	No planning consents
	Total	3.4	105	

TABLE 18: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Gargrave

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
GA004	Neville House, Neville Crescent, Gargrave	0.4	14	No planning consents
GA009	Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal, Gargrave	3.8	60	No planning consents
GA031	Land to the west of Walton Close, Gargrave	1.4	44	No planning consents
	Total	5.6	118	

TABLE 19: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Tier 4a and 4b Villages

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1 st April 2021
BU012	Richard Thornton's CE Primary School, Burton in Lonsdale	0.7	15	Planning consent approved on school buildings. Planning application under consideration on rest of site
BR016	Land to west of Gilders, Langholme, Skipton Road, Bradley	0.8	25	No planning consents
SG014	Land at Lord's Close, Giggleswick	1.1	35	No planning consents
CN006	Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley	2.2	94	Site fully developed
	Total	1.1	35	

5.75 The detail of any planning consent granted on allocated sites is included in the Housing Trajectory at Appendix B.

H-8: Average density of housing completions.

5.76 The completion figures for 2020-2021 include dwellings that have been built on part of a larger site, where the remaining dwellings on that site may have been completed in a previous monitoring year or may still be under construction. Therefore, when calculating the density of development, the density of the whole planning application site is used.

5.77 Over 2020-2021, completions were achieved on 47 individual application sites. In the figures presented below, the density of each of the 47 applications was added together and divided by 47, to give the average density of planning application sites on which completions have been achieved. The average density of green field and previously developed sites has been calculated separately in the same way.

- 5.78 The average density of all sites completed over the 2020-2021 monitoring year was 70 dwellings per hectare (dph). The average density on greenfield sites was 18.4 dph, and on previously developed sites was 146.2 dph.
- 5.79 The average density of all residential sites is higher than the average density achieved over 2019/20 of 64.6 dph. Since this indicator was first monitored in 2017/18, the average density of all residential development has consistently been higher than 60 dph, which is above the guideline density for new developments across the District, given in Local Plan policy SP3: Housing Mix and Density. Policy SP3 states: *“In typical greenfield development or in brownfield developments with no significant element of conversion, the appropriate housing density should be approximately 32 dwellings per hectare.”* However, when greenfield and brownfield development are looked at separately, there is significant variation. Table 20 below shows the average density achieved overall and on greenfield and brownfield sites since 2017/18.

TABLE 20: Average density of residential development achieved by year since 2017/18

Monitoring Year	Average density of greenfield residential development (dph)	Average density of brownfield residential development (dph)	Average density of all residential development (dph)
2017/18	24.4	74.0	61.9
2018/19	104.7	68.9	79.8
2019/20	27.6	103.9	64.6
2020/21	18.4	146.2	70.0

- 5.80 In 2020-2021 the average density of greenfield development fell below the policy guideline, and the average density on previously developed, or brownfield sites far exceeded it. A number of these brownfield completions were sub-divisions or conversions of existing buildings, which resulted in a very high-density development due to their small site size. These sites typically deliver just one or two new dwellings but can skew the average density of previously developed sites. The average density of new build development only on previously developed sites is 48.2 dph, which is much closer to the approximate density given in policy SP3.
- 5.81 Smaller applications for one or two new build dwellings can also skew the density figures, as they often occupy a large plot, which for one reason or another, is not

suitable for a higher number of dwellings, or a very small plot e.g., an infill dwelling in a garden. Therefore, the density of these developments is often extremely high, or very low.

- 5.82 The average density has been calculated for sites of five or more dwellings only to account for the small site skew. Over the 2020-2021 monitoring period, completions were achieved on 13 sites which had permission granted for five or more dwellings. The average density of these sites was 45.1 dph. This is similar to the density on sites of five or more dwellings achieved over the previous 2019-2020 period, which was 43.1 dph, and the 2018-2019 period, which was 49.6 dph.
- 5.83 In 2020/21, the average density of greenfield developments of more than 5 dwellings was 19.4 dph and the average density of brownfield developments of more than 5 dwellings was 75.02 dph. The average density of greenfield development still falls below the guideline density of SP3, even after accounting for a potential small site skew.
- 5.84 The general findings of indicator H-8 can be summarised as follows:
- In 2020/21, the average density of all residential development of 70 dph, continued to be above the guideline density included in policy SP3 (32 dph).
 - The average density on all greenfield sites was below 32 dph in 2020/21 (at 18.4 dph), and has been below 32.2 dph for three out of the past four years.
 - The average density on all brownfield sites exceeded 32dph, at 146.2 dph. Brownfield development has exceeded 32 dph for the past four years.
 - When the figures are adjusted to account for a small site skew and a conversion/sub division skew, greenfield development remains below the guideline density at 19.7 dph, and brownfield development remains above the guideline density, at 75.2 dph.

H-9: Number of one, two, three and four + bedroom dwellings completed as a percentage of total completions (gross).

- 5.85 Table 21 below shows one, two, three and four plus bed dwellings completed in the District in 2020-2021 as a number and a percentage of total completions (using the gross completion figure of 175). The highest percentage was 4 plus bedroom dwellings at 52% of the overall gross total.

TABLE 21: Number of one, two, three and four plus bedroom dwellings completed in 2020-2021 as a percentage of total gross completions: market housing, affordable housing and the overall mix

Number of Bedrooms	Market Housing		Affordable Housing		Overall	
	Number of Dwellings Completed	% of Total Market Completions	Number of Dwellings Completed	% of Total Affordable Completions	Number of Dwellings Completed	% of Total Completions
1 and 2	42	25.1	5	62.5	47	26.9
3	34	20.4	3	37.5	37	21.1
4+	91	54.5	0	0.0	91	52.0
Gross Totals	167		8		175	

- 5.86 Policy SP3 of the 2019 Local Plan requires housing to be built with an appropriate mix, taking account of the recommendations in the SHMA (or other appropriate and up-to-date evidence of local housing need). The 2017 SHMA Update suggests the overall mix of dwellings to be around 39.4% 1 and 2 beds, 43.7% 3 beds and 16.9% 4 or more beds, based on local need. For the provision of market housing, the 2017 SHMA Update recommends a mix of 18.9% 1 and 2 bed, 57.3% 3 bed and 23.8% 4 or more bed houses.
- 5.87 Completions over the previous three years have not corresponded to the recommended bedroom mix in the 2017 SHMA. In 2020-2021, there has been an over provision of 4 plus bed properties and an under provision of 1 and 2 bedroom properties and 3 bed properties, in both overall housing completions and market housing completions. In 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 1 and 2 bedroomed dwellings made up the highest percentage of all dwellings completed.
- 5.88 The completions achieved in 2020-2021 were largely from planning applications approved prior to the adoption of the 2019 Local Plan, so Policy SP3 was not a consideration. The housing mix of applications granted in 2020-2021 has been included below, to see if application of Policy SP3 is resulting in a closer mix to that recommended in the SHMA.

TABLE 22: Number of one, two, three and four plus bedroom dwellings granted consent in 2020-2021 as a percentage of total gross completions: market housing, affordable housing and the overall mix

Number of Bedrooms	Market Housing		Affordable Housing		Overall	
	Number of Dwellings Granted Consent	% of Total Market Consents	Number of Dwellings Granted Consent	% of Total Affordable Consents	Number of Dwellings Granted Consent	% of Total Consents
1 and 2	37	17.7	48	81.4	85	31.7
3	68	32.5	10	16.9	78	29.1
4+	104	49.8	1	1.7	105	39.2
Gross Totals	209		59		268	

5.89 There were 291 dwellings granted consent in 2020-2021. 23 of these were outline consents with the detail of the dwelling type reserved, so these have not been included in the figures. Based on the remaining 268 dwellings, 31.7% have one or two bedrooms, 29.1% have three bedrooms and 39.2% have four or more bedrooms. This still represents an over provision of larger, four bedroom plus houses and an under provision of 3 bedroom houses. The same is true when considering consents approved for market housing only. However, the percentage split of each house type from applications granted consent since adoption of the Craven Local Plan is closer to the SHMA recommended mix than the mix of those dwellings completed from planning consents received prior to adoption of the Craven Local Plan.

5.90 Continued monitoring of this indicator will show if the housing mix alters to reflect the need identified in the SHMA. Consents granted will continue to be monitored, as well as residential completions until the majority of houses completed are the result of consents granted under the 2019 Local Plan and Policy SP3.

5.91 The implementation of SP3 will also be discussed with the Council's Development Management Team to see what can be done to achieve a housing mix which reflects that recommended in the SHMA (its successor or other appropriate and up-to-date evidence of local housing need). This may involve discussions with applicants and agents at the pre-application stage to make sure they are aware of the need for different house types in their schemes.

5.92 The mix of affordable houses is discussed under indicator H10, below.

H-10: Net additional affordable homes provided, split by type and tenure.

- 5.93 Eight affordable homes were provided from completed planning approvals in 2020-2021; five were shared affordable rented properties (62.5% of the total) and three were intermediate tenure properties (37.5% of the total).
- 5.94 The house type split has been included in Table 21 above. The 2017 SHMA Update recommends an affordable housing mix of 87.4% 1 and 2 bed, 11.8% 3 bed and 0.8% 4 bed dwellings. Table 21 shows that during 2020/21 the percentage of affordable housing completions for 1 and 2 bedroomed dwellings was 62.5%, which represents an under provision when compared to the mix recommended in the 2017 SHMA. 37.5% of the affordable housing completions were 3 bedroomed dwellings, which represents a significant over provision when compared to the mix recommended in the 2017 SHMA. No affordable homes with four or more bedrooms were provided. However, these percentages are based on a very small number of affordable completions, and do not reflect a 'normal' year of house building in the District due to the pandemic.
- 5.95 Table 22 shows that, of the affordable houses granted consent in 2020-2021, the majority were one and two bedroomed (87.4%) followed by 3 bedroomed (11.8%) and four plus bedroomed (1.7%). This more closely reflects the proportions given in the SHMA.
- 5.96 On-going monitoring of this indicator will show whether completions granted after November 2019, when the Local Plan was adopted, are more in line Policy SP3.
- 5.97 It is worth noting that the affordable housing completions recorded and monitored by the Planning team do not always match up with those reported by the Strategic Housing team. The Planning department records an affordable dwelling as complete when the on-site building work is completed, whereas the Strategic Housing team record affordable housing completions on the date that the dwelling is transferred to the registered provider.

H-11: Number of affordable homes granted planning permission, split by type and tenure.

- 5.98 There were 53 affordable houses granted consent in 2020-2021 on four sites. The detail of the sites contributing to this figure and the type of houses granted consent is broken down below.

Land at Lakeber Drive, Bentham (2 units)

Planning application reference 2020/21310/FUL granted 11/02/2021 for 2 affordable houses:

- 2 x 1 bedroom semi-detached houses. Tenure to be confirmed.

Application not started.

Land at Duke Street, Bentham (4 units)

Planning application reference 2020/21311/FUL granted 15/09/2020 for 4 affordable houses:

- 4 x 2 bedroom terraced houses. Tenure to be confirmed.

Application currently under construction.

Land at Shires Lane, Embsay (12 units)

Planning application reference 2019/20654/RM granted 12/11/2020 for 40 houses, including 12 affordable houses:

- 3 x 3 bedroom semi-detached houses. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 3 x 2 bedroom semi-detached houses. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 4 x 1 bedroom flats. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 1 x 3 bedroom detached house. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 1 x 4 bedroom detached house. Tenure to be confirmed.

Application currently under construction.

Land at Hawbank Fields, Skipton (41 units)

Planning application reference 2019/20558/RM granted 12/03/2021 for 137 houses, including 41 affordable (reserved matters application for outline application 2017/18237/OUT):

- 10 x 1 bedroom semi-detached houses. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 16 x 2 bedroom semi-detached houses. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 6 x 3 bedroom semi-detached houses. Tenure to be confirmed.
- 9 x 2 bedroom terrace houses. To be confirmed.

Application implemented in the current 2021/22 monitoring year.

H-12: Number of sites granted consent for 11 dwellings or more, or exceeding 1000 m² combined gross floor space, achieving the policy target for affordable housing (30% on greenfield sites, 25% on previously developed sites).

- 5.99 Of the planning applications on qualifying sites (11 dwellings plus or exceeding 1000m² gross floor space) granted approval in 2020-2021, three exceeded the threshold for the provision of affordable housing, set out in Policy H2 of the 2019 Local Plan. All three were greenfield sites. Two sites met the 30% target for affordable housing (Land at Shires Lane, Embsay and Land at Hawbank Field, Skipton). The third application is an outline application for 19 dwellings at Anley Crag Business Park, Settle. There is no affordable housing provided as part of this application, which is why it is not listed under indicator H-11 above. This is an allocated employment-led mixed use site in the Local Plan, and the residential development on the site is intended to ensure that the employment development is viable.
- 5.100 The two affordable housing consents approved in Bentham in 2020/21 and listed under H-11 (Land at Lakeber Drive and Duke Street), were for less than 11 dwellings, however will provide 100% affordable housing. These applications were specifically for affordable housing, not market housing with an element of affordable housing provided to fulfil the policy obligation.

H-13: Money secured for off-site provision of affordable housing through S106 agreements.

- 5.101 Over 2020-2021, none of the planning applications granted consent made contributions towards the off-site provision of affordable housing; all affordable housing was provided for on site.

H-14: Number of units of extra care or other specialist housing accommodation for older people provided.

- 5.102 None of the houses completed in 2020-2021, were extra care or specialist accommodation provided for older people. The former High Bentham Primary School is currently being re-developed to provide 72 extra care houses, and is expected to be completed within the 2021-2022 monitoring period.

H-15: Number of Gypsy, Traveller, Showmen and Roma pitches in the Plan area.

5.103 At 31st March 2021 there were a total of 10 private Gypsy and Traveller pitches within the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park). There is also a 'tolerated' Gypsy and Traveller site, which does not currently have planning consent.

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding (SBCH)

5.104 The Council keeps a register of individuals and associations who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in order to build their own homes, and monitors the granting of planning permission for suitable plots. The Council is required to report on this register annually and produces a separate Annual Report on Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding (SBCH), which is based on a twelve-month period running from 31st October in one year to 30th October in the following year – known as a 'base period'. In 2020, the format of the report was changed in order to align with data collected by the [National Custom and Self Build Association](https://www.nacsb.org.uk/) (NaCSBA). Tables 19 and 20, below, provide headline SBCH data. Full reports are available on the Council's SBCH webpage: www.cravendc.gov.uk/selfbuild.

TABLE 23: Number of entries in the SBCH Register (demand)

	Individuals	Associations
Total Registrations as at 30/10/20	54	1
Additions between 31/10/20 and 30/10/21	43	2
Total Registrations as at 30/10/21	96	3

TABLE 24: Number of suitable SBCH plots granted planning permission (supply)

	Plots for individuals	Sites for associations
Permissions required to meet legislative duty as at 30/10/21	21	0
Permissions granted to meet legislative duty as at 30/10/21	21	0
Deficit (-) or surplus (+) of permissions granted as at 30/10/21	+98	+11

- 5.105 The numbers added to the Council's SBCH Register in any base period must be at least matched by the number of suitable plots granted planning permission in the three years after the end of the base period. As the figures in Tables 23 and 24 indicate, the Council is currently meeting its legislative duty in this regard and is carrying forward a surplus of suitable plot permissions.

Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Environment and Design Indicators

Ed-1: Number of planning applications approved where there are unresolved issues from: Natural England; Historic England.

- 5.106 The Council consulted Natural England on 28 planning applications over 2020-2021. It responded to 27 of these consultation requests. Natural England have requested further information from the applicant in two cases, and these applications have not yet been determined. They objected to one application, which went on to be approved.
- 5.107 The application which Natural England objected to is reference 2021/22605/REM, land south of Runley Bridge Farm, Settle. The objection was due to the visual impact of the development on the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The application site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (reference SG064) and already had outline permission, so the principle of the development had been established (Natural England also objected at the outline application stage). The Planning Officer accepted the findings of the Landscape Visual Impact Assessment submitted with the planning application, and the application was approved by Planning Committee.
- 5.108 Historic England were consulted on 35 planning applications over 2020-2021. They objected to two applications (reference 2020/21356/FUL and 2020/21754/FUL), which were refused by the Council.
- 5.109 Full details of the planning applications and consultation responses can be found by searching for the application reference on the Council's website, using the following link: <https://publicaccess.cravendc.gov.uk/online-applications/>.

Ed-2: Number of designated heritage assets on the Historic England 'Heritage at Risk' Register.

- 5.110 There are three buildings in the Craven Local Plan area that are listed on the Heritage at Risk Register. This is unchanged from the previous AMRs for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020. The details of these have been copied from the Register below. The

original entries can be viewed and downloaded from the English Heritage website at <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>.

Dale End Mill, Lothersdale, Grade II* - Mill dating from 1795 with later extensions and alterations. The waterwheel of 1861, which is in very poor condition, is considered to be the largest internal wheel in England. The roofs of the mill are deteriorating and the base of the mill chimney is in poor condition. Discussions are underway with the owner to find a solution for the whole complex. Condition poor.

Church of Holy Trinity, Rathmell, Grade II - Mid-C19 church with chancel and vestry added in 1883. Constructed from slobbered rubble with squared dressings and slate roof. Located in small, isolated hamlet, but maintained in regular use. A National Lottery Heritage Fund Grant for Places of Worship has supported the first phase of repair, to the lower roofs, but further works, to the tower, are required. Condition fair.

Cappleside Barn, Rathmell, Grade II* - New entry on register. A high status barn dated 1714 exhibiting high quality design and craftsmanship with an early example of watershot masonry construction and ornamented oak roof structure. Slates are missing from the roof and high level masonry is in poor condition. Listed building consent for repairs to the envelope of the building has recently been granted. Condition poor.

Ed-3: Number of non-residential developments of 1,000 m² or more meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standards.

- 5.111 BREEAM is a code for a sustainable built environment, which can be used to assess any development (including residential). The scheme assesses the quality of a development against a range of environmental standards, which include management, health and wellbeing, energy, transport, water, waste, land and ecology. The criteria in each are weighted differently to give a score out of 100%. According to the [BREEAM website](#), to achieve the BREAAM rating of 'very good', a property must score 55%, and this score broadly represents around the top 25% of buildings.
- 5.112 There was one development of more than 1,000 m² non-residential floorspace completed over the 2020-2021 monitoring year, which did not achieved a BREEAM rating of 'very good'. The development was granted planning permission before the adoption of the 2019 Local Plan, and was therefore not assessed against policy ENV3 (Good Design).

Ed-4: Number of residential developments meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standards or higher, as a number and a percentage of all houses completed over the monitoring period.

- 5.113 This is a new indicator, introduced to monitor the targets within the Council's Climate Emergency Strategic Plan.
- 5.114 The energy efficiency of a building and whether it is carbon neutral, cannot be separated out from the BREEAM category awarded. However, achieving a score of 'very good' or higher shows that consideration has been given to the environmental sustainability of the development. At this time, this is considered to be the best way to assess whether or not a development is contributing to the achievement of the aims of the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan.
- 5.115 The indicators within the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan which this AMR indicator has been introduced to cover, refer to low carbon homes and carbon neutral homes (see Table 1 in the introduction to the AMR). If this information is available from the planning application, it will be included in the reporting of the indicator.
- 5.116 As explained in paragraph 1.5 in the introduction to this AMR, the Council does not currently have the capacity to retrospectively check all residential completions to see whether they have been awarded a BREEAM certification. Going forward, this information will be recorded when a planning application is entered into the Council's monitoring databases, to allow this indicator to be reporting on in future AMRs.

Ed-5: Number of new housing developments with electric vehicle (EV) charging points installed.

- 5.117 This is another new indicator introduced to monitor the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan. As with Ed-4, this information will be recorded and presented in future AMRs.

Ed-6: Development on sites identified as Local Green Space, that falls outside the exceptions of the policy.

- 5.118 Local Green Spaces are designated under Policy ENV10 of the 2019 Local Plan. No planning applications were approved on designated Local Green Spaces during the 2020-2021 monitoring period.

Ed-7: Protection of best and most versatile (Grade 3) agricultural land (planning applications granted on Grade 3 agricultural land).

5.119 This indicator was introduced in the 2019 Local Plan. The Council has not yet set up a system to monitor this indicator. Monitoring systems will be set up to allow this information to be reported on in future Authority Monitoring Reports.

Ed-8: Development on land identified as Green Wedge

5.120 No development was approved within the designated Green Wedge in 2020-2021.

Ed-9: Changes in sites designated for their importance for nature conservation (SINCs)

5.121 Data and mapping on the number and location of SINCs is provided to the Council by the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC). The Data Centre sends maps of the sites to Craven District Council.

5.122 The most recent update of SINC data was provided in November 2020. The update showed no designation changes to SINCs in the Craven District. At November 2020 the NEYEDC reported a total of 114 SINC sites in Craven. The sites had not changed since the previous update, received in November 2018.

Ed-10: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

5.123 The Environment Agency were consulted on 39 planning applications over 2020-2021. They provided comments on 20 applications. The Environment Agency objected to three applications; two of these were subsequently withdrawn by the applicant, and one was approved.

5.124 The approved application was reference 2021/22605/REM. This is the reserved matters application for the land to the south of Runley Bridge Farm Settle (Local Plan allocation SG064). The Environment Agency objected to the application because a Flood Risk Assessment was not provided. However, this had already been provided at the outline planning application stage (application reference 62/2017/18064). Details of the application and the representation made by the Environment Agency can be found by searching for the application reference on the Council's website, using the following link: <https://publicaccess.cravendc.gov.uk/online-applications/>.

Ed-11: Planning permissions granted for renewable energy schemes.

- 5.125 There following table gives the details of all planning consents for renewable energy schemes approved between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021. The previous AMR reported that no planning applications for renewable energy were approved between the date the plan was adopted on 12th November 2019 and the end of the previous monitoring period at 31st March 2020, therefore the applications detailed below are all of those that have been approved since the adoption of the 2019 Local Plan. This monitoring only records planning applications which are specifically for renewable energy technology. It does not pick up renewable technology incorporated as part of other developments, e.g. solar panels on industrial units.
- 5.126 As part of the monitoring of the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan, the Kilowatt hours (KwH) generated by these renewable energy schemes will be recorded and reported in future AMRs.

TABLE 25: Planning permissions for renewable energy technology granted between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021

Planning Reference	Description of proposed development	Address	Date approved
2020/21364/HH	Attached greenhouse to rear of dwelling house; solar panels to roof of dwelling house.	16 Church Street, Gargrave, Skipton BD23 3NE	Approved 1st April 2020
2020/21678/FUL	Proposed installation of solar panels on the south aisle roof of the church.	St Alkedas Church, Church Street, Giggleswick, Settle BD24 0BE	Approved 21.08.20
2020/22140/HH	Installation of 14 solar panels on south facing aspect of roof.	Rowan House, 14 Gooselands, Rathmell, Settle BD24 0LT	Approved 04.02.21,
2020/22248/HH	Installation of 18 solar panels on south-facing main roof; removal of existing solar panel.	16 Gooselands, Rathmell, Settle BD24 0LT	Approved 08.02.21
2020/22172/FULL	Proposed subterranean Eco-dwelling, car port and solar array.	The grounds of The Bowerley, Langcliffe.	Approved 14.01.21
2020/21505/HH	Demolition of single storey front and rear extensions, modern carport and store. Erection of single storey extensions and shed (includes the installation of an air source heat pump).	5 Spring Terrace, Lothersdale BD20 8HA	Approved 01.05.20
2020/22173/HH	Installation of 8 no Solar Panels to front facing pitched roof.	2 St Stephens Mews, Skipton BD23 1RB	Approved 03.03.21

Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Infrastructure Indicators

Inf-1: Amount of money secured through S106 agreements for the delivery of: infrastructure; sports, open space, built sports, and recreational facilities; education provision, and; community facilities

5.127 The Council publishes an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement detailing money secured through Section 106 Agreements, and how and when this is spent. The

Infrastructure Funding Statement for 2020-2021 shows that between £703,100 and £666,100 is to be provided under planning obligations entered into over the year, and £1,639,745 was received from planning obligations over 2020-2021.

- 5.128 The Infrastructure Funding Statement is published in December each year, and is available on the [Open Data](https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/data-and-transparency/open-data/) page of the Council's website at <https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/data-and-transparency/open-data/>.

Inf-2: Delivery of projects/ schemes identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan over the monitoring year.

- 5.129 The [Infrastructure Delivery Plan](https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/8745/idp-to-support-clp-at-submission-29318.pdf) was published in 2018 to support the 2019 Local Plan. It is available on the Council's website at: <https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/8745/idp-to-support-clp-at-submission-29318.pdf>
- 5.130 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies a need to improve facilities at Settle Swimming Pool. As detailed in Table 25, under indicator Inf-3 below, Settle Swimming Pool received planning permission to extend and provide enhanced facilities in February 2021 (planning reference 2020/22081/FUL). Construction work is now underway (implemented in the 2021-2022 monitoring period).
- 5.131 A further, privately owned swimming pool has been built at New Laithe Farm, Cross Hills (planning reference 2019/20957/FUL, completed 27th April 2020). As this is privately owned, it is not considered a community facility, so is not included under indicator Inf-3. However, it does provide swimming lessons to members of the public, and so addresses the deficiency in pool space identified by the end of the plan period in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Inf-3: Number of Community Facilities granted permission.

- 5.132 The following community facilities were granted planning permission over the 2020-2021 monitoring period:

TABLE 26: Planning permissions for community facilities granted between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021

Planning Reference	Description of proposed development	Address	Date approved
2020/21750/FUL	Installation of a multi-use gaming area (MUGA) including fencing and associated works.	Cedar House School, Low Bentham, Lancaster LA2 7DD	Approved 23.10.20
2020/21547/FUL	Construction of new single storey building in curtilage of existing Children's Centre (resubmission of previous application referenced 2019/20532/FUL).	Embsay Children's Centre, Pasture Road, Embsay, Skipton BD23 6RQ	Approved 10.11.20
2020/22081/FUL	The demolition of part of the existing building and the construction of a new extension. The purpose of the proposed extension is to provide enhanced and additional sports facilities, specifically: extended changing rooms, improved facilities for disabled changing/WCs, expanded reception with seating area, flexible health and fitness and multi-use dance space and storage.	Settle Swimming Pool, Kendal Road, Giggleswick BD24 0BU.	Approved 01.02.21
2020/22211/FUL	Demolition of existing lean to store and creation of new Youth Academy / golf simulator room adjacent to existing Golf Professional's shop.	Club House, Skipton Golf Club, Short Lee Lane, Skipton.	Approved 15.02.21
2020/21538/FUL	Demolition of bungalow and outbuildings and provision of community play group and pre-school facility in single-storey new building.	The Bungalow, Settle Middle School, Giggleswick, Settle BD24 0BU.	Approved 18.02.21

Inf-4: Provision and loss of sports, open space and built sports facilities.

- 5.133 No new sports, open space or built sports facilities were provided or lost over 2020-2021. Improvements to, or the provision of new sports and open space facilities, paid for with the money contributed from Section 106 agreements listed under indicator Inf-1, will be reported in future AMRs.

Inf-5: Production of an up-to-date Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy/ Audit.

- 5.134 An Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Assessment and Strategy was completed in August 2016, with a progress reports completed in summer 2017 and summer 2019.
- 5.135 As detailed in paragraph 2.14, the Spatial Planning Team has been working alongside the Council's Sports Development Officer to prepare a refresh of the 2016 Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS). It is hoped that the PPS Refresh will be completed and accepted as an updated piece of the local plan evidence base by Craven Spatial Planning Sub Committee in early 2022.

Inf-6: Development on land protected for future transport connectivity improvements.

- 5.136 There was no development on land protected for future transport connectivity improvements over the 2020-2021 monitoring period.

6. Task 5: Report any Local Plan policies that are not being implemented along with the reasons for non-implementation and any measures to enable implementations. Identify any significant effects of implementing policies in the Local Plan and whether they are as intended

- 6.1 The Craven Local Plan was adopted on 12th November 2019. The effects of policy implementation will become apparent in future AMRs as development granted approval since the adoption of the Plan is delivered. Although it is now two years since the Local Plan was adopted, many of the indicators in this AMR are reporting the effects of planning applications granted before the 2019 Local Plan policies were in use.
- 6.2 However, monitoring of both residential completions from consents granted prior to the adoption of the Local Plan, and consents granted since adoption under indicator H-9 (Number of one, two, three and four + bedroom dwellings completed as a

- percentage of total completions (gross)), is showing that the housing mix being delivered and approved on sites is not inline with the recommendations of the SHMA. If this continues there is a risk that the housing needs of the District will not be met, even if the target for housing completions is achieved. The Spatial Planning Team will work together with the Development Management Team to rectify this.
- 6.3 The Local Plan must be monitored continually, and a review of the plan must be completed within five-years of adoption (no later than November 2024). The review will show whether any of the policies within the plan require updating. The indicators in the AMR are a major tool which will contribute to the Local Plan review process, but other changes will also affect how and when the Local Plan is updated.
- 6.4 In July 2021 the Government announced that the current county, district and borough councils of North Yorkshire, Craven, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby will be replaced by a single North Yorkshire Council on 1st April 2023.
- 6.5 Discussions on how the new authority will be implemented are now ongoing. In terms of spatial planning, a new North Yorkshire Council Local Plan is required to be prepared and adopted five years from the new authority being formed i.e., by 2028. Up until then the Craven Local Plan will remain in place, and the Spatial Planning Team will continue to work on completing a review of the plan by November 2024 and any necessary update.
- 6.6 As part of the ongoing review of the adopted Local Plan, the Spatial Planning Team prepared and presented a series of Monitoring Discussion Papers to Members of the Council's Spatial Planning Sub-Committee. The following discussion points are suggested for each Monitoring Discussion Paper:
- To discuss how existing Craven Local Plan policies support any changed circumstance and how they can be implemented to achieve optimum results now.
 - To identify and discuss the opportunities and constraints in using the existing plan policies.
 - To identify any weaknesses in the current policy approach and provide an initial steer for future work on the review of policies.
- 6.7 To date, Monitoring Discussion Papers covering the topics of Carbon Neutral Development, Transport, Land & Nature, Carbon Neutral Energy and Low Carbon Waste have been presented to the Craven Spatial Planning Sub-Committee.
- 6.8 Collaborative working between officers and Members will help gradually build up a picture of any changing circumstances affecting the area, and how the local plan and

associated evidence base may need updating in the future. This work will contribute to achieving the Government's requirement for monitoring and review of the Craven Local Plan to be completed no later than November 2024.

Appendix A – Schedule of Indicators

Indicator Name	Related Local Plan Policies/ Objective	Data Source
CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS		
Demographic Structure		
Population 2011		Census 2011
Mid-Year Population Estimate		Office National Statistics
Age Group Breakdown		Census 2011
Number of People per square kilometre		Office National Statistics
Percentage of white/other Ethnic Groups		Census 2011
Economy		
Unemployment rates in Craven, Yorkshire and Humber and Great Britain		Nomis Labour Market Profile for Craven
Unemployment Claimants		Nomis Labour Market Profile for Craven
Deprivation		
Indices of Deprivation – Rank Average Score		Index of Multiple Deprivation – DLUHC
Housing		
Number of Households		Census 2011
Average Household Size		Census 2011
Housing Tenure		Census 2011
Average House Price		Land Registry
Environment		
Number of Conservation Areas		Local Planning Authority
Number of Listed Buildings		English Heritage
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments		English Heritage

Number of Parks and Gardens of Historic and/or Landscape Interest		English Heritage
Number of AONB's		Natural England
Number of SSSI's		Natural England
Number of SINC's		NEYEDC
Crime		
Incidents of Recorded Crime		UK Crime Stats
Crime Rate		ONS
ECONOMY INDICATORS		
Ec-1: Total amount of additional employment floor space completed by type (m²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-2: Total amount of additional employment floor space by type on previously developed land (m²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-3: Take-up of employment land allocated under policies SP5, SP6, SP9 and SP11, since the adoption of the Local Plan (12 th November 2019) and over the monitoring year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-4: Area of allocated employment land remaining available (Ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database

Ec-5: Employment development (m ²) on land safeguarded under policy EC2 over the monitoring year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-6: Employment development on unallocated sites in Tier 1 to 5 settlements and the Open Countryside (rural areas) (Ha) over the monitoring year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-7: Potential additional employment floor space which could be provided from outstanding planning consents (gross)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC1: Employment and Economic Development 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-8: Area of existing employment land and existing employment land commitments (allocated under Policy EC2) lost through development/ change of use to uses other than B1, B2 or B8 (Ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO7 • SP2: Economic Activity and Business Growth • EC2: Safeguarding Existing Employment Areas. 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-9: Number of rural buildings converted to Live/Work use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO10 • EC3: Rural Economy 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-10: Loss of Live/Work units to residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO10 • EC3: Rural Economy 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-11: Comparison and Convenience floor space (m2) created in town, district and local centres of Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Cross Hills and Ingleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO6 • EC5: Town, District and Local Centres 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database

Ec-12: Changes of use within Skipton and Settle Town Centres away from commercial, retail, leisure, cultural and community functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO6 • EC5: Town, District and Local Centres 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-13: Change of use away from retail in the Primary Shopping Area of Skipton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO6 • EC5: Town, District and Local Centres 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-14: Changes of use to residential at ground floor level within the Primary Shopping Area of Skipton, and within town, district and local centres of Settle, Bentham, Cross Hills and Ingleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO6 • EC5: Town, District and Local Centres • EC5A: Residential Uses in Town, District and Local Centres 	Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database
Ec-15: Number of vacant units in Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO6 • EC5: Town, District and Local Centres 	Local Authority Retail Monitoring
Ec-16: Number and type of approvals for tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO10 • EC4: Tourism • EC4A: Tourism-Led Development at Bolton Abbey • EC4B: Tourism Development Commitment at Hellifield 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
HOUSING INDICATORS		
H-1: Housing target for the plan period – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • PO4 • SP1: Meeting Housing Need • SP4: Spatial Strategy and 	Craven Local Plan, 2012 - 2032

	<p>Housing Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages. 	
H-2: Net additional housing completions over the plan period (since 1 st April 2012) – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside (net additional and percentage of total).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • PO4 • SP1: Meeting Housing Need • SP4: Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages. 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-3: Gross additional housing completions for the reporting year, split by previously developed and green field land – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside (net additional and percentage of total).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • PO4 • SP1: Meeting Housing Need • SP4: Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages. 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-4 – Housing Completions on allocated sites (reporting year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring

	Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages.	
H-5: Housing completions on unallocated (windfall) sites – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside (reporting year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP4: Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages. 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-6: Estimation of additional dwellings which could potentially be delivered in future years (Number of units with extant planning permissions or under construction, housing capacity of undeveloped sites allocated under Local Plan Policies SP5 to SP11) – for the Plan area as a whole, settlements in Tiers 1 to 4, Tier 5 and the Open Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • PO4 • SP1: Meeting Housing Need • SP4: Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages. 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring, residential site allocations in the Craven Local Plan 2012 – 2032
H-7: Managing housing delivery over future years: Status of sites allocated in the Local Plan for residential development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • PO4 • SP1: Meeting Housing Need • SP4: Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, Ingleton, Gargrave and Tier 4A and 4B villages. 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring

H-8: Average density of housing completions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • SP3: Housing Mix and Density 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-9: Number of one, two, three and four + bedroom dwellings completed as a percentage of total completions (gross).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • SP3: Housing Mix and Density 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-10: Net additional affordable homes provided, split by type and tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • H2: Affordable Housing 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-11: Number of affordable housing units granted planning permission, split by type and tenure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • H2: Affordable Housing 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-12: Number of sites granted consent for 11 dwellings or more, or exceeding 1000 m2 combined gross floor space, achieving the policy target for affordable housing (30% on greenfield sites, 25% on previously developed sites).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • H2: Affordable Housing 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-13: Money secured for off-site provision of affordable housing through S106 agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • H2: Affordable Housing 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-14: Number of units of extra care or other specialist housing accommodation for older people provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO5 • H1: Specialist Housing for Older People 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
H-15: Number of Gypsy, Traveller, Showmen and Roma pitches in the plan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO4 • H3: Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma 	Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring
ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN		
Ed-1: Number of planning applications approved where there are unresolved issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2 • ENV1: Countryside and 	Local Authority Planning Application Register

<p>from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural England Historic England 	<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENV2: Heritage ENV3: Good Design ENV4: Biodiversity ENV5: Green Infrastructure ENV11: the Leeds and Liverpool Canal 	
Ed-2: Number of designated heritage assets on the Historic England 'Heritage at Risk' Register.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO2 ENV1: Countryside and Landscape ENV2: Heritage 	Historic England
Ed-3: Number of non-residential developments of 1,000 m ² or more meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO2 SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change ENV3: Good Design 	<p>Local Authority Employment and Retail Monitoring Database</p> <p>Local Authority Register and Planning and Building Regulation Applications</p>
ED-4: Number of residential developments meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standards or higher, as a number and a percentage of all houses completed over the monitoring period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Emergency Strategic Plan targets CNE07, CNE08, CND01, CND02, CND03. 	<p>Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring</p> <p>Local Authority Register and Planning and Building Regulation Applications</p>
Ed-5: Number of new housing developments with electric vehicle (EV) charging points installed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Emergency Strategic Plan target TRT02. 	<p>Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring</p> <p>Local Authority Register and Planning and Building Regulation Applications</p>
Ed-6: Development on sites identified as Local Green Space, that falls outside the allowances of the policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO2 ENV10: Local Green Space 	Local Authority Planning Application Register

Ed-7: Protection of best and most versatile (Grade 3) agricultural land (planning applications granted on Grade 3 agricultural land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO3 • ENV1: Countryside and Landscape • ENV4: Biodiversity • ENV7: Land and Air Quality 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
Ed-8: Development on land identified as Green Wedge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO3 • ENV13: Green Wedges 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
Ed-9: Changes in sites designated for their importance for nature conservation (SINCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO3 • ENV1: Countryside and Landscape • ENV4: Biodiversity • ENV7: Land and Air Quality 	NEYEDC
Ed-10: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO8 • ENV6:Flood Risk 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
Ed-11: Planning permissions granted for renewable energy schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO9 • SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change • ENV9: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy • Climate Emergency Strategic Plan target CNE09. 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
INFRASTRUCTURE		
Inf-1: Amount of money secured through S106 agreements for the delivery of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Sports, open space, built sports, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP12: Infrastructure Strategy and Development Delivery • INF1: Planning Obligations 	Local Authority Planning Application Register

recreation facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education provision • Community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INF2: Community Facilities and Social Spaces • INF3: Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities • INF6: Education Provision 	
Inf-2: Delivery of projects/ schemes identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan over the monitoring year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP12: Infrastructure Strategy and Development Delivery 	Infrastructure Monitoring system to be established
Inf-3: Number of Community facilities granted permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP12: Infrastructure Strategy and Development Delivery • INF2: Community Facilities and Social Spaces 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
Inf-4: Provision and loss of sports, open space and built sports facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP12: Infrastructure Strategy and Development Delivery • INF3: Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities 	Local Authority Planning Application Register
Inf-5: Production of an up-to-date Open space, Sport and Recreation Strategy/ Audit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP12: Infrastructure Strategy and Development Delivery • INF3: Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities 	Planning Policy Team and Craven District Council Sports development Officer
Inf-6: Development on land protected for future transport connectivity improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • PO7 • SP12: Infrastructure Strategy and Development 	Local Authority Planning Application Register

	<p>Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INF7: Sustainable Transport and Highways 	
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CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN FIVE-YEAR HOUSING
SUPPLY REPORT TRAJECTORY
POSITION AT 1ST APRIL 2020

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