



Craven District Council

**Authority Monitoring Report for the Period
April 2021 to March 2022**

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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
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LGR	Local Government Reorganisation
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
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
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 2021 to 31st March 2022. The Local Plan has been used to guide planning decision making since its adoption in November 2019. 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 fourth 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.

1.6 **Local Government Reorganisation and the Craven Local Plan**

On 1st April 2023 eight county, borough and district councils, including Craven, will be replaced by a new single council for North Yorkshire as a result of Local Government Reorganisation (LGR). Recommendations on a preferred approach for plan making for the new North Yorkshire Council are currently being considered and will be presented to the LGR Board in early 2023. These recommendations include:

- The production of a new Local Plan to cover the full extent of the geography within 5 years, i.e. by April 2028, in order to meet the relevant legal requirements.
- For work on the new local plan to commence as soon as possible.
- The preparation of a separate Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- For some District and Borough local plan reviews to be halted, including Craven's, and for some to continue, depending on the stage reached in the review process.
- Preparation of an Interim Local Development Scheme (LDS) reflecting the recommended approach to plan making, which will then be formally approved by the new council after vesting day.

- 1.7 The Craven Local Plan will remain part of the statutory development plan for the Craven Local Plan area until a new North Yorkshire Local Plan is adopted. The council will continue to monitor the Craven Local Plan with an annual AMR.

Climate Emergency Strategic Plan Monitoring

- 1.8 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>.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 It has been necessary to modify 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.
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 generated by new renewable energy installations (CNE09)	Ed-11: Planning permissions granted for renewable energy schemes.	Task 4: Local Plan Policy Monitoring - Environment and Design Indicators	Existing indicator. Indicator Ed-11 did not previously take account of the Kwh generated by new renewable

			energy installations, but this information will 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.*

- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 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.
- 1.14 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 measure 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.cravendc.gov.uk/media/9709/updated-lds-2020-final.pdf>.
- 2.2 Table 2 sets out progress on the SPDs included in the 2020 LDS over 2021/22 and into the current 2022/23 year.

TABLE 2: Review of progress on Supplementary Planning Documents against the timetable set out in the 2020 Local Development Scheme over 2021/22

Document name	1st round of public consultation (Reg 12) undertaken	2 nd round of public consultation (Reg 13) undertaken	Approval of final draft SPD by Policy Committee	SPD adopted by Full Council	Note on progress against 2020 LDS
<u>Affordable Housing SPD</u>	1 st September to 13 th October 2020	15 th February to 29 th March 2021	22 nd June 2021	6 th August 2021 (adopted by Chief Executive with delegated authority)	Timetabled for adoption by end 2020. SPD slipped (see para 2.3 below)
<u>Good Design SPD</u>	13 th September to 11 th October 2021	4 th January to 1 st February 2022	21 st June 2022	13 th December 2022	Timetabled for adoption by end 2021. SPD slipped (see para 2.3 below)
<u>Rural Workers' Dwellings SPD</u>	13 th September to 11 th October 2021	4 th January to 1 st February 2022	21 st June 2022	13 th December 2022	Timetabled for adoption by end 2021. SPD slipped (see para 2.3 below)
<u>Flood Risk and Water Management SPD</u>	4 th January to 1 st February 2022	11 th July to 8 th August 2022	25 th October 2022	13 th December 2022	Timetabled for adoption by end 2021. SPD slipped (see para 2.3 below)
<u>Green infrastructure and Biodiversity SPD</u>	4 th January to 1 st February 2022	11 th July to 8 th August 2022	25 th October 2022	13 th December 2022	Timetabled for adoption by end 2021. SPD slipped (see para 2.3 below)
Householder Development SPD	Decision on production to be made following LGR.				Timetabled for adoption by end 2022. SPD slipped (see para 2.3 and 2.4 below)

- 2.3 Table 2 shows that work on the SPDs has slipped against the timetable set out in the LDS. This is because legal advice received on the process of preparing SPDs to meet the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, identified the need to carry out two rounds of public consultation for each SPD. The 2020 LDS only allowed time for one public consultation during the preparation of each SPD.
- 2.4 The 2020 LDS for the Craven Local Plan will be replaced by an interim LDS prepared and approved by the new North Yorkshire Council following Local Government Reorganisation (as explained in paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7). A decision will be made as to whether work will start on the Householder SPD, given the context of LGR.
- 2.5 **Revised Statement of Community Involvement for Planning**
- The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how the Council intends to involve the community and stakeholders throughout the preparation and review of the Local Plan and during the consideration of planning applications. National planning policy requires the Council to review its SCI every 5 years. A draft revised SCI for planning was published for a four-week period of public consultation in October 2021, and the final revised SCI was published on 25th January 2022. It is available from the [SCI webpage](#). A new SCI for Planning will be prepared for the new North Yorkshire Council following LGR.

Evidence base work to support the Craven Local Plan

- 2.6 The Spatial Planning Team are involved in on-going work to maintain the evidence needed to support the Craven Local Plan policies. The following list summarises work undertaken in 2021/22:
- Continued work with project partners (Historic England and Alan Baxter Ltd) to finalise draft [Conservation Area Appraisals](#), which were produced as part of the 2016 Craven Conservation Areas Project.
 - Updated the sports, open space and built sports facilities calculator in June 2021 and May 2022 to account for changes in costs, standard charges and inflation. This is the tool used to calculate developer contributions made under Local Plan policy INF3. The INF3 Calculator is available to download from the Local Plan [Policy Evidence](#) webpage under Policy INF3.
 - Published a refresh of the Council's 2016 Playing Pitch Strategy in February 2022. The refresh provides an updated analysis of the local supply of and demand for grass and artificial playing pitches across the district, including the

area within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and provides a review of progress on the recommendations and actions identified in the 2016 Playing Pitch Strategy and 2017 and 2019 Progress Reports. The Playing Pitch Strategy refresh is available on the Local Plan [Policy Evidence](#) webpage under Policies ENV5 and INF3.

- Continued maintenance and monitoring of the database of sites which constitutes the [Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment](#) (SHELAA). Updated SHELAA published in October 2021, in accordance with the SHELAA methodology (February 2020). 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.
- Published the Five-Year Housing Supply Methodology and Report for 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026 in November 2021, to identify deliverable sites to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against the Local Plan housing requirement. The 2022 to 2027 Five Year Housing supply Report has since been published in October 2022 and is available on the [Core Evidence](#) page of the Council's website.
- Quarterly publication of '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. All published Settlement Growth Monitoring Reports 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.

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 2021/22 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 prepared screening reports relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment of the draft Neighbourhood Plan. The council has also provided comments in response to the public consultation on the draft Bradley Neighbourhood Plan, which was published in April 2021.
- 3.3 Bradley Neighbourhood Planning Group formally submitted their neighbourhood plan in November 2022. The next steps are for the submitted plan to undergo Examination, before being subject to a referendum. Once the neighbourhood plan is formally 'made' it will form part of the statutory development plan for the area.
- 3.4 The Spatial Planning team has also had ongoing involvement with the Neighbourhood Plan for Clapham cum Newby over 2020/21.
- 3.5 Neighbourhood Planning groups have been formed for Carleton, Cononley and Settle. Cononley Neighbourhood Planning Group has produced a pre-publication draft of their Neighbourhood Plan but no work has been done on the Carleton and Settle Neighbourhood Plans beyond the initial formation of the groups.
- 3.6 Further information can be found on the Neighbourhood Plans page of the Council's website at www.cravendc.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 2021/22 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.
- 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 During 2021-22 the Spatial Planning Team have been involved in LGR work streams relating to planning and governance, in addition to planning sub work streams including plans, policies and processes, neighbourhood planning, people and reporting & monitoring.

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 fourth 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 (the results of the 2021 Census should be available within two years of the Census and are being released in phases by the ONS, see [Census 2021 results - Census 2021](#)).
- 2021 mid-year population estimate for Craven District (including YDNP) was 56,923 (Office of National Statistics). This is an increase of 1,423 people from 2011.
- Based on 2021 mid-year population estimates, the average population density of Craven is 48.4 people per km². This is lower than the population density of England

and Wales as a whole (394.6 people per at km²), and North Yorkshire (76.6 people per km²).

- Population is skewed towards older age groups. 2021 mid-year estimates show 15.2% of the population aged under 16, 57.4% aged 16 to 64 ('working age') and 27.4% aged 65 and over.
- The population of Craven is predominantly white (97.4% at 2011 Census).

5.5 ***Employment and Economy (Nomis Labour Market Profile for Craven, 2021-2022***
[Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](https://nomisweb.co.uk/LabourMarketProfile/NomisOfficialCensusandLabourMarketStatistics)
[\(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/)

- Unemployment is comparatively low in Craven, with 2.8% of the population unemployed compared to 4.0% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 3.8% in Great Britain (based on 2020 mid-year population estimates).
- There are more economically active males than females: 79.1% of males in Craven were economically active compared to 71.2% of females.
- Unemployment claimants in Craven fell steadily over the 2021/2022 period, from 1,050 claimants in April 2021 (a rate of 3.2%) to 585 claimants in March 2022 (a rate of 1.8%).
- At March 2022, unemployment rates in Craven remained lower than for Yorkshire and the Humber (4.5% of the total working-age population) and for Great Britain (4.1% 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.
- House prices in Craven are increasing more rapidly over recent years. 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%; between March 2021 and March 2022 the average house price rose by 13%. Average house prices in Craven remain below the average for North Yorkshire and England.

TABLE 3: Annual average price change of houses in Craven compared to North Yorkshire and England between March 2018 and March 2022.

Area	Average Price at March 2018	Average Price at March 2019	Average Price at March 2020	Average Price at March 2021	Average Price at March 2022	% Change over year from March 2021 to March 2022
Craven	£202,302	£212,239	£216,330	£230,671	£259,086	13.0 %
North Yorkshire	£216,770	£217,439	£224,777	£242,882	£268,353	10.7 %
England	£240,428	£212,239	£249,574	£271,434	£294,225	8.7 %

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 (ukcrimestats.com and ONS Home Office – Police recorded crime)***

- Between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022 3,193 crimes were reported in Craven. This is a decrease on the figure from 2020/21 (4,062 crimes reported). The highest category of crime reported in 2021/22 were violent and sexual offences (1,063 incidents reported, 33.3% of the total), with the second highest category being antisocial behaviour (956 incidents reported, 29.9% of the total).
- Crime rate in Craven over 2021/22 (based on the 2021 mid-year population estimate) is 56.1 per thousand population, which is lower than the national and county rates. Crime rate in England and Wales was 89.3 per thousand population and in North Yorkshire it was 56.9 per thousand population over 2021/22.

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 4: 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 This change to the Use Class Order may have implications for Local Plan policies and their corresponding indicators. It may be necessary to amend indicators or monitoring methods to account for the changes.

5.15 When a planning application is submitted to the Council for E class uses, information on the specific intended use will be taken from the supporting information and recorded on the Council's monitoring database using the old use class codes, so that changes in floor space can be attributed to the correct indicator within this section of the AMR. This will allow the monitoring of employment and retail uses to continue as accurately as possible, maintaining the same level of information in the database and allowing change by year to be reported.

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).

- 5.16 A net total of 4,672 m² employment floor space was completed over the 2021/22 monitoring period, with 4,520 m² on previously developed land. Of this, the majority (2,207m²) related to general industrial use (B2), followed by office use (B1a/E), then light industry (B1c/E) (see table 5 below).
- 5.17 This is a significant increase from the 2020/21 period, when a net total of 2,904 m² employment floor space was completed (547 m² on previously developed land). The decrease over the 2020/21 period was 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: a net total of 5,144 m² of employment floor space was completed in 2019/20 and 2,800 m² (net) of employment floor space was completed in 2018/19.
- 5.18 Table 5 shows the totals for each B use class, which contribute to the 2021/22 figure.

TABLE 5: Showing net additional employment floor space created by type, split by previously developed and greenfield land (in square metres) for the year 2021-2022

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/E)	Offices (B1a/E)	1071	0	1071	76	0	76	1147
	Research and Development (B1b/E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Light Industry (B1c/E)	721	0	721	76	0	76	797
General Industrial (B2)		2207	0	2207	0	0	0	2207
Storage (B8)		641	120	521	0	0	0	521
Mixed B2/B8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (m2)		4640	120	4520	152	0	152	4672

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 old use class has continued to be recorded for monitoring purposes to allow more detailed reporting of actual employment use, and to allow comparisons year on year.

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)

5.19 Policies SP5, SP6, SP9 and SP11 allocate seven individual sites for employment uses. These are listed in Table 6 below. Table 6 gives the area of each site and details take up since adoption of the Local Plan.

TABLE 6: 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	None. 6 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*	10.1 ha remain available
SP6	SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480, Settle	Minimum 2.6	Entire site has reserved matters 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 2022	17.3 hectares	

** Totals in table add up to more than the 15.6ha figure in paragraph 5.23 as the site areas have been rounded independently.*

- 5.20 Two allocated sites have planning consent for development, as detailed in the following paragraphs.
- 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 reserved matters application for the first phase of employment development on the site, comprising 7,317 m² mixed B1/E, B2 and B8 units, was approved 21st July 2021 (reference 2021/22605/REM). The reserved matters application for the second phase of employment development has

not yet been submitted. 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 2022, 17.3 ha remains available.

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

- 5.24 The 2019 Local Plan safeguarded sites which were allocated for employment use in the 1999 Local Plan under policy EC2. These sites have been allocated as 'existing employment land'. 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 safeguarded employment sites over the monitoring year. All subsequent indicators have been re-numbered to accommodate this new indicator.
- 5.25 Over 2021/22, there was a total of 4,520 m² employment development on land safeguarded for employment use under policy EC2. All of this employment development was on previously developed land, at Snaygill Industrial Estate, Airedale Business Park and Sandylands Business Centre in Skipton, Sowarth Field Industrial Estate in Settle and The Crossings Business Park in 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 2021/22 monitoring period, there was a net gain of 152 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 2022, there was potential to deliver an additional gross 54,139 m² (5.4 ha) of employment land on sites with outstanding consents. This total figure can be broken down into permissions by use class as follows:

- B1a/E – 3,033 m²
- B1b/E – 1,530 m²
- B1c/E – 1,898 m²
- B2 – 5,411 m²
- B8 – 5,981 m²
- Mixed B2/B8 – 36,286 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/E, 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 2021/22 monitoring period. 'The Range' (a large retail store) opened on Snaygill Industrial Estate, Skipton, in June 2021, however, the unit it occupies was previously Skipton Ford, a Sui Generis use.
- 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. As the information needed to report on this indicator is taken from planning applications, it might not be possible to monitor all changes of use within the E use class going forward.
- 5.31 Changes of use away from B2 or B8 will still require planning permission and will still be monitored under indicator Ec-8. Applications for a 'prior notification' of a change of use away from a former B1 use will also be monitored.
- 5.32 The Council's Economic Development Team keep records of the businesses occupying the units on the industrial estates within the district and publishes this information on the website at [Craven District Council : Craven District Industrial Estates \(cravendc.gov.uk\)](https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/industrial-estates). This can be used as an alternative source of information on changes away from former B1 uses on employment sites safeguarded under policy EC2.

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

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

- 5.33 No rural buildings were converted to Live/Work units over the 2021/22 monitoring period, and there were no losses of Live/Work units to residential or other uses.
- 5.34 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, although there have not been any completions for the last two years. There were three live/work units completed in 2019/20, one live/work unit completed in 2018/19, three live/work units completed in 2017/18, and two live/work units completed in 2016/17.

Note on Indicators Ec-11 to Ec-14

- 5.35 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).
- 5.36 The reporting of indicators Ec-11 to Ec-14 relied greatly on the monitoring of planning consents for A1 use. This will be more difficult 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.
- 5.37 Indicators Ec-11 to Ec-14 will continue to be monitored as thoroughly as possible, using information taken from Prior Approval and Prior Notification applications for permitted changes of use. When a planning application is submitted to the Council for E uses, information on the specific intended use within the E Class will be taken from the supporting information, where available.

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

- 5.38 Over 2021/22 across the whole district there was a gross total of 4,830 m² retail floor space completed, and a loss of 676 m² retail floorspace. This results in a net gain of 4,154 m² retail floor space. The change of use of the former Skipton Ford showroom on Snaygill Industrial Estate to 'The Range' (which also includes an Iceland food department) resulted in 4,558 m² new comparison and convenience retail floor space. This is a significant increase from 2020/21, when there was only one completed retail planning application, which resulted in a loss of 14 m² floor space. Again, the very low levels of development in 2020/21 can be attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 5.39 Table 7, below, shows the net change in comparison and convenience floor space in the town, district and local centres only (indicator Ec-11). The boundaries of these retail centres are shown on the [Local Plan Policies Maps](#). Within the district centre of Skipton there was a loss of 344 m² comparison retail floor space and within High Bentham town centre there was a loss of 175 m² comparison retail floor space. There was no retail development within Settle, Cross Hills or Ingleton retail centres.
- 5.40 This shows a continuing trend in the net loss of retail floor space in the District. 2020/21 was not a 'normal' year, and can be discounted from any analysis of past trends, but in 2019/20 there was a net loss of 569 m² retail floor space, there was a net loss of 324 m² retail floor space in 2018/19 and a net loss of 470 m² in 2017/18.

TABLE 7: Gains and losses in retail floorspace in the Town, District and Local centres of Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Cross Hills and Ingleton

Retail Centre	Comparison floor space (m2)			Convenience floor space (m2)		
	Gained	Lost	Net change	Gained	Lost	Net change
Skipton	0	344	-344	0	0	0
Settle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bentham	0	175	-175	0	0	0
Cross Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ingleton	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

- 5.41 There were no changes of use within Skipton or Settle town centres away from commercial, retail, leisure, cultural or community uses (all considered to be 'town centre' uses). The changes of use away from retail in Skipton town centre (reported in Table 7) were all to other 'town centre' uses.

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

- 5.42 In Skipton town centre, all of the losses of retail floor space reported in Table 7 (net loss of 344 m²) were within the Primary Shopping Area. The losses were from 3 separate planning applications: 2 applications for a change of use to a café/ bar and 1 application for a change of use to a podiatry clinic.

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

- 5.43 There were 2 completed applications for a change of use to residential at ground floor level within the districts retail centres, both in High Bentham. One application resulted in a reduction in a retail space by 25 m² and an associated increase in the floorspace of the adjoining residential property (no new residential properties were formed, and the retail shop is still open for business, just with a reduced footprint). The second application was for the change of use of the former NatWest Bank to 2 residential properties.

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

- 5.44 The surveying of shops and businesses within Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre is carried out annually. 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). The following indicator is based on a full survey of the Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre, carried out in September 2021 (Skipton) and October 2021 (Settle) and updated in October 2022 (Skipton) and November 2022 (Settle).

- 5.45 Table 8 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 8: Number of vacant ground-floor retail units in Skipton Primary Shopping Area and Settle Town Centre at September/October 2021 and October/November 2022

	Total number of properties	Number of vacant properties Sep/Oct 2021	Number of vacant properties Oct/Nov 2022	% Vacant properties at 2022
Skipton Primary Shopping Area	147	13 (8.8%)	10	6.8
Settle Town Centre	98	6 (6.1%)	10	10.2

- 5.46 The number of empty properties in Skipton Primary Shopping Area has decreased since 2021 from 13 to 10. However, this is still more than in 2019, when there were only 6 vacant units in the Primary Shopping Area. It may be that the town centre is showing signs of recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the retail sector and caused shops to close between 2019 and 2021, but the pandemic does not seem to have had a significant negative effect. Although there are more vacant units than before the pandemic, the current vacancy rate of 6.8% is low.
- 5.47 The number of vacant units in Settle has increased over the year from 6 to 10. However, this is still lower than the number of vacant units in 2019 (pre-pandemic), when there were 11 vacant shops within the town centre.
- 5.48 Although there are fluctuations in vacancy rates in both Skipton and Settle, the changes seen are not great and the number of vacant units in both town centres remains low. This suggests that changes in Skipton and Settle are due to on-going turnover and are not a result of any lasting, negative impact from the pandemic.

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

- 5.48 The 2019 Local Plan includes policies EC4: Tourism and EC4A: Tourism-led Development at Bolton Abbey. Tourism applications were approved between the 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022 are presented in Table 9, below.

TABLE 9: Planning approvals for tourism development granted between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022

Planning Reference	Description of proposed development	Address	Date approved
2021/22453/FUL	Full application for the change of use of land for the siting of 7 static caravans.	Tarn Caravan Park, Stirton, Skipton BD23 3LQ	26 th April 2021
2020/22260/FUL	Change of use from forest area to forest area with 5 shepherd hut holiday lets to the east of Hard Head Farm, Wigglesworth.	Hard Head Plantation, Hard Head Farm, Wigglesworth, Skipton BD24 0LJ.	10th June 2021
2021/22637/FUL	Use of property as a holiday let.	Oak Royd, 57 Main Street, Ingleton, Carnforth LA6 3HJ.	21st June 2021
2019/20400/FUL	Proposed fishing lakes, wildlife lake, camping pods, toilet block and associated car parking facilities.	Land At Draughton Heights, Height Lane, Draughton, Skipton.	1st July 2021
2021/22400/FUL	Proposed demolition of existing garage and replacement with holiday chalet.	47 Marton Road, Gargrave, Skipton, BD23 3NN.	8th July 2021
2021/22403/FUL	Change of use of land to allow holiday accommodation consisting of 3 shepherds huts with associated parking, access and drainage.	Far Cappleside Farm, Rathmell, Settle BD24 0LJ.	20th July 2021
2020/22365/FUL	Application for use of land as a caravan park on a year-round basis.	Riverside Caravan Park, Wenning Avenue, High Bentham, Lancaster LA2 7FJ.	23rd July 2021
2021/22741/FUL	Installation of one glamping pod on a site with an existing dwelling (resubmission of 2020/22221/FUL granted 19 February 2021).	Baywood House, Dick Lane, Cowling, Keighley BD22 0JZ.	29th July 2021
2021/23162/FUL	Wooden structure to be used as holiday let.	Lapwing Barn, Rathmell, Settle BD24 0LJ.	26th October 2021

2021/22934/FUL	Provision of 4 no. holiday lodges.	Land South Of Gisburn Forrest Lodge, Tosside, Skipton BD23 4SD.	15th November 2021
2021/23303/FUL	Change of Use of Land to Allow Siting Of 6 Touring Caravans on land within existing Caravan Park.	Langcliffe Caravan Park, Langcliffe Road, Langcliffe, Settle BD24 9LX.	14th December 2021
2021/23301/FUL	Construction of three holiday lodges with associated infrastructure.	Deanfield Farm, Close Lane, Cowling BD22 0NZ.	10th January 2022
2021/23363/FUL	Removal of steel building and installation of 5 glamping pods, installation of package treatment unit, landscaping and parking.	Primrose Bank Farm, Westhouse, Ingleton, Carnforth LA6 3NR.	18th February 2022

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.

- 5.49 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.
- 5.50 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 10: 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

5.51 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).

5.52 The net additional dwellings completed by year since 1st April 2012 for the whole District are shown in Table 11. A net total of 1,881 dwellings have been completed between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2022, which equates to an average of 188 dwellings per year.

5.53 There was a significant drop in housing completions over the previous monitoring year (2020/2021), with 166 net additional dwellings completed. This was the first time the completion figure had fallen below 200 since 2016/17. This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown, which brought all building work to a halt. The net completion figure for 2021/22 was 265, which is similar to that achieved pre-COVID

and suggests that the impact of the pandemic on the building industry within the Craven district was temporary.

- 5.54 The Government has taken account of the COVID pandemic 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 for 2020/21. The Housing Delivery Test is a measurement of how local authorities are performing with regard to housing delivery against their local plan targets. It is calculated over a rolling three-year period. The lower net completion figure for 2020/21 has affected the average completion rate in Craven for the last three years. The Governments adjustment to the figures to account for the pandemic ensures that 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 11: 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	188
2013/2014	38	188
2014/2015	131	188
2015/2016	187	188
2016/2017	230	188
2017/2018	226	188
2018/2019	238	188
2019/2020	284	188
2020/2021	166	188
2021/2022	265	188
Total	1,881	

**Annual net completion figures may differ from those reported in previous AMRs as the Council's housing monitoring systems undergo continual internal auditing to ensure accuracy, which can lead to amendments to the monitoring databases.*

- 5.55 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 2022 are shown in Table 12.

TABLE 12: Net additional dwellings completed by settlement from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2022, 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 31/03/22	Net completions as a percentage of the total for the District as a whole
Skipton	1	764	47.4
High and Low Bentham	2	115	7.1
Settle	2	185	11.5
Glusburn and Cross Hills	3	174	10.8
Ingleton	3	47	2.9
Gargrave	3	43	2.7
Burton in Lonsdale	4a	4	0.2
Carleton	4a	9	0.6
Cononley	4a	133	8.3
Cowling	4a	26	1.6
Farnhill and Kildwick	4a	17	1.1
Hellifield	4a	13	0.8
Low Bradley	4a	10	0.6
Sutton in Craven	4a	63	3.9
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	10	0.6
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	5	0.3
Lothersdale	5	5	0.3

Lower Westhouse	5	1	0.1
Newby	5	1	0.1
Rathmell	5	17	1.1
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	161	10.0
	Net total completions in tier 1 to 4 settlements	1668	88.7
	Net total completions in tier 5 settlements	52	2.8
	Net total completions for whole District	1881	

N.B. These figures are not comparable with the guideline figures presented in Table 10, as they show the position based on past completions, not the recommended distribution to be achieved at the end of the plan period.

5.56 Table 12 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 (although Skipton has received close to 50% of the district's growth and Settle just above 10%, which is the recommendation of the policy). This is to be expected as the majority of completions contributing to the figures are from developments approved prior to the adoption of the Local Plan (i.e., applications granted between 1st April 2012 and 12th November 2019). 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. The aim is for the distribution to be inline with the settlement strategy by the end of the plan period.

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

- 5.57 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. Houses cannot be lost from greenfield land, and it would not be appropriate to assign all housing losses to previously developed land, as it would skew the figures.
- 5.58 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.
- 5.59 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).

- 5.60 The gross housing completion figure for 2021-2022 is 267 (housing losses, changes of use away from residential and the number of existing dwellings which have been sub-divided are taken away from the gross figure to calculate the net completion figure of 265).
- 5.61 Of the 267 gross additional dwellings completed over 2021-2022, 204 were on previously developed land (76%) and 63 were on greenfield land (24%). Over half of the completions on previously developed land were delivered by Housing 21 from two 'extra care' schemes at the former High Bentham Primary School (72 units) and the former St Monica's Convert in Skipton (58 units).
- 5.62 Except for in 2020/21, Craven has delivered a large proportion of new development on previously developed land over recent years. In 2020/21 only 16% of new development was on previously developed land, however prior to that the percentage of development on previously developed land was 61.3% in 2019/20, and 44.6% in 2018/2019. It is not likely that this trend will continue as there are only a few previously developed sites allocated for residential development in the Local Plan; the majority of allocated sites are greenfield.
- 5.63 Table 13 shows development on greenfield and previously developed land by settlement.

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).

- 5.64 The detail of the gross housing completions for 2021/22 is broken down further in Table 13, and indicators H-4 and H-5 are reported below.
- 5.65 There were 92 houses completed on sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in 2021/22. These completions were on two separate sites: Malsis Hall in Glusburn and the former High Bentham Primary School. There were 175 completions on windfall sites.
- 5.66 This reflects a continuing increase in development on allocated sites relative to windfall sites (2020/21: 54 allocated, 121 windfall; 2019/20:117 allocated, 183 windfall; 2018/19: 26 allocated, 216 windfall). 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 2022.

TABLE 13: Gross additional dwellings completed between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022 for each settlement, broken down for greenfield sites, previously developed land, allocated sites and windfall sites

Settlement	Tier	Gross completions on greenfield land (1/04/21 to 31/03/22)	Gross completions on previously developed land (1/04/21 to 31/03/22)	Gross completions on Allocated Sites (1/04/21 to 31/03/22)	Gross completions on windfall sites (1/04/21 to 31/03/22)	Gross total completions for settlement
Skipton	1	6	105	0	111	111
High & Low Bentham	2	4	84	72	16	88
Settle	2	0	1	0	1	1
Glusburn & Cross Hills	3	20	2	20	2	22
Ingleton	3	1	1	0	2	2
Gargrave	3	20	0	0	20	20
Burton in Lonsdale	4a	0	2	0	2	2
Carleton	4a	0	0	0	0	0
Cononley	4a	0	0	0	0	0
Cowling	4a	1	1	0	2	2
Farnhill & Kildwick	4a	7	1	0	7	8
Hellifield	4a	0	0	0	0	0
Low Bradley	4a	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton in Craven	4a	0	1	0	1	1
Clapham	4b	0	0	0	0	0
Embsay	4b	0	0	0	0	0
Giggleswick	4b	0	0	0	0	0
Coniston Cold	5	0	2	0	2	2
Rathmell	5	1	0	0	1	1
Open Countryside	OC	3	4	0	8	7
	Totals	63	204	92	175	267

N.B. Only tier 5 settlements where completions have been achieved over the 2021/22 monitoring year have been included in Table 13.

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.

5.67 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 (see Appendix B) 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).

5.68 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.”*

5.69 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 or residential prior approval (outline or detailed).
- All sites with detailed planning permission or residential prior approval 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
- 5.70 Deliverable sites with planning permission for communal accommodation (Use Class C2) are also included in the trajectory, in line with the NPPG (paragraphs 034 Reference ID: 68-034-20190722 and 035 Reference ID: 68-035-20190722). Communal accommodation includes student accommodation and residential care homes. The deliverability of these sites will be considered against the NPPF definition given above.
- 5.71 The NPPG states: *“For residential institutions, to establish the amount of accommodation released in the housing market, authorities should base calculations on the average number of adults living in households, using the published [Census data](#).”* (Paragraph: 016a Reference ID: 63-016a-20190626). This means that the number of bedrooms granted permission within the accommodation should be converted to an equivalent number of houses by applying a ratio, based on the average number of adults per household. The [2011 Census](#) estimated that there were 46,161 adults (aged 16 and over), living in 24,583 households in Craven. This provides a ratio of 1.88 adults per household ($46,161 \div 24,583 = 1.88$). To calculate the number of market housing which can be derived from residential institutions, the number of bedrooms with planning permission will be divided by 1.88.
- 5.72 The Council undertakes regular engagement with the landowners and developers of sites with detailed or outline planning consent for major development (including for communal accommodation), 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.
- 5.73 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 2022, a net total of 1,881 new dwellings have been gained, which

gives an annual average delivery rate of 188 net additional dwellings per year. This is a shortfall of 42 dwellings per year against the policy target, or a total of 419 dwellings over the 10 years since 1st April 2012. The policy requirement and shortfall together give a total of 1,569 dwellings for the five-year period, or an annual average of 314 dwellings per year between 2021 and 2026.

- 5.74 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 78 dwellings to be available during the five-year period. This makes the total five-year housing land requirement for Craven (including the 5% buffer) 1,647 dwellings, or 329 dwellings per year for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2027.
- 5.75 The Council published a Five Year Housing Land Supply Methodology and Report in October 2022 to demonstrate the position at 1st April 2022. 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: craven-five-year-housing-land-supply-report-2022-021122.pdf (cravendc.gov.uk)
- 5.76 The Housing Trajectory for 1st April 2022 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 14, below, summarises the potential supply from each source for the five-year period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2027. The total supply of 1,866 dwellings is equivalent to a 5.7 year supply.

TABLE 14: Number of dwellings provided from each source and the total housing supply for the five-year period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2027

Source of supply	Number of dwellings
All sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission (outline or detailed)	405
All sites with detailed planning permission for major development	797
Sites with outline permission for major development	25
Residential sites allocated in the Craven Local Plan	589
C2 residential accommodation equivalent (1.87 room to dwelling ratio applied)	50
Sites where there is a resolution to grant permission	0
Total supply	1,866

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

5.77 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 15: 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 under construction
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	No planning consents
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 under construction
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 16: 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	Planning consent granted subject to the signing of a S106 Agreement
SG032	Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle	0.4	13	No planning consents
SG035	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 17: 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 fully developed
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	Site has outline planning consent
Total		14.2	484	

TABLE 18: 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 fully developed
SC037(a)	Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Cross Hills	0.8	25	No planning consents
Total		13.5	92	

TABLE 19: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Ingleton

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1st 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 20: Status of sites allocated in the 2019 Local Plan in Gargrave

Site Ref	Location	Approx. Area	Approx Yield	Status at 1st 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	Planning application under consideration
	Total	5.6	118	

TABLE 21: 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 consent on rest of site granted subject to the signing of a S106 Agreement
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	Planning application under consideration
CN006	Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley	2.2	94	Site fully developed
	Total	1.1	35	

5.78 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.

5.79 The completion figures for the year 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.

- 5.80 Over 2021-2022, completions were achieved on 35 individual application sites. In the figures presented below, the density of each of the 35 applications was added together and divided by 35, 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.
- 5.81 The average density of all sites completed over the 2021-2022 monitoring year was 47.6 dwellings per hectare (dph). The average density on greenfield sites was 19.5 dph, and on previously developed sites was 66.3 dph.
- 5.82 The average density achieved over the 2021/22 period is lower than previous years, and this is the first year the average density has fallen below 60 dph since the indicator was introduced in 2017/18 (see Table 22 below for density figures by year). It is still 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, the average density of greenfield sites (19.5 dph) is below the policy target.
- 5.83 Table 22 below shows the average density achieved overall and on greenfield and brownfield sites since 2017/18.

TABLE 22: 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
2021/22	19.5	66.3	47.6

- 5.84 With the exception of 2018/19, development on greenfield sites has consistently fallen below the policy guideline and the average density on previously developed sites has exceeded it. A number of the completions on previously developed land are achieved from the sub-division or conversion of existing buildings, which result 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. Over 2021/22 the average density of new build development only on previously developed sites was 39.7 dph, which is much closer to the guideline density recommended in policy SP3.

- 5.85 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.
- 5.86 The average density has been calculated for sites of five or more dwellings only to account for the small site skew. Over the 2021/22 monitoring period, completions were achieved on 11 sites with permission for 5 or more dwellings. The average density of these sites was 47.4 dph, which is almost exactly the same as the overall density figure (47.6 dph) suggesting that the skew from smaller developments over the year was negligible.
- 5.87 The density achieved on sites of 5 or more dwellings has remained fairly consistent over previous years: in 2020/21 it was 45.1 dph, in 2019/20 it was 43.1 dph, and in 2018/19 it was 49.6 dph.
- 5.88 In 2021/22, the average density of greenfield developments of more than 5 dwellings was 17.6 dph and the average density of brownfield developments of more than 5 dwellings was 72.1 dph. The average density of greenfield development still falls below the guideline density of SP3, even after accounting for a potential small site skew.
- 5.89 The general findings of indicator H-8 can be summarised as follows:
- In 2021/22, the average density of all residential development of 47.6 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 2021/22 (at 19.5 dph), and has been below 32 dph for 4 out of the past 5 years.
 - The average density on all previously developed sites exceeded 32 dph, at 66.3 dph. Development on previously developed land has exceeded 32 dph for the past 5 years.
 - When the figures are adjusted to account for a small site skew and a conversion/subdivision skew, greenfield development remains below the

guideline density at 17.6 dph, and brownfield development remains above the guideline density, at 72.1 dph.

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

5.90 Table 23 below shows one, two, three and four plus bed dwellings completed in the district in 2021/22 as a number and a percentage of total completions (using the gross completion figure of 267). The highest percentage were 1- and 2-bedroom dwellings at 74.2% of the overall gross total.

TABLE 23: Number of one, two, three and four plus bedroom dwellings completed in 2021-2022 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	51	45.1	147	95.5	198	74.2
3	37	32.7	3	1.9	40	15.0
4+	25	22.1	4	2.6	29	10.9
Gross Totals	113		154		267	

5.91 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.

5.92 Completions over the previous 4 years have not corresponded to the recommended bedroom mix in the 2017 SHMA.. In 2020/21 there was an over provision of 4 bed plus properties and in 2021/22, 2019/20 and 2018/19, 1 and 2 bed roomed dwellings made up the highest percentage of all dwellings completed.

5.93 A large number of the planning applications which have been completed over the last 4 years will have been granted permission prior to the adoption of the Local Plan in

2019, therefore policy SP3 would not have been a consideration. To get a more accurate picture of how policy SP3 is being implemented, the housing mix of planning applications granted since the adoption of the Local Plan on 12th November 2019 to the end of the monitoring period at 31st March 2022 has been analysed below.

TABLE 24: Number of one, two, three and four plus bedroom dwellings granted consent between 12/11/19 and 31/03/22 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	195	24.8	138	76.7	333	34.4
3	273	34.7	40	22.2	313	32.4
4+	319	40.5	2	1.1	321	33.2
Gross Totals	787		180		967	

- 5.94 There were 993 dwellings granted consent between 12/11/19 and 31/03/22. 26 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 967 dwellings, 34.4% have 1 or 2 bedrooms, 32.4% have 3 bedrooms and 33.2% have 4 or more bedrooms. This still represents an over provision of smaller 1 and 2 bed properties and larger 4 bedroom plus houses and an under provision of 3 bed houses. The same is true when considering consents approved for market housing only, where 4 bed plus houses make up an even higher percentage at 40.5%.
- 5.95 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.
- 5.96 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.
- 5.97 The mix of affordable houses is discussed under indicator H10, below.

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

- 5.98 154 affordable homes were provided from completed planning approvals in 2021/22; 70 were affordable rented properties (45.5% of the total) and 84 were shared ownership properties (54.5% of the total).
- 5.99 The house type split has been included in Table 23 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 23 shows that during 2021/22 the percentage of affordable housing completions for 1 and 2 bedroomed dwellings was 95.5%, which represents a higher level of provision when compared to the mix recommended in the 2017 SHMA, and a slightly lower level of 3 bed properties (1.9%) and a slightly higher level of provision of 4 bed properties (2.6%). The majority of the affordable houses built over 2021/22 were specialist elderly 'extra care' accommodation, provided on 2 developments at the former High Bentham Primary School (72 properties), and former St. Monica's Convent in Skipton (58 properties). Whilst SP3 was a consideration in the determination of these applications, the specific needs of the elderly people that the development was designed to cater for were also a material planning consideration. These developments comprised 1 and 2 bed apartments and bungalows, designed to accommodate single people and couples, with no need to provide any larger, family accommodation.
- 5.100 Table 24 shows that, of the affordable houses granted consent between 12th November 2019 and 31st March 2022, the majority were one and two bedroomed (76.7%) followed by 3 bedroomed (22.2%) and four plus bedroomed (1.1%). This more closely reflects the proportions given in the SHMA.
- 5.101 The mix of affordable houses will form part of a wider discussion of housing mix and the implementation of policy SP3 with the Council's Development Management team.
- 5.102 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.

5.103 There were 33 affordable houses granted consent in 2021/22 on four sites. The detail of the sites contributing to this figure and the type of houses granted consent is broken down below.

Land south of Shires Lane, Embsay (12 units)

Planning application reference 2021/23235/VAR granted 10/12/21 for 42 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.

Site currently under construction. This was an application to vary the plans of a previously approved development. The original outline consent (reference 26/2015/15886) was approved at appeal on 28th July 2016, and the reserved matters application (2019/20654/REM) was approved 12th November 2020.

Land off Shires Lane, Embsay (6 units)

Planning application reference 2021/23419/VAR granted 07/03/22 for 51 houses, including 6 affordable houses:

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

Site currently under construction. This was an application to vary the plans of a previously approved development. The original full planning application (ref 26/2015/16284) was approved on 19th June 2016.

Land off Hellifield Road, Gargrave (9 units)

Planning application reference 2020/21885/MMA granted 28/04/21 for 29 houses, including 9 affordable houses:

- 1 x 1 bedroom terraced house. Affordable rented.
- 4 x 2 bedroom terraced houses. Affordable rented.

- 2 x 3 bedroom terraced houses. Affordable rented.
- 1 x 2 bedroom terraced house. Shared ownership.
- 1 x 3 bedroom terraced house. Shared ownership.

Site now complete. This was an application to vary the plans of a previously approved development. The original outline consent (ref 30/2012/13201) was approved on 9th April 2012. The reserved matters application (ref 30/2015/15663) was approved 7th July 2015. An application to vary the affordable housing provision on the site was approved 28th September 2021 (ref 2020/21837/VAR).

Land at Ling Haw/Brow Top, Cononley Road, Glusburn (6 units)

Planning application reference 2020/22357/REM granted 11/06/21 for 20 units including 6 affordable houses:

- x 1 bedroom semi-detached houses. Affordable rented.
- x 2 bedroom semi-detached houses. Affordable rented.
- x 3 bedroom semi-detached houses. Shared ownership.

Development on site not started. The original outline consent (ref 32/216/17327) was approved at appeal on 21st December 2017.

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).

- 5.104 Of the planning applications on qualifying sites (11 dwellings plus or exceeding 1000m² gross floor space) granted approval in 2021/22, the 4 applications listed above under indicator H-11 exceeded the threshold for the provision of affordable housing, set out in Policy H2 of the 2019 Local Plan. All 4 were greenfield sites, so the policy target for affordable housing provision was 30%.
- 5.105 3 of the sites met this target or came very close; the site at Ling Haw/Brow Top, Glusburn, provided 30% affordable housing, land off Hellifield Road, Gargrave, provided 31% and land south of Shire Lane, Embsay, provided 29%.
- 5.106 Land off Shires Lane, Embsay provided 12% affordable housing. This application is an amendment to a previous, full planning consent reference 26/2015/16284, which was approved in June 2016, before the Local Plan was adopted, therefore, adopted Craven Local Plan policy H2 was not a consideration. However, at the time the decision was made, the Council's guidance '*Negotiating Affordable Housing*

Contributions – October 2015’ required developers to provide 40% affordable housing on sites of 5 or more dwellings. The original planning application proposed 20 affordable units, in line with this guidance, secured through a condition attached to the planning consent. This figure was later renegotiated by the applicant and a scheme for the provision of 6 affordable units was agreed by the Council when the condition on the original application was discharged in September 2021 (ref 2021/22966/CND).

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

5.107 Over 2021/22, 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.

5.108 A total of 130 ‘extra care’ houses were completed over 2021/22. These were provided by Housing 21 on 2 sites; the former High Bentham Primary School site was redeveloped to provide 72 houses, which were a mix of 1 and 2 bedroom apartments and bungalows and the former St Monica’s Convent site in Skipton was redeveloped to provide 58 apartments, all 1 and 2 bedroomed. These were all affordable houses.

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

5.109 At 31st March 2022 there were a total of 10 private Gypsy and Traveller pitches within the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park), and one ‘tolerated’ Gypsy and Traveller site, which does not currently have planning consent.

5.110 There are also two unauthorised pitches, which were refused planning permission in February 2022. The applicant has appealed the Council’s decision to refuse the application, and the appeal is currently ongoing.

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding (SBCH)

5.111 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](#) (NaCSBA). Tables 25 and 26, below, provide headline SBCH data. Full reports are available on the Council’s SBCH webpage: www.cravenc.gov.uk/selfbuild.

TABLE 25: Number of entries in the SBCH Register (demand)

	Individuals	Associations
Total Registrations as at 30/10/21	96	3
Additions between 31/10/21 and 30/10/22	20	0
Total Registrations as at 30/10/22	116	3

TABLE 26: Number of suitable SBCH plots granted planning permission (supply)

	Plots for individuals	Sites for associations
Permissions required to meet legislative duty as at 30/10/22	24	0
Permissions granted to meet legislative duty as at 30/10/22	24	0
Deficit (-) or surplus (+) of permissions granted as at 30/10/22	+112	+21

5.112 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 25 and 26 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.

- 5.113 The Council consulted Natural England on 17 planning applications over 2021/22. It responded to 16 of these consultation requests. Natural England have objected to one application, but this is still undetermined and has not been approved. This is the reserved matters application for residential development on land south of Runley Bridge Farm, Settle (2021/23148/REM), which is allocated in the Local Plan (site reference SG064) and has outline planning permission. Natural England have objected on the grounds of visual impact on the Yorkshire Dales National Park. If this application is approved with unresolved issues from Natural England it will be reported in the next AMR.
- 5.114 Historic England were consulted on 31 planning applications over 2021/22. They objected to three applications, two of which were withdrawn by the applicant (reference 2021/22780/LBC and 2022/23625/VAR). The third application was for “various external alterations and internal replacement of floorboards and joists” at Dale End Mill, Lothersdale (planning application reference 2021/22818/FUL and associated listed building application 2021/22819/LBC). Dales End Mill is on the Historic England Heritage at Risk register (see indicator Ed-2 below). Historic England supported the repair and reuse of the listed building but had concerns that the planned alterations could harm the special interest of Dale End Mill and Lothersdale Conservation Area. Further advice on the application was provided by the Council’s independent Heritage Advisor to address the issues. The Council requested further information from the applicant and, after receiving this information, the application was approved on the advice of the Heritage Advisor.
- 5.115 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.

There are two buildings in the Craven Local Plan area that are listed on the Heritage at Risk Register (at December 2022). This is one less than in previous years. 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.

- 5.116 Cattleside Barn, Rathmell (Grade II*) has been removed from the register since the 2020/21 AMR. Listed Building Consent (reference 2019/20503/LBC) was approved in July 2019 to allow “re-slating and associated works to Cattleside Barn, comprising: removal of existing slates; inspection, repair and replacement of roof timbers where necessary; rebuilding of unstable masonry to eaves and gable; raising of eaves and gables to accommodate roof insulation; installation of conservation rooflight's and installation of cast iron guttering” (description of works taken from the planning application). It is assumed that the completion of this work improved the condition of the building so that it is no longer considered to be ‘at risk’. Details of Cattleside Barn are available on the Historic England Heritage List website at [Cattleside Barn, also known as Brocklands Barn, Rathmell - 1449248 | Historic England](#).

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

- 5.117 This is a requirement of adopted Craven Local Plan policy ENV3, criterion s). 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.
- 5.118 There was one development of more than 1,000 m² non-residential floorspace completed over the 2021/22 monitoring year, which did not achieve 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.

- 5.119 This is a new indicator, introduced to monitor the targets within the Council's Climate Emergency Strategic Plan.
- 5.120 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.
- 5.121 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.
- 5.122 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. The Council will look to amend the monitoring procedures to allow this information to be recorded when a planning application is entered into the Council's monitoring databases, to allow this indicator to be reported in future AMRs.

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

- 5.123 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, when resources allow.

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

- 5.124 Local Green Spaces are designated under Policy ENV10 of the 2019 Local Plan. In 2021/22 there was one planning application was approved on an area of designated Local Green Space.
- 5.125 The application was for a restaurant at 1 Water Street, Skipton (reference 2021/22788/FUL). A triangular area of grassland adjacent to the property and designated as Local Green Space was included in the planning application boundary. The applicant proposed to retain the two benches on the site for the benefit of people using the Canal Towpath. As this area is privately owned and could potentially be closed to the public, so lost as accessible green space. No development on the Local Green Space was proposed and it was considered that the application to make the space available to users of the restaurant whilst remaining accessible for users of the towpath, was preferable to losing the space. The application was approved in April 2022 (within the 2022/23 monitoring period).
- 5.126 A further application for a roadside services facility on Local Green Space east of the roundabout at the top of Gargrave Road, Skipton was submitted to the Council in September 2021 and refused in October 2022 (reference 2021/23291/FUL).

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

- 5.127 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

- 5.128 No development was approved within the designated Green Wedge in 2021/22.

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

- 5.129 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.
- 5.130 The most recent update of SINC data was provided in August 2022. The update showed no designation changes to SINCs in the Craven District. At August 2022 the

NEYEDC reported a total of 114 SINC sites in Craven. The sites had not changed since the previous updates, received in November 2020 and November 2018.

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

5.131 The Environment Agency were consulted on 42 planning applications over 2021/22. They provided comments on 21 applications. The Environment Agency objected to four applications; one of these planning applications was found to be invalid, one was refused by the Council and one was withdrawn by the applicant. The last application remains undetermined and will be reported in the next AMR under this indicator if necessary.

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

5.132 The following table gives the details of all planning consents for renewable energy schemes approved between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022. 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.

5.133 As part of the monitoring of the Climate Emergency Strategic Plan, it was the intention to record the Kilowatt hours (KwH) generated by these renewable energy schemes. This has not been possible to date, but this information will be recorded and reported in future AMRs when resources allow.

TABLE 27: Planning permissions for renewable energy technology granted between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022

Planning Reference	Description of proposed development	Address	Date approved
2021/22532/HH	Solar panels on garage roof. Beck House,	12 Gooselands, Rathmell, Settle BD24 0LT	26 th April 2021
2021/22562/HH	Single storey extension to east gable and addition of solar panels to south-west roof slope of dwelling.	Nutgill Farm, Nutgill Lane, Ingleton, Carnforth LA6 3DS.	8 th June 2021
2021/22862/FUL (and 22863/LBC)	Installation of a ground source heat pump to completely replace the	Badger Lodge, Stockshott Lane, Cononley, Keighley	5 th August 2021

	existing LPG gas hot water and central heating system.	BD20 8PD.	
2021/22900/FUL (and 22901/LBC)	Install air source heat pump in rear garden.	Gruskham, Mewith, Bentham, Lancaster LA2 7AX	26 th August 2021
2021/23061/LBC	The installation of photovoltaic panel array to the existing south facing concert hall roof of the Town Hall, Skipton.	Town Hall, High Street, Skipton BD23 1AH	6 th September 2021
2021/23384/HH (and 23385/LBC)	Installation of one ground source heat pump.	Greenfield House, Low Lane, Embsay, Skipton BD23 6SD	2 nd December 2021
2021/23351/FUL	Installation of biomass boiler (capacity 115 kw) within barn workshop at Pasture House.	Pasture House Farm, Broughton, Skipton BD23 3AH	7 th January 2022
2021/23603/HH	Installation of solar panels to North & South facing roof.	4 Gooselands, Rathmell, Settle BD24 0LT.	2 nd February 2022
2021/23470/HH	Installation of solar panels to rear roof plane (south west facing).	10 Mickle Hill Mews, Gargrave, Skipton BD23 3RR	11 th March 2022
2022/23648/HH	Proposed loft conversion incorporating conservation type roof lights to front elevation and solar panels to front and rear.	35 Nan Scar, Cowling, Keighley BD22 0DL	16 th March 2022
2021/23563/HH	Erection of attached garage, solar panels, re-rendering, raised rear terrace with balustrade and alterations to fenestration.	Ash Lea, Smithy Lane, Westhouse, Ingleton, Carnforth LA6 3NZ	15 th March 2022
2021/23537/REG4	Installation of heat recovery system.	Skipton Crematorium, Waltonwrays, Carleton Road, Skipton BD23 3BT	22 nd March 2022

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

- 5.134 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 2021/22 shows that £225,688 was received over the year from planning obligations for developments that were approved in previous years. No money was secured from new Section 106 Agreements entered into over 2021/22, however negotiations are currently underway on a number of planning applications, which have been approved subject to the signing of a Section 106 Agreement.
- 5.135 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.

- 5.136 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>
- 5.137 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies a need to improve facilities at Settle Swimming Pool. Settle Swimming Pool received planning permission to extend and provide enhanced facilities in February 2021 (planning reference 2020/22081/FUL). Work was delayed after the pool suffered storm damage in November 2021, but work was completed and the pool re-opened on 29th October 2022. The works included improvements to the changing facilities, a new café and a new wellbeing centre 'fitSpace'.
- 5.138 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan identified a requirement to deliver a minimum of 203 'Extra Care' housing units over the plan period, to provide independent living accommodation with a level of support equivalent to that of a care home (see paragraphs 13.7 to 13.11 of the IDP). Over 2021/22 work was completed on two Extra Care housing schemes in Skipton at the former St. Monica's Convent, and High Bentham at the former Primary School, delivering a total of 130 units. These

developments were undertaken by Housing 21 and were specifically for older people (detail provided under indicator H-14 at paragraph 5.106).

Inf-3: Number of Community Facilities granted permission.

5.139 The following community facilities were granted planning permission over the 2021/22 monitoring period:

TABLE 28: Planning permissions for community facilities granted between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022

Planning Reference	Description of proposed development	Address	Date approved
2020/22259/FUL	Demolition of sports pavilion, construction of replacement sports pavilion, and other works.	Sports Pavilion, Giggleswick, Settle.	17 th May 2021
2021/22730/FUL	Construction of single storey side extension to clubhouse.	Cricket Ground, The Cricket Pavilion, Corn Mill Walk, Sutton-in-Craven.	3 rd June 2021
2021/22739/FUL	Installation of 2no. two-bay practice nets within cricket ground.	Sandylands Sports Centre, Sandylands, Carleton New Road, Skipton BD23 2AZ.	10 th June 2021
2021/23347/FUL	Proposed pump track with external lighting.	Millennium Garden, Kirkgate, Settle BD24 9BP.	24 th December 2021
2020/21348/FUL	Reconstruction, levelling, extension and associated earthworks to existing football pitch, and change of use from agriculture to recreation playing field with construction of additional football pitch.	Land Off Shires Lane, Embsay, Skipton BD23 6RR.	31 st March 2022

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

- 5.140 No new sports, open space or built sports facilities were provided or lost over 2021/22. 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.

- 5.141 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. A refresh of the Playing Pitch Strategy was published in February 2022. The refresh provides an updated analysis of the local supply of and demand for grass and artificial playing pitches across the district, including the area within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and provides a review of progress on the recommendations and actions identified in the 2016 Playing Pitch Strategy and 2017 and 2019 Progress Reports. The Playing Pitch Strategy refresh is available on the Local Plan [Policy Evidence](#) webpage under Policies ENV5 and INF3.
- 5.142 The Sports, Open Space and Built Sports Facilities Calculator was also updated in June 2021 and May 2022 to account for changes in costs, standard charges and inflation. This is the tool used to calculate developer contributions made under Local Plan policy INF3. The INF3 Calculator is available to download from the Local Plan [Policy Evidence](#) webpage under Policy INF3.
- 5.143 The Council is currently preparing updated Built Sports Facilities and Open space Progress Reports to update the 2019 Progress Reports. These are due to be completed in early 2023, and links to these updates will be provided in the next AMR, when they are complete.

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

- 5.144 There was no development on land protected for future transport connectivity improvements over the 2021/22 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 more apparent in future AMRs as development granted approval since the adoption of the Plan is delivered. Although it is now three years since the Local Plan was adopted, many of the applications which have been completed since adoption (and which contribute to the indicators in this AMR) were approved prior to November 2019, 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 continue to work with the Development Management Team to rectify this.
- 6.3 Under normal circumstances, a review of the Craven Local Plan would be completed within five-years of adoption (no later than November 2024). This review would show whether any of the policies within the plan require updating, and the indicators in the AMR would inform the review process. However, as has been discussed in the Background and Introduction section (see paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7), on 1st April 2023 eight county, borough and district councils, including Craven, will be replaced by a new single council for North Yorkshire as a result of Local Government Reorganisation (LGR).
- 6.4 On the 13th December 2022 the North Yorkshire County Council Executive will consider recommendations on a preferred approach for plan making for the new North Yorkshire Council. Included in the recommendations, is that a new Local Plan to cover the full extent of the new authority area is produced by within 5 years (to meet legal requirements), and that work on some District and Borough local plan reviews, including Craven's, is halted to allow work on the new local plan to commence as soon as possible.
- 6.5 If this recommendation is approved by the LGR board, then the policies in the Craven Local Plan will not be reviewed or refreshed and will remain unchanged until they are replaced by the new North Yorkshire Council Local Plan. It is envisaged that there

will be continued assessment of how up-to-date Craven Local Plan policies are in relation to the NPPF, and the new authority will need to set out how future housing land positions will be assessed in the areas where local plan reviews have been halted. In relation to housing land supply, this will continue to be judged against the relevant housing requirement for each existing local plan area until the new North Yorkshire Council Local Plan is prepared and adopted. If an adopted Local Plan becomes out-of-date, then the housing position will be judged against the standard methodology figures calculated and published by the Government. The standard methodology figure for Craven is lower than the Local Plan housing target, so there is unlikely to be a significant risk to the five-year housing land supply position. (See the [Government's Guidance on housing and economic needs assessment](#) for further information on the standard methodology).

- 6.6 The Craven Local Plan will, however, remain part of the statutory development plan for the Craven Local Plan area until a new North Yorkshire Local Plan is adopted and the policies will continue to be monitored. This monitoring will inform the production of the new North Yorkshire Council Local Plan.
- 6.7 The recommendations being presented to the LGR Board also include the preparation of an Interim Local Development Scheme (LDS). This will set out the processes and timescales for the production of documents that will collectively form the development plan for the new authority. The interim LDS will be formally approved by the new council after vesting day.
- 6.8 The report titled 'Recommended Approach to Plan Making for North Yorkshire' to be presented to the North Yorkshire Council Executive on the 13th December 2022 can be viewed using the following link: [Agenda for Executive on Tuesday, 13th December, 2022, 11.00 am | North Yorkshire County Council](#).

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 SINCs		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 (m ²)	<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 (m ²)	<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. 	
<p>H-2: Net additional housing completions over the plan period (since 1st 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).</p>	<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. 	<p>Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring</p>
<p>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).</p>	<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. 	<p>Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring</p>
<p>H-4 – Housing Completions on allocated sites (reporting year).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1 • SP5 to SP11 Strategy for Skipton, Settle, Bentham, Glusburn/ Cross Hills, 	<p>Local Authority Housing Land Monitoring</p>

	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 	
<p>Ed-2: Number of designated heritage assets on the Historic England 'Heritage at Risk' Register.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2 • ENV1: Countryside and Landscape • ENV2: Heritage 	<p>Historic England</p>
<p>Ed-3: Number of non-residential developments of 1,000 m² or more meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standards.</p>	<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>
<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.</p>	<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>
<p>Ed-5: Number of new housing developments with electric vehicle (EV) charging points installed.</p>	<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>
<p>Ed-6: Development on sites identified as Local Green Space, that falls outside the allowances of the policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2 • ENV10: Local Green Space 	<p>Local Authority Planning Application Register</p>

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 2022

Summary of sites in Housing Trajectory											Number of dwellings consented	dwelling outstanding with extant consents /S106 and Local Plan Allocations	No of dwellings expected to be completed between 01/04/2022 to 31/03/2027	No of dwellings expected to be completed between 01/04/2027 to 31/03/2032	No of dwellings expected to be completed between 01/04/2032 to 31/03/2037	Year 1 (2022/23)	Year 2 (2023/24)	Year 3 (2024/25)	Year 4 (2025/26)	Year 5 (2026/2027)	Year 6 (2027/2028)	Year 7 (2028/2029)	Year 8 (2029/2030)	Year 9 (2030/2031)	Year 10 (2031/2032)	Year 11 (2032/2033)	Year 12 (2033/2034)	Year 13 (2034/2035)	Year 14 (2035/2036)	Year 15 (2036/2037)	Total planned supply 2022/23 to 2032/33	Net Completions from 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2022	Local Plan Housing Requirement Target 2012 to 2032 Policy SP1	completions 2012/13 to 2021/22 and planned supply via planning permissions and local plan allocations 2022/23 to	Supply Buffer to Housing Target (figure)	Supply Buffer to Housing Target (percentage)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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