

PRE-PUBLICATION DRAFT CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN

CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

**Draft Consultation Document for
consideration by Craven Spatial Planning Sub
Committee**

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Local Plan sets out a spatial strategy and policies for change, development and conservation in Craven District outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) for the period 2012 to 2032. It is used to decide planning applications and sets out how land is to be used for things like housing, business, recreation and conservation; how the right development is to be achieved in the right location at the right time; and how sustainable development can be achieved overall.
- 1.2 The Craven Local Plan, together with Neighbourhood Plans and the Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan (which sets out a strategy for minerals and waste planning in North Yorkshire outside YDNP and is prepared by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), the City of York Council (CYC) and the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP)), will form the development plan for Craven outside the YDNP.¹
- 1.3 The Craven Local Plan is required by law² and has been tailor-made to suit Craven and its communities. It is committed to our international obligations and mindful of our aspirations as a nation including the national planning priorities set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the more detailed guidance provided in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). The NPPF provides a broad set of national planning priorities, which include housing growth, economic growth, social progress and environmental enhancement. The Craven Local Plan pursues these national priorities in a way that makes sense for the local area, because it responds to local circumstances and evidence and has been developed in consultation with local people and other stakeholders with an interest in Craven. As a result, the Craven Local Plan is a plan for sustainable growth.

¹ The YDNP is a separate planning authority and is responsible for preparing both a local plan and a minerals and waste local plan for the Craven part of the National Park area.

² The legal basis for the requirement to produce a Local Plan was established by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The 2004 Act sets a context for how Local Development Frameworks were to be prepared. However, the Localism Act 2011 changed this context to prepare Local Plans, by revoking Regional Strategies and establishing the Duty to Cooperate in its place.

Vision

- 1.4 The plan begins with a vision of what we would like Craven to be in 2032. This vision gives the plan a focus and a goal to aim for.

Objectives

- 1.5 The plan objectives are broad achievements we need to make in order to make the vision a reality. There are ten objectives overall (PO1 – PO10).

Strategy

- 1.6 The strategy is the method for achieving our objectives — or the tactics for securing each objective, on the way to realising our vision. These tactics take the form of strategic, site allocation and development management policies.

Proposals

- 1.7 Where a policy earmarks an area of land for a specific purpose - for example: building new homes or businesses, recreation or conservation -it's shown on the local plan map, also known as the policies map.

Plan Period

- 1.8 The Craven Local Plan covers the period of time from 2012 up to 2032. During this period, progress on achieving the objectives and towards our vision will be checked and announced each year in an annual report. If this monitoring reveals a hitch in the plan's progress, policies can be adjusted to bring it back on track.

Plan Area

- 1.9 This is the geographical area - all of the towns, villages and countryside - covered by the plan. The plan area doesn't include any part of Craven within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, which has its own local plan prepared by the National Park Authority. So, when you read "Craven" or "Craven plan area" in this document, it means "Craven outside the National Park". Where information or statistics referred to in the Local Plan relate to the whole of the District, i.e the plan area and the national park, you will read – "Craven District".

Other Planning Documents

- 1.10 The Craven Local Plan sets out a spatial strategy, that together with its strategic, site allocation and development management policies provide a coherent and comprehensive decision making framework for future planning applications. However, further detail and guidance on local plan policies can be a useful addition to the plan to help people when they are formulating their development proposals. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) have this role and may follow on from the local plan. Any SPD that's in the pipeline will appear in the Local Development Scheme, which is a rolling programme for the preparation and review of local plan documents. The progress of SPDs will be monitored in the annual report. Similarly, if the Council decides it wishes to introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule to accompany the Local Plan, its timetable for preparation will be included in the Local Development Scheme.

Duty to Cooperate

- 1.11 The Craven Local Plan has been prepared in co-operation with neighbouring councils and agencies that work across council boundaries, to ensure that no opportunities are missed to work together on issues that are “bigger than local”, cross administrative boundaries and require a policy response. **[More detail on the relevant cross boundary strategic priorities that have been identified for Craven's Local Plan and how cooperation and collaborative working with neighbouring authorities and other bodies has influenced the preparation of the Local Plan can be found in the Council's Duty to Cooperate Statement](#)**

Engagement, Collaboration and Evidence

- 1.12 This plan has been created in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders - people and organisations with an interest in the future planning of the area. Early engagement with communities and stakeholders on shaping the local plan strategy and policies took place in 2012 and 2013, which culminated in public consultation on a first initial draft of the local plan in 2014. The comments made and issues raised on the 2014 draft plan were taken into account and used to produce a revised, updated and

improved draft version of the plan in April 2016. The evidence base for the Local Plan has also been updated (in response to comments made on both the 2014 and 2016 versions of the draft local plan) and the plan has taken account of these updated reports in the formation of strategy and policy requirements.

- 1.13 Engagement with stakeholders is carried out according to the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which is a kind of customer charter for the creation of local planning documents.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.14 The plan has been developed and refined using Sustainability Appraisal (SA), and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA). The SA tests ideas and options against a set of sustainability objectives to see how effectively they might achieve sustainable development. The HRA highlights Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European designated sites for biodiversity i.e RAMSAR sites, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas and sets a framework for avoidance and/or mitigation. The SA Scoping Report has identified matters for the local plan to tackle and key issues are described in Section 2: Context.

Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.15 Parish councils within the Craven Local Plan area can produce neighbourhood plans which, when adopted, also form part of the development plan, together with the Craven Local Plan and the Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with and reflect the strategic policies in the Craven Local Plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan, but can promote more development. The Craven Local Plan has been prepared with neighbourhood plans in mind, as they're likely to be an important part of Craven's planning future.
- 1.16 Craven's parishes will be encouraged to adopt neighbourhood planning and will be guided and supported in their neighbourhood planning efforts.

Neighbourhood plans and orders will help to achieve sustainable growth in Craven by bringing forward communities' own initiatives and proposals, in line with the strategy established by this local plan, for such things as:

- Growth in housing and business
- Rural exception sites
- Conservation area appraisals
- Local lists
- Design guides
- Local green space
- Allotments
- Green travel
- Renewable and low-carbon energy
- Community projects for sport, recreation, tourism and biodiversity.

SECTION 2: CONTEXT

- 2.1 This section provides some context for Craven, its people and places in 2016 and identifies the key issues and challenges facing the area. More detailed facts and figures relating to Craven are contained in supporting Sustainability Appraisal documents.

Location and Area

- 2.2 The Craven plan area is situated at the western end of the county of North Yorkshire, England's largest County and is 370 square kilometres in area. The total area of Craven District is 1,179 square kilometres. The remainder of the Craven District (808 square kilometres) is within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority is a separate planning authority that produces a park-wide local plan, which encompasses parts of Craven, Richmondshire, South Lakeland and Eden Districts. The boundary of the National Park in the Craven District generally follows the A65 to the north of Skipton and the A59 to the east of Skipton. At several locations the boundary of the National Park bisects settlements e.g Embsay, Clapham, creating a 'split' in planning control between the National Park Authority and Craven District Council. The Craven plan area is flanked by the County of Lancashire and the Lancashire districts of City of Lancaster, Ribble Valley and Pendle immediately to its west and south, Bradford Metropolitan District to the south-east and the Yorkshire Dales National Park to the north and east.³

Sub- Regional/ Economic Context and Transport Links

- 2.3 Craven District Council is a partner in the Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP. Craven's presence in these two LEPs reflects significant economic links with the Leeds-Bradford conurbation as well as extensive predominantly rural areas to the east and north of the district in the York, North Yorkshire and

³ A suitable location map will be included here to accompany the text.

East Riding LEP. Craven also has economic links with East Lancashire, in particular with nearby towns in Pendle and the City of Lancaster.⁴

2.4 Craven is predominantly a 'small business' economy, it has a higher proportion of 'micro' firms employing fewer than 10 workers (89.7%) than both Yorkshire and the Humber (86.8%) and Great Britain more generally (88.3%). As a result, there are relatively few firms employing between 10 and 49 workers (8.6% versus 10.9% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 9.6% in Great Britain), between 50 and 249 workers (1.4% versus 1.9% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 1.7% in Great Britain) and large firms employing over 250 workers (0.3% versus 0.4% in Yorkshire and the Humber and Great Britain overall)⁵.

2.5 Nevertheless it is important to note that Craven is home to several large businesses of a national, and even international scale, including several in the Financial and Healthcare sectors (which have a strong presence in Craven as well as the wider Leeds City Region). A selection of these large companies located within Craven include:

- Angus Fire (Bentham): a manufacturer of fire protection products that has been in operation for over two hundred years, with customers in over a hundred countries and specialisms across a wide range of industrial sectors;
- Dales Pharmaceuticals (Skipton): UK operation for the international pharmaceuticals company. Dales Pharmaceuticals hold licences for manufacture, assembly and importation of medicinal products for human and veterinary use, including investigational medicinal products and specialist services, such as Home Office Controlled Drug licences;
- Computershare (formerly Homeloan Management Limited) (Skipton): a global financial administration company employing over 16,000 people across 90 offices around the world.
- Principle Healthcare International (Skipton): the UK's leading producers of vitamins, minerals and food supplements. The company heads up a

⁴Lichfields – Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth 2017 Fig 2.10

⁵ONS, UK Business Statistics: Activity, Size and Location 2012

group which serves some of the major retailers in the UK, Europe and internationally;

- Skipton Building Society (Skipton): the UK's fourth largest building society, with £13.9 billion of assets and a national presence represented by a network of around 100 branches across the country; and
- Systagenix (Gargrave): world leader in the development and manufacture of advanced wound care products. The company distributes products and services to more than 100 countries, and employs 800 people worldwide including an experienced team of R+D Scientists at the Centre of Excellence for Wound Healing in Gargrave⁶

2.6 Craven has a lower level of business start-up relative to the national average, with just over 78 new business registrations per 10,000 working age population in Craven compared with 86 across Britain as a whole. However, Craven performs better in this measure relative to the regional rate, in which just 69 businesses are registered per 10,000 working age population⁷.

2.7 In contrast, self-employment in Craven is well above the regional and national average, with 27.4% of the working-age population falling within this category compared with just 8.7% regionally and 10.0% nationally in 2014⁸ (a fact partially explained by the rural nature of the District and the types of jobs that tend to flourish in such areas, such as leisure/recreation activities linked to tourism, hospitality and independent retail operations). Consultation with local businesses has shown that many of those who are self-employed and work from home (such as highly-educated private sector consultants) are drawn to the area in order to live and work in an attractive environment.⁹

2.8 Craven's employment space is dominated by industrial (factory and warehousing) uses which account for over 60% of the total stock. Craven's commercial office stock is also relatively significant at around 70,000 sq.m

⁶ York, North Yorkshire & East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (2013) Strategic Economic Plan, Part 2, page 133

⁷ ONS, Business Demography Statistics 2013

⁸ ONS Annual Population Survey (Jul 2013-Jun 2014)

⁹ Lichfields -Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth 2015 para 2.14 page 9

and has been growing in scale in recent years whilst the reverse is true for manufacturing¹⁰.

- 2.9 Between 1999/00 and 2004/05, Craven experienced a relatively large and steady rate of employment land development (with an average of 2.42 ha developed annually). Following this however, development reduced significantly to just 0.45 ha over the period 2005/06 – 2013/14. It is thought that this was due to a combination of a perceived lack of available employment sites combined with a tightening of finances and a more challenging business environment following the financial crisis¹¹.
- 2.10 A recent survey of local businesses in Craven identified a number of barriers to their further expansion. By far the most common barrier to further expansion was identified as a lack of suitable land and premises (67% of respondents highlighted this concern), in addition to the availability of a local workforce (33%) and a lack of affordable premises (26%)¹².
- 2.11 There is a diverse mix of business sectors within Craven, with concentrations scattered around the authority area¹³. However, the principal employment area within Craven is the area in and around the south of the plan area (encompassing Skipton but also Cross Hills and Sutton-in-Craven, in addition to Gargrave). Within Skipton itself, a large number of Public Services and Professional Services firms are evident. Clusters of businesses are also evident in the smaller, yet significant, settlements of Settle, Bentham and Ingleton.
- 2.12 There is a close correlation between the number and frequency of businesses and the strategic road network, with large hubs of firms visible to the east and west of Skipton via the A59 (providing a link to the M6 to the west and to the A1(M) and the port of Hull to the east); to the south of Skipton via the A629 (providing a link to the M606/M62 to the south-east) ,

¹⁰ Lichfields - Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth 2017 para 3.36 page 24

¹¹ Lichfields - Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth 2017 para 3.37 page 24

¹² Lichfields - Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth 2017 para 5.51 page 35

¹³ Lichfields - Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth 2017 Figs 2.5 and 2.6 page 10

and to the north west and south east of Skipton along the A65 (a trans-Pennine route linking the plan area with the M6 for Cumbria and the Lake District to the north-west and West Yorkshire (Leeds) and the M1 to the south east).

- 2.13 Whilst the A56 and the A6068 in the south of the plan area provide important links from Skipton and Glusburn/Crosshills respectively to the M65 at Colne to the west which connects to the M6 south of Preston and provides access to the M66 to Manchester, the quality of the road connections between Craven and Colne in Pendle are currently poor. However, Lancashire County Council in its East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan (2014) has identified the A56 Colne-Foulridge bypass as a potential scheme which could be delivered within the lifetime of the Craven Local Plan, providing funding can be secured. The scheme is also supported by the Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and in the adopted Pendle Core Strategy (2015) in view of the potential for the scheme to enhance economic links and benefits between Lancashire and Yorkshire.
- 2.14 The Craven Plan area is linked to the rail network via the Leeds-Skipton-Carlisle route (incorporating the famous Settle-Carlisle railway) and the Leeds-Skipton-Lancaster-Morecambe route. Skipton is also the terminus for the electrified Airedale line from West Yorkshire (Leeds and Bradford). Rail services on the Airedale line connecting Skipton with Leeds and Bradford (and with other West Yorkshire towns in between) are excellent and have experienced high levels of growth in usage in recent years. Indeed Skipton Station is the second busiest railway station in North Yorkshire with over 1,106,036 entries and exits recorded in 2014/15¹⁴.
- 2.15 North and west of Skipton, the rail links that connect Craven with Carlisle, Lancaster and Clitheroe, are on less populous routes than the Airedale line and patronage from tourism contributes to the level of services. The rail connections to the west are particularly restricted with only Sunday services operating on the community rail line between Manchester –Clitheroe – Hellifield. There is no direct rail link between Skipton and towns in East

¹⁴ Office of Rail and Road (ORR) –Estimates of Station Usage for 2014/15

Lancashire, although the track bed of the route of the former Skipton to Colne railway line presents an opportunity to enhance the accessibility of employment, business and housing between Craven and East Lancashire and improve connections to Manchester and Manchester airport. The adopted Pendle Core strategy (2015) supports the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line as a key strategic transport scheme in Pendle and protects the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway for future transport use.

2.16 The southern part of the Craven plan area, and the Aire Valley in particular has very good and frequent bus services/routes, connecting Skipton and settlements in south Craven to towns and cities in West Yorkshire and East Lancashire. Bus services connecting Skipton to Settle and beyond along the A65 are good, although in the more remote rural areas of Craven bus services face an uncertain future related to social change (e.g. the growth in car ownership and demographic change).

2.17 There are no airports within the plan area, but the nearest airports are Leeds-Bradford Airport to the south east and Manchester Airport to the south west.

Settlements

2.18 The Craven Plan area contains the four largest settlements within Craven District. The market town of Skipton is the largest town in the District and plan area (by a considerable margin) and is located in the south of the plan area in the strategic 'Aire Gap' through the Pennines linking Yorkshire with Lancashire. It contains the administrative functions of the District Council and is the base for a range of North Yorkshire County Council services. Skipton has the largest town centre, offers the widest range of employment opportunities, goods and services in the District and plan area and is well connected with the A road network and rail network. The two smaller market towns of Benthams and Settle are located in the north and mid areas of the Craven plan area respectively and both have a good range of services, provide employment opportunities and are well connected to the A road network and rail network, although Benthams is located further away from the A65 than Settle. Glusburn/Crosshills, the largest village in the District, is

located in the south of the plan area close to the boundary with Bradford Metropolitan District, and offers employment opportunities and a good range of services for a village of its size.

- 2.19 The remainder of the plan area is characterised by villages that function as local service centres or villages that have basic services and these are generally located either on or close to main transport routes (road and/or rail). For example Ingleton, Clapham, Hellifield, Long Preston and Gargrave are on/close to the A65 and with the exception of Ingleton, have railway stations on either the Leeds – Skipton- Lancaster – Morecambe route and/or the Leeds – Skipton- Carlisle route. The village of Bolton Abbey in the south of the plan area is close to the A59 and has a public transport connection to Ilkley and Grassington.
- 2.20 A number of villages also form clusters of settlements in relatively close proximity to one another or to a market town where services may be shared and accessed via public transport, walking or cycling. For example in the north of the plan area Burton in Lonsdale and Ingleton are in relatively close proximity to and have good public transport connections with the market town of High and Low Bentham.
- 2.21 In the central part of the plan area the villages of Clapham, Giggleswick, Langcliffe (which is located just over the plan area boundary in the National Park) and Rathmell form a cluster of settlements that have good public transport connections and are either within walking and /or cycling distance of the market town of Settle.
- 2.22 In the south of the plan area the villages of Embsay, Carleton, Cononley and Low Bradley have good and frequent public transport connections with Skipton (Cononley also has a railway station) and are within walking and/or cycling distance of the main market town of Skipton. Similarly, the villages of Farnhill, Kildwick, Sutton in Craven and Cowling form a cluster of settlements around the larger village of Glusburn/Crosshills with good and frequent public transport connections and are within walking and/or cycling distance of its wider range of services and employment opportunities.

2.23 Elsewhere in the plan area, there is a dispersed pattern of small villages and hamlets reflecting the rural nature of the District, which is within the top ten most sparsely populated local authority areas in England.¹⁵

Natural and Built Environment

2.24 Craven has a unique and outstanding natural and built environment, which is reflected in local, national and international landscape and biodiversity designations together with designated and non-designated heritage assets.

2.25 The Craven plan area sits alongside the western boundary of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and has its own important, distinctive rural landscapes which provide a high quality landscape setting for the National Park, including the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which covers an extensive part of the plan area. The underlying gritstone and limestone geologies of the plan area, and the Aire Gap serves to effectively denote the change from limestone geology to the north to gritstone geology to the south and the effects of glaciation also serve to derive a rich and diverse landscape character and quality in Craven.

2.26 The market towns of Skipton and Settle and the larger villages of Ingleton, Giggleswick, Rathmell, Hellifield, Gargrave and Embsay are situated within the setting of or bisected by the national park boundary. The village of Clapham is bisected by the boundary of both the national park and the Forest of Bowland AONB , thus forming a unique dual-gateway to these areas, making the village popular with photographers, birdwatchers, cyclists and walkers, providing potential leisure/tourism opportunities. The market town of Bentham is also situated within the setting of the Forest of Bowland AONB. The three market towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham are located in river valleys below steep sided Pennine uplands and moors. These valleys have long been important transport routes across the Pennines and Craven's central position in the north of England within the Pennines is integral to the past growth of its historic settlements.

¹⁵ Draft Craven SA/SEA Scoping Report

- 2.27 The Craven plan area has a built environment of exceptional quality with many of its historic market towns and villages having a distinctive character derived from a blend of the agricultural character of North Yorkshire with Pennine industrial heritage, associated with the building of the Leed-
Liverpool Canal, the railways, early watermills, textile mills and mill workers housing. The attractive historic market town of Settle for instance is notable for the survival of its many 17th and 18th century buildings, its steep lanes and narrow 'ginnels' as well as buildings and structures associated with the Settle-Carlisle Railway. The historic market town of Skipton has a unique character with its fine medieval buildings and street pattern juxtaposed with its textile mills, chimneys and terraced housing and the buildings, bridges, locks and other structures associated with the Leeds- Liverpool Canal and Thanet Canal.
- 2.28 What is also notable about Craven, is that there is very little, if any derelict land or buildings within its settlements and many former historic mills have been conserved and converted for other uses, including housing and employment. Many former contaminated industrial sites have also been remediated and redeveloped for housing.
- 2.29 The rich heritage of Craven is reflected in the number of heritage designations including 888 Listed Buildings, 31 Scheduled Monuments, including the Park Hill Earthwork (Civil War Battery in Skipton), 2 registered Parks and Gardens, including Broughton Hall, which is considered to be the best surviving example of work by William Andrews Nesfield and Gledstone Hall, which features a planting scheme by Gertrude Jekyll, and 29 Conservation Areas.¹⁶
- 2.30 The plan area is also rich in biodiversity and has a number of biodiversity or geodiversity designations of European and national importance, including a small part of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in the south of the plan area and 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) spread across the whole plan area. There are more than eighty Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

¹⁶ "Heritage Counts 2013" Historic England

(SINC) located across the plan area and Craven District also has extensive areas of Ancient Woodland (186 sites).

- 2.31 With such a wealth of natural and built assets, it is perhaps unsurprising that the Craven plan area is a popular place for people to live work and visit. Recreational opportunities abound with an extensive rights of way network, and the national long distance footpath, the Pennine Way passes through the area. There are good cycling opportunities in the area with access to the National Cycle Network at Gargrave, Embsay, Giggleswick Clapham and Ingleton. The Way of the Roses and the Leeds-Liverpool Canal towpath present additional potential for active recreation and leisure.

People and Demographics

- 2.32 Craven District has a total population of 55,801¹⁷. About 82% of the total District population live in the Craven plan area.¹⁸ The population of Craven increased by 11% between 1991 and 2011, however when this growth in population is examined in more detail by age group, it is clear that this growth in population was not balanced across different age groups. Over this period, the proportion of the population aged 0-15 increased by 4% but the proportion of those aged 16-39 reduced by 16.7%. Older age groups increased significantly, with those aged 40-59 increasing by 29.2% and those aged 60 and over increasing by 30%¹⁹
- 2.33 Official population projections²⁰ indicate that the resident population in Craven will continue to age. Whilst this may happen in many areas throughout the country as people continue to live longer, the projections indicate that this is likely to be particularly acute in Craven compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region or England as a whole. The percentage of the population aged 65+ in Craven is expected to increase from 25% in 2014 to 34% by 2032 (a 9% increase), with the percentage aged 80+ expected to increase from 7% to over 12% (a 5% increase). This is at a substantially higher rate than the expected change in both Yorkshire and Humber and in

¹⁷ ONS 2015 Mid Year Estimate

¹⁸ Craven SA/SEA Scoping Report

¹⁹ SHMA 2015 para 4.11 and Fig 4.1 page 49/50

²⁰ ONS 2014 - SNPP

England, where the percentage aged 65+ is projected to increase by 5%, and the population aged 80+ by 3%. The 2014-SNPP statistics show Craven's median age in 2014 is 49, which is significantly above the Yorkshire and Humber and England's median average age in 2014 at 40.²¹

- 2.34 The old age dependency (OAD) ratio measures the relationship between the size of the population aged 65+ and the population aged 16–64. Craven has an OAD of 42 in 2014, compared to a national average for England of 27. This means that the 65+ population of Craven is equivalent to 42% of the 15-64 age group population, compared to just 27% across England in aggregate.²² In Craven, the OAD is expected to rise over the 2012 to 2032 plan period from 39.2 to 66.4 (a change of 27.2).²³
- 2.35 The ageing of the resident population has important implications for the future prospects for Craven as a place to live, work and play and raises important issues that the Local Plan Strategy will need to address, including effects on the size and structure of the local labour force, the expected profile of future household formation, the balance and mix of Craven's communities, issues of loneliness and isolation, fuel poverty and effects on the provision of services.

Housing

- 2.36 House prices in Craven (as in many places elsewhere in the UK) have increased significantly over the period 2000 to 2015. Median house prices in 2000 were £70,000, but by 2015 median house prices were £182,500, an increase of 160.7%.²⁴ When compared to the seven other district authority areas within North Yorkshire, Craven is the fifth least affordable district (after York) with a house price to median income ratio of 7.7. Similarly, the lower quartile income to lower quartile house prices ratio is 7.7.²⁵ A recent study shows that there is an annual net imbalance of 145 affordable

²¹ Edge Analytics –Craven Demographic Forecasting Update October 2016 Fig 6, page 8

²² Edge Analytics –Craven Demographic Forecasting Update October 2016 Fig 6, and para 2.14, page 8

²³ Edge Analytics –Craven Demographic Forecasting Update October 2016 Fig 19, para 4.17, page 25

²⁴ SHMA Dec 2016 para 3.12, Fig 3.1, page 28/29

²⁵ SHMA Dec 2016 Tables 4.6 and 4.7, page 47

dwellings in Craven District as a whole, with most of this need (86.4%) for 1 and 2 bedroomed dwellings.²⁶

- 2.37 There are a total of 26,527 dwellings in Craven District of which 462 are vacant and 617 are second homes, resulting in a total of 25,448 occupied dwellings. The overall vacancy rate is 1.8% which compares with a vacancy rate of 2.7% across England²⁷.
- 2.38 The vast majority of the dwelling stock in Craven are houses (90.8%) with flats/apartments only making up 9.2% of the dwelling stock. In terms of dwelling size, most dwellings (63.6%) are three bedrooms or more, 28.6% are two bedroomed and only 7.7% are one bedroomed.²⁸
- 2.39 With respect to tenure of properties, 73.1% of properties are owned, with 17.4% of properties privately rented and 9.5% of properties as affordable rent or shared ownership.²⁹

Key Issues – Craven Plan Area

- 2.40 Arising from the context of the Craven plan area, the following key issues have been identified:
- **Falling resident workforce:** The existing housing stock is increasingly occupied by one or two person older/retired households. The area is also attractive to families, so new housing would help to enable younger households to move to Craven and access the housing market which will help to rebalance the age profile of the area; maintain mixed and balanced communities with access to services and improve the supply of local labour for businesses. The provision of smaller properties will also enable older households to downsize and free up larger housing units.
 - **Affordable housing need:** House prices and rents relative to local incomes are high. In common with many parts of the UK, house prices

²⁶ SHMA Dec 2016 Table 7.3, page 89

²⁷ SHMA Dec 2016 Table 4.1, para 4.3 page 36/37/38

²⁸ SHMA Dec 2016 Table 4.2, para 4.5 page 38/39

²⁹ SHMA Dec 2016 Fig 4.4 page 45

have not readjusted relative to wages since the price rises of the 2000s. This has resulted in considerable affordable housing need

- **Greenfield Development:** The limited supply of brownfield land means that to meet objectively assessed development needs, greenfield sites will be required for development, however, this needs to be reconciled with the appropriate protection of the plan area's outstanding environment, including its natural and historic assets.
- **Employment land:** Demand from local business for space to grow and limited serviced employment land available.
- **Transport:** There are opportunities for improved connectivity and economic links with Lancashire and West Yorkshire via road and rail networks.

SECTION 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

VISION FOR CRAVEN IN 2032

Following a period of sustainable growth and change in Craven, there is a greater equality amongst its communities in terms of housing choice, better paid local job opportunities, more opportunities for pursuing a healthy and active lifestyle and access to services upon which residents, of all ages, depend. Craven is a distinctive and attractive place to live, work and visit, offering a fulfilling and vibrant community life.

Most new homes are situated within and around market towns and villages (on previously developed land where it has been possible and appropriate), between extensive public open spaces, connecting people to the countryside and creating corridors for wildlife. The location, design and sustainable construction of these new homes, along with business premises and other commercial enterprises has reduced carbon emissions, fuel poverty and waste and respects the distinctive character and heritage of their surroundings, reinforcing a 'sense of place'. The new homes have good access by walking, cycling, public transport and car to local facilities, employment areas, town centres and the countryside.

New well connected and serviced employment locations facilitate business creation, growth and productivity, and enable residents to work locally and obtain higher salaries.

Craven's high quality landscape and treasured environmental assets are conserved and are enjoyed by everyone.

NORTH AREA

The market town of Low and High Bentham is thriving, following a period of sustainable growth and change and is a focus for most new homes and jobs in the north area. New homes and employment areas in the smaller centre of Ingleton are also helping to support the North Craven economy. Residents in the smaller settlement of Burton-in Lonsdale enjoy a vibrant community life with good access to local services.

In Bentham, new and proportionate development has brought environmental and economic improvements securing a sustainable future for the spirited working market town. A new park provides recreation, cultural and social opportunities for residents and visitors. The tourism economy continues to grow through promotion of Bentham's location as a gateway to the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and the town is capitalising on its' rail links to the west coast main line, Lancaster, Leeds and Bradford.

At Ingleton, regeneration opportunities encouraged by new development are boosting the tourism economy, based on the area's rich heritage, cultural and environmental assets, including Ingleton Viaduct, Riverside Park and Ingleton Waterfalls. The type and mix of new homes and jobs support a balanced local population and a range of facilities serving the local community and tourist economy. The village centre provides a lively mix of shops, services, cafes, pubs and restaurants in a stunning setting with access to outdoor sports and recreation.

MID AREA

The market town of Settle is the focus of most new homes and jobs in the mid area supporting a balanced population that includes working people and families. The smaller villages of Clapham Giggleswick, Rathmell and Hellifield are also thriving local communities.

In Settle, the historic market place and railway station on the world famous Settle- Carlisle Railway are the focal points of this well-connected hub for the Yorkshire Dales that has a concentration of shops, services, cultural facilities, creative businesses and industry. Older residents in particular are able to benefit from the town's intimate feel and large amount of facilities for its size.

SOUTH AREA

Skipton, the surrounding villages of Gargrave, Carleton, Embsay, Bradley and Cononley and the settlements in south Craven of Glusburn, Crosshills, Farnhill , Kildwick, Sutton –in Craven and Cowling are an ever popular location with families due to the winning combination of a high quality local

environment, good schools and good transport links to the Leeds-Bradford and Manchester conurbations.

New, innovative and diversified employment development within high quality local environments at Skipton, and Cononley and the established Broughton Hall Business Park, contribute to the prosperity of the area and the wider city region economy of Leeds and the economy of the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area. The tourism economy is flourishing, based on the area's rich heritage, cultural and environmental assets, such as the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, the Embsay with Eastby – Bolton Abbey Steam Railway, Bolton Abbey, the Settle-Carlisle Railway, [Broughton Hall Estate](#), Skipton Castle and Woods, the Craven Museum and Gallery and the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

As the largest settlement in the district, Skipton is the main focus for growth in Craven. New public open spaces and family facilities mean that the town centre continues to thrive. Residents, workers and visitors alike appreciate the blend of street markets, independent shops, national retailers and a wide range of other essential services in a historic setting. Skipton also offers a broad range of employment opportunities, along with a diverse evening economy and cultural offer.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

PO1: Achieve patterns of development supported by adequate and appropriate infrastructure which:

- **Make best use of available resources**
- **Promote sustainable travel movements**
- **Nurture high quality environments and community life**
- **Promote health, wellbeing and equality.**

PO2: Conserve and enhance the high quality local environment including reinforcing the distinctive character of Craven's towns, villages, green infrastructure, biodiversity, ecological networks and cultural heritage.

PO3: Conserve and enhance the character and settings of Craven's landscapes and the special qualities of the protected landscapes of the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

PO4: Maintain a continuous supply of housing land to meet housing needs throughout the plan period.

PO5: Improve housing choice in terms of house type, size, tenure, price and location.

PO6: Enhance the vitality of market towns and larger village centres and improve the provision of local community services and facilities in smaller settlements.

PO7: Provide sufficient and suitable employment land to enable businesses to grow and enhance their productivity and identify locations for new and

diversified employment development related to a high quality local environment, the tourism economy and cultural opportunities.

PO8: Address and mitigate flood risk as a response to climate change and as a barrier to local economic growth.

PO9: Encourage renewable forms of energy generation where appropriate to reduce carbon emissions, waste and water use arising from local development.

PO10: Achieve the diversification and growth of the rural based and farming economy.

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

3.1 The principal aim of the Local Plan is to promote sustainable development in Craven. The purpose of this policy is to embrace two key planning principles and embed them in the Craven Local Plan:

- a) The presumption in favour of sustainable development as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- b) The statutory requirement for decision taking in Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which states that the statutory Development Plan must be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land.

DRAFT POLICY SD1: THE PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Craven local plan provides a positive planning framework for guiding development and change in Craven in line with national planning policy. At the heart of the local plan is the aim to deliver sustainable growth.

The council will take a positive and proactive approach to the consideration of development proposals that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development that is contained in the national planning policy framework (NPPF).

The council will take a proactive approach and will work co-operatively with people and organisations wishing to carry out development and applying for planning permission, to find solutions to secure sustainable development that meets relevant plan policies and can be approved wherever possible.

Development that accords with the provisions of the local plan (and neighbourhood plan where applicable) will be approved unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where the local plan (or neighbourhood plan where applicable) is silent, or where relevant policies have become out of date, proposals

for **sustainable** development will be approved, unless there are sound planning reasons why development should not be approved, taking into account whether:

a) any adverse impacts of development would outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the national planning policy framework (taken as a whole); or

b) specific policies in the national planning policy framework indicate that development should be restricted.

SECTION 4: STRATEGIC POLICIES AND SPATIAL STRATEGY

4.1 The draft local plan provides a policy framework that seeks to meet the policy objectives identified at PO1 – PO10. These objectives are informed by the context, background and issues for Craven which is presented at Section 2 of the draft plan.

MEETING HOUSING NEED

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities use their evidence base to ensure that, unless there are robust grounds why not, when setting their local plan housing requirement it will meet the full objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in their area.

4.3 In 2014, the Court of Appeal held that the provisions of the NPPF require a two stage approach to be followed by local planning authorities when identifying a housing requirement in a local plan (*Solihull MBC v Gallagher Estates Ltd (2014) EWCA Civ 1610*).

4.4 The first stage involves establishing the full objectively assessed need for housing (FOAN) which disregards policy considerations and other matters such as planning constraints and land availability. The second stage involves the consideration of policy and other considerations which may justify a housing requirement in a local plan which is lower or higher than the FOAN.

4.5 In accordance with the NPPF and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) the Council has produced an evidence base which has established the full objectively assessed need for housing in the Craven District from 2012 to 2032.

This is provided by the following documents:

- Craven Local Plan Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) December 2016 Update
- Craven Local Plan Demographic Forecasting Update: August 2016

- Craven Local Plan Demographic Forecasting Update: Addendum October 2016.
- 4.6 The changing demography of the District such as population and age structure impacts strongly on the housing market and the type and quantity of housing required. The household change forecast scenarios produced in the demographic research reports have been applied in the SHMA. Economic forecasts were also used in these documents to identify what level of housing might be needed to support the estimated jobs growth in the District.
- 4.7 Following an analysis of these scenarios, the SHMA has concluded that the full objectively assessed housing need for housing from 2012 to 2032:
- **for the Craven District as a whole**, which includes part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, is 214 dwellings per annum (4,280 dwellings), and
 - **for the Craven Local Plan Area**, which excludes the Yorkshire Dales National Park, is 182 dwellings per annum (3,640 dwellings)
- 4.8 In the knowledge that the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority now has an adopted Local Plan which runs through to 2030 (only 2 years less than the plan period for the Craven Local Plan) and promotes the meeting of more than its own housing needs within the National Park, it is considered reasonable for this Council to adopt the Craven Local Plan Area FOAN of 182 dpa (3,640 dwellings from 2012 to 2032) as its starting point for the consideration of housing growth options.
- 4.9 Hence for the purposes of meeting the requirements of paragraph 47 of the NPPF, the FOAN for the preparation of the Craven Local Plan is the provision of 3,640 new dwellings between 2012 and 2032 equating to an annual average of 182 dwellings.
- 4.10 The second stage of the process of setting a housing requirement for the Craven Local Plan as described above has been undertaken in the Local Plan Background Paper: Housing Growth Options. This Background Paper identified that it is appropriate for the plan to undertake an assessment, including a sustainability appraisal of four alternative growth options. These growth options are:

- **Housing growth option A:** 145 dwellings per annum from 2012 to 2032 (2,900 dwellings)

(This growth option is below the level of the FOAN for the Craven Local Plan Area, but is based on the annual average number of dwellings completed (net) over the past 9 years and broadly reflects the number of dwellings required to support the latest job growth forecasts for the District)

- **Housing growth option B:** 182 dwellings per annum from 2012 to 2032 (3,640 dwellings)

(This option represents the FOAN for the Craven Local Plan Area, but excludes provision for the housing need of that part of the District within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP))

- **Housing growth option C:** 214 dwellings per annum from 2012 to 2032 (4,280 dwellings)

(This option represents the FOAN for the whole of the Craven District (including that part of the District within the YDNP))

- **Housing growth option D:** 350 to 400 dwellings per annum from 2012 to 2032 (7,000 to 8,000 dwellings)

(This growth option would result in the potential for the Local Plan area/ the District to meet all its need for affordable housing (FOANAH))

4.11 Following an assessment of the above growth options, including a sustainability appraisal, the Housing Growth Options Paper concludes as below:

4.12 **Housing growth option A:** 145 dwellings per annum (2,900 dwellings) from 2012 to 2032

- **is rejected** because, whilst indicating a relatively good scoring on environmental impact in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a good alignment with the latest jobs growth forecast for the District (Experian REM 2016), it fails to meet the full objectively assessed need for housing (FOAN) and would not represent the positive planning for growth required

by the NPPF. This option would not meet the full objectively assessed need for affordable housing (FOANAH).

4.13 **Housing growth option B:** 182 dwellings per annum (3,640 dwellings) from 2012 to 2032

- **is rejected.** It scores reasonably well in its environmental impact (SA), and would be able to be met without the need to encroach into higher flood risk land or risk adverse impacts on the District's heritage. It would meet the full objectively assessed need for housing (FOAN) in the Craven Local Plan Area. However this option fails to recognise that some of the YDNP's housing need is likely to be met within the Craven Local Plan Area (outside of the National Park) and runs some risk that the housing need for the District as a whole may not be met. (It would be reliant on all the remaining housing need of the District being accommodated in the YDNP- this is a risk because of the current supply of housing in the YDNP Local Plan includes some reliance on windfall housing and the YDNPA is committed to reviewing its housing land allocations to identify more land for housing in the latter part of the plan period. This will be a challenge without environmental harm). This option would not meet the full objectively assessed need for affordable housing (FOANAH).

4.14 **Housing growth option C:** 214 dwellings per annum (4,280 dwellings) from 2012 to 2032

- **is accepted** as the preferred housing requirement for the Craven Local Plan. It would contribute better towards meeting the need for affordable housing than Growth Option's A and B. It aligns better than Growth Option B with the Council's Housing and Economic Strategies. This level of growth should ensure that the FOAN for the Housing Market Area (HMA) of the District as a whole will be met in the most sustainable locations across the District and minimise environmental harm in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The moderate environmental harm likely to arise from providing for this level of housing is considered to be outweighed by the above benefits. This option is considered the best realistic option for minimising the impacts of an ageing population, the

creation of balanced and inclusive communities, maximising the workforce potential to support existing local businesses and for maximising affordable housing. Any higher growth than 214 dwellings per annum runs the following risks:

- undermining the stability of the YDNP's population by encouraging more people to move into Craven District, in particular young adults and people of working age,
- adversely impacting on sensitive environmental designations, and
- unnecessarily increasing the lengths of travel to work through the lack of jobs within Craven District for the resident population.

4.15 Housing growth option D: 350 to 400 dwellings per annum (7,000 to 8,000 dwellings) from 2012 to 2032

- **is rejected.** Although it is the only option that could potentially meet the full objectively assessed need for affordable housing (FOANAH), it could not be met without significant risks to the environment and an unsustainable pattern of growth. It would result in the unnecessary loss of significant areas of land of medium to high risk of flooding. This option appears unrealistic and undeliverable when compared with historic completions rates in the District which have reflected market demand. It runs the risk of saturating the market and undermining viability and delivery of that level of housing. It would be in conflict with the Council's Economic Strategy and Local Plan Objectives and be out of alignment with the Local Plan evidence contained in the Craven Local Plan Employment Land Review (March 2017). It is likely to undermine a key objective of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Local Plan to make the Park more attractive for young adults and people of working age; and it is likely to result in high levels of out of District commuting by residents seeking work not available in the District.

4.16 Housing growth option C: 214 dwellings per annum (4,280 dwellings) from 2012 to 2032 is therefore reflected in this policy.

- 4.17 The Council is currently seeking to agree with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority a 'Memorandum of Understanding' which sets out the respective positions of each local planning authority in relation to cross boundary matters.
- 4.18 Whilst the provision of 214 dwellings per annum from 2012 to 2032 will not meet all the needs of the Local Plan area/District for affordable housing, the Council is proactive in seeking to maximise affordable housing supply through its action plans and strategies and on all opportunity sites, including existing properties.
- 4.19 For example, Priority 4 of the Council's Housing Action Plan 2015/16 seeks to return empty properties into use and promote opportunities to registered providers to acquire/lease and refurbish/renovate empty properties.
- 4.20 Furthermore, the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Housing Action Plan 2015/16 seeks to maximise delivery of affordable housing via planning obligations and other means. This Action Plan proposes to achieve this objective through the establishment of a York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership wide Registered Provider (RP) forum and identify and engage with RPs not active in the area to promote potential opportunities. This Action Plan also seeks to identify and use opportunities to re-develop or re-use existing residential or commercial property for new housing.
- 4.21 Finally, the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Housing Strategy 2015-2021 provides the overall strategic basis for these action plans and at this strategic level seeks to continue to make the best use of existing stock and increase the supply of good quality new homes across all tenures and locations in line with Local Plans.

DRAFT POLICY SP1: MEETING HOUSING NEED

To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 4,280 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 214 net additional dwellings per annum. The housing requirement will be provided through all of the following:-

- a) Net dwellings completed since 1 April 2012;
- b) Sites with planning permission or under construction
- c) New site allocations identified in the local plan at Policies SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10 and SP11 in accordance with the distribution strategy set out at Policy SP4;
- d) Small sites allowance identified in accordance with the distribution strategy set out at Policy SP4.

Housing Monitoring shows that 676 net dwellings have been completed between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2017, the balance of the housing provision for the remainder of the plan period to be provided through b), c) and d) above is therefore 3,604 net additional dwellings

HOUSING DELIVERY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Housing Growth

- 4.22 To achieve the delivery of the balance of the housing requirement of **3,604 net** additional dwellings within the plan period 2012 to 2032, account has to be taken of likely future losses to the existing housing stock and consequently what level of gross completions may need to be delivered to ensure that the net housing requirement is achieved. Losses to the existing housing stock can occur through demolitions, changes of use from residential to other uses and conversion of residential properties resulting in a reduced number of dwellings (for instance by converting two cottages into a single dwelling).

4.23 Research into gross and net housing completions over a 10 year period from 2007 to 2016 shows that on average 12% of gross completions were offset by net gains through conversions or subdivisions and losses in the existing housing stock as Table 1 below shows.

Table 1 – Gross and Net Completions in Craven from January 2007 to December 2016	
Total Gross Completions	1596
Total Net Completions	1403
Annual average gross completions	159.6
Annual Average Net completions	140.3
% difference	12%

4.24 This evidence suggests that an allowance of 12% should be made to the residual housing requirement of **3,604 net** additional dwellings to ensure the net figure is delivered within the plan period, as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 – Housing Loss Allowance		
A	NET Additional Dwellings Required 2012-2032 in Policy SP1	4280
B	NET Completions 1 Apr 12 to 31 March 17	676
C	NET Residual Housing Requirement for the remainder of the plan period . (A – B)	3604
D	Add 12% allowance for housing losses 2017 to 2032	432
E	Gross Housing Requirement for remainder of plan period (C + D)	4036
F	Extant planning permissions at 01 Apr 17	1569
G	Gross Residual Requirement for Allocation /Small Site Allowance in Local Plan (E –F)	2467

Economic Growth

- 4.25 The delivery of new housing in Craven will also need to be balanced with the approach to facilitating economic growth and providing employment opportunities for residents and entrepreneurs.
- 4.26 To assist the Council in reaching a determination of the appropriate level of employment land that may need to be allocated in the Local Plan to align with the housing needs of the plan area, consultants Litchfields (formerly Nathaniel Litchfield & Partners) were commissioned to undertake an Employment Land Review (ELR 2017).
- 4.27 Litchfields considered five different scenarios of future employment space requirements, based on a number of approaches which reflect economic growth (Experian, REM); past development trends and potential labour supply scenarios (using three different dwelling requirements adapted from the SHMA 2016).
- 4.28 In summary, the range of employment land requirements resulting from the five scenarios (including an allowance for a margin of choice and the replacement of losses) is between 20ha and 29ha. However, Lichfields recommended that the lower two labour supply projections be excluded on the basis that these were unlikely to inform the housing OAN. They concluded therefore that the realistic employment land OAN range is likely to be in the order of around 26 ha to 29 ha over the 20-year plan period to 2032.
- 4.29 However, they also concluded that if the likely housing OAN figure to be taken forward is 214 dwellings per annum, a figure of 28ha would be required for the housing need and employment land need to align fully.
- 4.30 The Employment Land Review compared the realistic range of employment land requirement against the existing supply of employment space in Craven³⁰ which is presented in Table 3 below.

³⁰ Lichfields – Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth March 2017
Table 8.2, para 8.19 page 64

Table 3	Demand/Supply Balance (ha)
Requirement for B Class Space (ha)	26 - 29
Adjusted Existing Supply of Employment Space (net) (ha)	13.88
Surplus (+) Shortfall (-) (ha)	-12.12 to -15.12

- 4.31 As Table 3 above shows, there is a shortfall of about 12 to 15 hectares of employment land to meet the realistic range of employment land requirement for the plan period 2012 to 2032.
- 4.32 The evidence suggests that the realistic range of employment land requirement is relatively narrow (3ha), but it is considered appropriate to indicate a minimum level of provision to ensure that the Local Plan strategies for housing and economic growth are aligned and complementary to deliver a balanced pattern of growth in Craven over the period 2012 to 2032. To achieve this, Draft Policy SP2 proposes that a minimum of 28ha of employment land for B Class Uses be provided in the plan area in accordance with the overall growth strategy set out at draft Policy SP 4.
- 4.33 This is not to say that economic growth should be confined to land allocations or existing sites and commitments identified in the plan. In line with policy SD1 and the presumption in favour of sustainable development, proposals for economic related development/employment generating uses on unidentified sites that accord with the spatial strategy will be supported subject to a number of criteria. See draft policies SP2, EC1, EC2 and EC3.
- 4.34 As well as identifying suitable employment land the local plan seeks to facilitate economic growth in the plan area by supporting measures to improve the transport connectivity of the plan area with the wider Leeds City Region, North Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumbria and Greater Manchester.

DRAFT POLICY SP2: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS GROWTH

The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities. This will be achieved by:

- a) Making provision for a minimum of 28 hectares of employment land over the plan period for B1, B2 and B8 Uses through:
 - i) Safeguarding existing employment land and existing employment land commitments for B1, B2 and B8 uses (in Policy EC2);
 - ii) Allocating 15.5 ha of additional employment land for B1, B2 and B8 Uses in Skipton (Policy SP5), Settle (Policy SP6) and Ingleton (Policy SP9)
- b) Supporting sustainable economic activity within towns, villages and the rural areas, including the sustainable growth of the existing employment cluster at Broughton Hall Business Park;
- c) Supporting enhanced transport connectivity with the wider Leeds City Region, Lancashire, Cumbria and Greater Manchester. This includes capacity and congestion mitigation improvements, pedestrian and cycle links to enhanced public transport facilities and protection of the original double track route of the Skipton to Colne railway line for future transport use as identified on the policies map.

Individual development proposals will be considered under Policy EC1: Employment & Economic Development

HOUSING MIX AND DENSITY

4.35 The draft local plan seeks to create better places, meet housing requirements and the needs of a range of residents, ensure that the right housing is delivered, and land is used in an efficient and effective manner.

4.36 The NPPF (para 50), expects local authorities to identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. Therefore, the Council's 2016 Strategic

Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has been used to provide a general view on the overall housing mix the local population is likely to need over the emerging plan period. Assuming a broad tenure split of 60% market and 40% affordable, the 2016 SHMA recommends that:

- 39.4% of new homes should have 1-2 bedrooms
- 44.0% of new homes should have 3 bedrooms; and
- 16.6% of new homes should have 4+ bedrooms.

4.37 The 2016 SHMA also recommends that the majority (87.5%) of affordable homes should have 1-2 bedrooms and the majority (60.7%) of market homes should have 3 or more bedrooms.

4.38 The *mix* of housing to be planned for is likely to influence the *density* of housing to be planned for, because smaller homes tend to produce higher densities and larger homes lower densities. This relationship between housing mix and housing density is explored in the Council's background paper "Approaching Housing Density and Mix" (February 2017) , which has been subjected to consultation with stakeholders and accompanies the consultation draft local plan.

4.39 Research underpinning the background paper demonstrates that developments at a net density of 32 dwellings per hectare (dph)³¹ should be capable of providing the mix of housing the local population is likely to need over the emerging plan period. This indicative density figure should be broadly applicable across the plan area, although proposals for brownfield development with a significant element of conversion (which are likely to be in the minority) should be approached individually in terms of their housing density and mix.

4.40 On sites allocated for development under Policies SP5 to SP11, proposals will be expected to accord with Policy SP3, unless a specific site development density has been set out in the development

³¹ 32dph (net) includes dwellings, garages, gardens and parking spaces; a nominal allowance for access roads; and public open space (POS) at a rate of 43 sqm per dwelling to cover all POS typologies, in line with recommendations from the Council's Assessment of Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sport Facilities (February 2016).

principles. Lower or higher density schemes may be acceptable and justified where it is demonstrated that the proposals meet local plan objectives or deliver sustainable forms of development.

4.41 In determining planning applications, the council will have regard to the overall need to deliver a mix and range of house types and sizes and the most up to date evidence of need/demand, particularly the SHMA. Where applicants propose a mix of housing that does not respond to identified needs, they will be expected to provide robust and credible evidence to support their proposals.

DRAFT POLICY SP3: HOUSING MIX AND DENSITY

To meet the housing needs of Craven, new housing development proposals will be expected to meet the following:-

- a) an indicative net housing density target of 32 dwellings per hectare;
- b) an indicative housing mix of 39.4% one and two-bedroom dwellings, 44% three- bedroom dwellings and 16.6% four (or more) bedroom dwellings.

Variations (upwards or downwards) to the indicative targets for density and mix may be allowed where this can be properly justified on planning grounds.

The definition of 'net housing density' includes land for dwellings, garages, gardens, parking spaces and on-site Public Open Space, plus a nominal allowance for access roads.

SPATIAL STRATEGY AND HOUSING GROWTH

4.42 In arriving at the preferred spatial strategy, consideration has been given to the roles of settlements, their respective functions and level of services and consideration of their ability to accommodate growth and improve the mix of housing.

Settlement Hierarchy

4.43 The market town of Skipton is the largest town in the District and plan area (by a considerable margin), located in the south of the plan area in the strategic 'Aire Gap' through the Pennines linking Yorkshire with Lancashire. It contains the administrative functions of the District Council and is the base for a range of North Yorkshire County Council services. Skipton has the largest town centre, offers the widest range of employment opportunities, goods and services in the District and plan area and is well connected with the A road network and rail network. Skipton is therefore identified as a Tier 1 Principal Town Service Centre in the settlement hierarchy.

4.44 The market towns of Settle and Bentham, and the villages of Glusburn/Crosshills, Ingleton and Gargrave are all smaller settlements than Skipton. However, the market towns of Settle and Bentham serve a wide rural hinterland in the mid and north sub areas of Craven and this elevates their role and function in the settlement hierarchy to Tier 2 Key Service Centres.

4.45 Glusburn/Crosshills, Ingleton and Gargrave whilst acting as local service centres do not have as substantial or wide a role in the plan area as Settle or Bentham, or as in the case of Glusburn/Crosshills, are not subject to the levels of constraint that limits their development potential. As such Glusburn/Crosshills, Ingleton and Gargrave perform a tertiary role in the settlement hierarchy as Tier 3 Local Service Centres.

4.46 At the next level, are villages with basic services and villages with basic services that are bisected by the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary, these are Tier 4 settlements. Small villages, hamlets and farmsteads in open countryside fall within Tier 5 of the settlement hierarchy.

4.47 The settlements included in the settlement hierarchy are presented in Table 6 below:

Table 6 – Settlement Hierarchy

Tier	Role and Function	Settlement
1	Principal Town Service Centre	Skipton
2	Key Service Centres	High and Low Bentham, Settle
3	Local Service Centres	Gargrave Glusburn and Crosshills Ingleton
4a	Villages with Basic Services	Burton-in –Lonsdale Carleton Cononley Cowling Farnhill and Kildwick Hellifield Low Bradley Sutton-in-Craven Rathmell
4b	Villages with Basic Services Bisected by Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary	Bolton Abbey Clapham Embsay Giggleswick Long Preston
5	Small villages, hamlets and open countryside	All other villages and hamlets in the plan area not listed in Tiers 1 to 4b above.

Distribution of Growth – Preferred Option

- 4.48 To meet the aims and objectives of this draft plan and to respond to the issues identified in it and in the underpinning evidence, the following spatial strategy for the distribution of growth is the preferred option to deliver sustainable patterns of development in Craven. A number of alternatives have been considered and assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and were subject to consultation in April/May 2016. The SA concluded that the preferred option is the most sustainable option to meet the aims and objectives identified and there were no substantive objections to the preferred spatial strategy.
- 4.49 Both the settlement hierarchy and preferred growth distribution strategy recognise the primacy of Skipton as the principal town in Craven and focus for growth, along with the settlements of Settle and High Bentham as secondary centres for growth as key service centres in the mid and north sub areas.
- 4.50 In recognition of the relative function of settlements, whilst taking account of physical constraint, a lower level of growth is directed towards Glusburn/Crosshills, Ingleton and Gargrave, as Tier 3 local service centres.
- 4.51 As set out above, Tier 4 settlements comprise villages with basic services (4a) and villages with basic services that are bisected by the YDNP boundary (4b). Overall, a low level of growth is directed towards Tier 4 settlements, however allocated growth is not directed to Bolton Abbey and Long Preston as Tier 4b settlements for the following reasons:-
- The majority of the built settlement of Long Preston is located within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and no land has been made available to allocate growth to in the very small part of the village located in the Craven Plan area;
 - Bolton Abbey is not to be allocated housing growth in the spatial strategy in view of the significance and sensitivity of its heritage assets.

4.52 Tier 5 of the strategy comprises other villages that are not identified and open countryside. Low levels of growth are directed towards tier 5 overall. The Spatial Strategy for distribution of growth is set out in Policy SP4 below.

DRAFT POLICY SP4: SPATIAL STRATEGY AND HOUSING GROWTH			
To deliver the spatial strategy and underpin sustainable growth within the plan area over the plan period 2012 to 2032, new dwellings are distributed in the following hierarchy:			
Tier	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) at 214 net dwellings pa	Housing Provision (approx number of net dwellings pa)
1	Skipton (Principal Town Service Centre)	50%	107
2	Settle (Key Service Centre for mid sub area)	10.5%	23
2	Low and High Bentham (Key Service Centre)	<u>10.5%</u>	23
3	Glusburn/Crosshills (Local Service Centre)	<u>3.5%</u>	8
3	Ingleton (Local Service Centre)	<u>3.5%</u>	8
3	Gargrave (Local Service Centre)	<u>3.5%</u>	8
4a	Villages with Basic Services		
4a	Burton in Lonsdale	<u>0.4%</u>	1
4a	Carleton	1.2%	3
4a	Cononley	<u>2.5%</u>	5

Tier	Settlement	Proportion of Housing Growth % at 214 net dwellings per annum	Housing Provision (approx number of net dwellings per annum)
4a	Cowling	0.8%	2
4a	Farnhill and Kildwick	<u>0.4%</u>	1
4a	Hellifield	0.8%	2
4a	Low Bradley	0.8%	2
4a	Sutton in Craven	<u>1.2%</u>	3
4a	Rathmell	0.8%	2
4b	Villages with Basic Services that are bisected by the National Park boundary		
4b	Bolton Abbey	0%	0
4b	Clapham	0.8%	2
4b	Embsay	<u>2%</u>	4
4b	Giggleswick	0.8%	2
4b	Long Preston	0%	0
5	Other villages and open countryside small site allowance	<u>6%</u>	13
<p>Most growth is directed towards Skipton as the Tier 1 settlement. Growth to underpin and enhance their roles as Key Service Centres is directed towards Settle and Bentham as Tier 2 settlements. Proportionate growth to underpin their roles as Local Service Centres is directed to Glusburn/Crosshills, Gargrave and Ingletton as Tier 3 settlements. More limited growth is directed towards Tier 4a settlements to sustain their vitality and function, whilst Tier 4b settlements will receive limited growth</p>			

to reflect the roles of these settlements as villages with basic services and/or tourism hubs/gateways in/on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Tier 5 settlements and open countryside will receive a low level of growth which:-

a) is necessary to support a sustainable, vibrant and healthy rural economy and communities; or

b) can be justified in order to secure significant improvements to the environment or conservation of designated heritage assets in accordance with the National Enabling Policy; or

c) is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.

Spatial Strategy for Housing and Economic Growth – Preferred Sites

4.53 The draft strategic policies SP1 to SP4 set out the overall spatial strategy of the local plan for housing and economic growth in terms of the scale and distribution of housing and employment development to meet objectively assessed needs over the next 15 years of the plan period. To realise the spatial strategy of the local plan, specific preferred sites are identified in draft Policies SP5 to SP11 to deliver the sustainable development that is needed.

4.54 The NPPF (para 159) says that local planning authorities should prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period. Reviews of land available for economic development should also be undertaken at the same time.

4.55 The council has prepared and maintained a SHLAA from the outset of preparing the local plan and has issued several 'Calls for Sites' as the plan has evolved and progressed through informal consultation and engagement. The council also commissioned consultants Lichfields to undertake a review of available and suitable employment land (March 2017) .

4.56 The sites put forward by landowners/developers for inclusion in the SHLAA have been subject to a series of analyses (which are set out in detail in the Residential Site Selection Process Background Paper accompanying the draft local plan) to assess their suitability for housing allocation. The first of those analyses used four criteria to examine the initial appropriateness of the sites to undergo Sustainability Appraisal (SA). These were:-

- i) The site is located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy;
- ii) The site is at least 0.1 hectares in size and is capable of accommodating at least five dwellings;
- iii) The site has an initial advantage because it contains at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1);
- iv) The site is located outside areas protected nationally or internationally for key habitats and plant and animal species (i.e. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation & Special Protection Areas).

4.57 Sites that did not meet one or more of the aforementioned four criteria above stayed at **Level 1** of the SA. The sites which passed each of these four criteria moved on to analysis under twenty socio-economic and environmental SA objectives. Under each of the twenty objectives, sites could receive five different judgements based on their perceived influence on a social, economic, and/or environmental objective. These are strongly positive, positive, neutral (no or negligible effect, or uncertainty regarding effect), negative, or strongly negative. Sites which were considered not to perform to a satisfactory level remained at **Level 2** in the SA, whereas those sites which were considered to perform to a satisfactory level proceeded to **Level 3** and were included in the **Pool of Sites**. All of the above analyses are referred to as **Stage 1**, or the **Settlement Level Analysis**.

4.58 The next stage, **Stage 2 (District Level Analysis)**, features selecting the sites which are judged to be the most appropriate and best residential sites from the

Pool of Sites. There are four criteria to analyse sites which reach Stage 2, listed as follows:

- Viability of Affordable Housing Provision;
- Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features;
- Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features;
- Site Position to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone.

4.59 If sites in a settlement pass all four criteria of the District Level Analysis, and collectively there are more sites in a settlement than are required to meet the balance of the housing provision required by Policy SP1 in line with the distribution strategy of Policy SP4 and after utilising the most appropriate housing densities for each site in accordance with Policy SP3, a further step is necessary within Stage 2. In these circumstances the sites within a settlement are compared and a judgement reached on which sites are preferred for allocation in the draft local plan. The judgements reached on each site are detailed in the Residential Site Selection Process Background Paper which accompanies the draft local plan.

4.60 For each proposed Preferred Site, a narrative of site analysis and description, including a net developable area, number of dwellings generated, expected delivery timeframe and development principles is prepared and these are set out in the draft local plan within draft Policies SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10 and SP11.

4.61 Table 7 below illustrates in summary form, how the balance of the housing requirement in Policy SP1, in line with the distribution strategy in Policy SP4, is addressed by the preferred sites identified in Policies SP5 to SP11.

Table 7 Summary of Housing Requirement and Proposed Supply by Settlement										
Tiers 1 to 4b	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) Policy SP4	NET Housing requirement based on 214 dpa 2012 to 2032 Policy SP1	Total NET Comps 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2017 Policy SP1	NET Residual Housing Requirement 2017 to 2032 Policy SP1	Add 12% housing loss allowance to achieve NET delivery* Table 2	GROSS Total Residual Housing Requirement 2017 to 2032* Table 2	OPP's at 01 Apr 2017 Policy SP1	GROSS Residual Housing requirement for Allocation in Local Plan*	Approx yield of preferred sites in Policies SP5 to SP11
Tier 1	Skipton	50%	2140	313	1827	219	2046	793	1253	1392
Tier 2	High and Low Bentham	10.50%	450	5	445	53	498	57	441	444
Tier 2	Settle	10.50%	450	123	327	39	366	79	287	331
Tier 3	Glusburn and Crosshills	3.50%	150	32	118	14	132	83	49	61
Tier 3	Ingleton	3.50%	150	31	119	14	133	44	89	89
Tier 3	Gargrave	3.50%	150	16	134	16	150	42	108	108
Tier 4a	Burton in Lonsdale	0.40%	17	1	16	2	18	3	15	15
Tier 4a	Carleton	1.20%	51	4	47	6	53	55	-2	0
Tier 4a	Cononley	2.50%	107	15	92	11	103	45	58	93
Tier 4a	Cowling	0.80%	34	25	9	1	10	44	-34	0
Tier 4a	Farnhill & Kildwick	0.40%	17	1	16	2	18	16	2	0
Tier 4a	Hellifield	0.80%	34	7	27	3	30	33	-3	0
Tier 4a	Bradley	0.80%	34	2	32	4	36	11	25	25
Tier 4a	Sutton	1.20%	51	38	13	2	15	22	-7	0
Tier 4a	Rathmell	0.80%	34	1	33	4	37	17	20	20
Tier 4b	Bolton Abbey	0%	0	0	0	0	0	6	-6	0
Tier 4b	Clapham	0.80%	34	16	18	2	20	25	-5	0
Tier 4b	Emsay	2.00%	86	0	86	10	96	101	-5	0
Tier 4b	Giggleswick	0.80%	34	24	10	1	11	14	-3	0
Tier 4b	Long Preston	0%	0	2	-2	0	0	5	-5	0
	Total	94.00%	4023	656	3367	404	3771	1495	2276	2578
Tier 5	Other villages, open countryside, small site allowance	6.00%	257	20	237	28	265	74	191	
Grand Total		100.00%	4280	676	3604	432	4036	1569	2467	2578

Note: Individual figures may not sum to total figure due to rounding

DRAFT POLICY SP5: STRATEGY FOR SKIPTON –TIER 1

Skipton is the primary focus for growth and provision is made for the following development areas to meet the housing needs, commercial and employment space in the town:

Housing Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium term 6 to 10 years	Long term 11 to 15 years
SK013	Land east of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way, Skipton	3.112	100			
SK015	Cefn Glas, Shortbank Road, Skipton	0.442	14			
SK044	Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road, Skipton	0.591	19			
SK058	Whitakers Chocolate Factory Site, Skipton	0.492	16			
SK060	Business premises and land, west of Firth Street, Skipton	1.323	123			
SK061	East of canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue, Skipton	2.781	89			
SK081, SK082 & SK108	Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber , Skipton	C3 9.948 D1 1.8	318			
SK088	Hawbank Fields north of Otley Road and south of A6131, Skipton	3.932	126			

SK089 & SK090	Land to the north of Airedale Avenue & Elsey Croft and east of railway line, Skipton	8.45	270			
SK094	Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line and A629, Skipton	3.082	99			
SK101	East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane, Skipton	3.422	110			
SK114 & SK124	Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close, Skipton	3.383	108			
Total		40.958	1392	582	458	352
Mixed Use Regeneration Sites:						
				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium term 6 to 10 years	Long term 11 to 15 years	
SK139	East and west of Cavendish Street, Skipton	1.995				
SK140	Skipton Station Areas A, and B, Carleton New Road, Sandylands Business Centre, Skipton	5.632				
Total		7.627				
Employment Sites						
				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Use Class	Area (Ha)	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium term 6 to 10 years	Long term 11 to 15 years
SK049	Land east of Skipton bypass, Skipton	B1,B2 and B8	6.02			

SK113	Land south of Skipton Auction Mart, Skipton	B1,B2 and B8	3.01			
SK135	Skipton Rock Quarry, Skipton	B2 and B8	1.00			
Total			10.03			
Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.						

Development Principles for Housing Sites, Regeneration Sites and Employment Sites identified in draft Policy SP5

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK013	Land east of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 5.746 ha [net developable area 3.112 ha; green infrastructure area 2.634 ha].		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 100 dwellings [3.112 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • Development proposals for this site shall incorporate green infrastructure in the west, south and south east of the site to provide a buffer to the open moorland to the south and east, enhance biodiversity and provide a green corridor connection with the existing residential area at Aldersley Avenue and the play park to the north west of the site. • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Moorview Way. A traffic impact assessment will be required. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK015	Cefn Glas, Shortbank Road, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.442 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 14 dwellings [0.442 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • The site is in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Shortbank Road. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK044	Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.591 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 19 dwellings [0.591 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be included in the design and layout of the scheme on the site; • The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Access to the site is to be gained from Niffany Gardens & Station Road. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK058	Whitakers Chocolate Factory Site, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.492 hectares		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 16 dwellings [0.492 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area, including the conversion of the two existing villa-style houses on the site as part of any proposed scheme; • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be included in the design and design and layout of the scheme on the site; • Access to the site is to be gained from Keighley Road. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Long term 11 to 15 years		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK060	Business premises and land, west of Firth Street, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 1.323 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 123 dwellings in total; 23 units from building conversion + 100 units from new build [(0.094 ha x 250 dwellings per ha = 23 units) + (1.22 ha x 82 dwellings per ha = 100 units)].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area, including conversion of the existing three storey stone building on the site as part of any proposed scheme; • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be included in the design and layout of the scheme on the site; • A Traffic Impact Assessment will be required; • The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Access to the site is to be gained from Firth Street. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Long term 11 to 15 years		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK061	East of canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 3.663 ha [net developable area 2.781 ha; green infrastructure area 0.882 ha].		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 89 dwellings [2.781 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area, which adjoins the western boundary of the site and includes the Leeds & Liverpool Canal corridor. • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on this site should be set back from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to mirror the residential development located immediately to the north of the site and to provide an area of green infrastructure within the site; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Cawder Lane. Access to Keighley Road from Cawder Lane is via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is currently restricted in terms of width. Development proposals for the site should therefore demonstrate how access to the site via Horse Close Bridge can be improved (by either widening the existing bridge or the provision of a new bridge) to serve the new housing. A traffic impact assessment will be required. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.
<p>Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short term 1 to 5 years.</p>

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK081, SK082 & SK108 (incorporating site SK080a)	Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, Skipton	C3 Residential D1 Education
<p>Site Allocation Area: 18.586 ha [net developable area 11.748 ha including 9.948 ha for the provision of new housing and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton; green infrastructure area 5.873 ha.]</p>		
<p>Number of Dwellings Generated: 318 dwellings [9.948 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].</p>		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of the site is allocated for the provision of a new primary school. • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary and a SINC. Development proposals for this site should incorporate a green infrastructure corridor along the entire western boundary of the site to provide biodiversity and landscape mitigation for the YDNP and SINC. A green infrastructure corridor should also be provided along the entire eastern boundary of the site to provide a green buffer to existing residential development and incorporate pedestrian/cycle links through the site to connect with the existing PROW network to the north; the proposed new primary school in the north east corner of the site; the Rockwood estate to the east of the site and Gargrave Road and Aireville Park to the 		

south of the site.

- An area of land (0.963ha) in the south of the site adjacent to Gargrave Road is proposed as a Local Green Space designation (LGS) in Policy ENV10, therefore any proposed development scheme should be designed to ensure that the area designated as Local Green Space is retained as open land and that development proposals comply with the provisions of Policy ENV10.
- The siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area.
- Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution.
- There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. A Traffic Impact Assessment will be required.
- A Flood Risk Assessment is required. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.
- Before any development takes place, a comprehensive Masterplan for the site, including the incorporation of the development and design principles detailed above, shall be produced in collaboration with, and to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan.

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Medium to long term 6 to 15 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK088	Hawbank Fields north of Otley Road and south of A6131, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 8.598 ha [net developable area 3.932 ha; green infrastructure 4.666 ha]		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 126 dwellings [3.932 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary. Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including approximately 4.666ha of green infrastructure in the north, south and east of the site, which shall include the protection of the existing area of wood land in the south west of the site. • Development proposals should seek to maximise opportunities for links to be made to existing green infrastructure networks to the north, south and west of the site. The creation of a green corridor in the north of the site would continue the existing pattern of residential development on Green Acres where the dwellings are set back from Harrogate Road. 		

- Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution.
- Access to the site is to be gained from Harrogate Road (A6131) with an opportunity for pedestrian access to be provided onto the site from Greenacres to the west.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short term 1 to 5 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK089 & SK090	Land to the north of Airedale Avenue & Elsey Croft and east of railway line, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 10.592 ha [net developable area 8.45 ha; green infrastructure area 2.142 ha].		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 270 dwellings [8.45 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary. Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including green infrastructure corridors. A green infrastructure corridor along the northern boundary of the site along Otley Road should be provided to maintain the existing open, rural feel of this approach to Skipton up to the railway bridge. A green infrastructure corridor should also be provided to the south west of site SK090 incorporating an existing footpath running within the site adjacent to the south west boundary, providing links to the east of Skipton and beyond. A third green infrastructure corridor should also be provided adjacent to the south boundary, providing a buffer between existing residential development at Elsey Croft and new residential development on sites SK089 & SK090. This area would also maintain an open feel to the existing PROW running along the southern boundary of the site. • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to site SK090 is to be gained from Wensleydale Avenue, Otley Road and Elsey Croft • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short/ medium term 1 to 10 years.		
Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK094	Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line and A629, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 10.487 ha [net developable area 3.082 ha; green infrastructure area 7.406 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 99 dwellings [3.082 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton, Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including approximately 7.4 ha of green infrastructure in the east, west and south of the site which lies within flood risk zone 2 & 3 and provides an opportunity for an area of open space/green infrastructure to be created, potentially incorporating a closed road cycle circuit track; • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Carleton Road and Burnside Crescent. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK101	East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 3.999 ha [net developable area 3.422 ha; green infrastructure area 0.569 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 110 dwellings [3.422 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area, 		

which adjoins the western boundary of the site and includes the Leeds & Liverpool Canal corridor.

- Development on this site should be set back from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to provide an area of green infrastructure within the site;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution.
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- A Flood Risk Assessment is required. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible
- Access to the site is to be gained from Cawder Lane. Access to Keighley Road from Cawder Lane is via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is currently restricted in terms of width. Development proposals for the site should therefore demonstrate how access to the site via Horse Close Bridge can be improved (by either widening the existing bridge or the provision of a new bridge) to serve the new housing. A traffic impact assessment will be required.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Medium term 6 to 10 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK114 & SK124	Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close, Skipton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 3.8 ha [net developable area 3.383 ha; green infrastructure area 0.418 ha].		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 108 dwellings [3.383 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton, Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure corridor incorporating the linear wooded area in the northern part of the site and provide links to the existing PROW network to the north ; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • A Flood Risk Assessment is required. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible • Access to the site is to be gained from the Cawder Road garage site located in the south west of the site. Alternatively there is the potential to access the site via existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to a residential scheme with consent to the north of the site. Access to Keighley Road from Cawder Lane is via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is currently restricted in terms of width. Development proposals for the site should therefore demonstrate how access to the site via Horse Close Bridge can be improved (by either widening the existing bridge or the provision of a new bridge) to serve the new housing. A traffic impact assessment will be required. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Medium to long term 6 to 15 years		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK139	East and west of Cavendish Street, Skipton	Retail (A1) and commercial led mixed use.
Site Allocation Area: 1.955 ha		
<p>Overall</p> <p>A commercially led regeneration opportunity, with a focus on commercial and retail uses.</p>		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A retail/commercial led mixed use regeneration opportunity area on land east and west of Cavendish Street, Skipton offering potential to enhance this part of the town. The site provides opportunities to address identified retail capacity requirements in Skipton, provide improvements to environmental quality and enhance connections in the town. Proposals should take account of the following development principles: <p>Use(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site should be re-developed for a retail and commercial-led mix of uses that complement and underpin the role and function of this part of Skipton whilst supporting the town centre as a whole; • Proposals should provide for retail-led floorspace that takes account of the convenience and comparison retail capacity as identified in the 2016 Retail and Leisure Study; <p>Flood risk mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required and proposals will need to address and mitigate flood risk including making use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to mitigate run off and localised flood risk, if possible and feasible; • Proposals should take account of the presence of Eller Beck and the related flood alleviation works that apply to part of the opportunity area; <p>Heritage significance considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas of potential archaeological significance; • Proposals should take account of and understand the significance of the Conservation Area designation that applies to part of the regeneration opportunity area; • Regeneration proposals should take account of the setting and significance of surrounding Listed Buildings; <p>Leeds Liverpool Canal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals should take account of the setting and significance of the Leeds-Liverpool canal as a community and tourism asset, and a local transport corridor; • Proposals should take account of the potential for access and permeability to and from the Leeds Liverpool canal towpath; <p>Ground Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ground conditions assessment is required to consider the potential presence of ground contaminants potentially arising from historical uses/activities in the opportunity area; • Mitigation is to be provided where it is necessary; <p>Access</p>		

- Principal vehicular access to be gained from Cavendish Street, Broughton Road;
- Pedestrian access to be gained from Leeds Liverpool Canal, Gallows Bridge and to link to the bus station and town centre;
- Secondary access could be gained from Cross Street, and/or Gas Street;

Masterplanning

A Masterplan for the opportunity area, including the incorporation of the development and design principles detailed above, shall be produced in collaboration with, and to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan. Regeneration should not occur on a piecemeal basis and a comprehensive approach is expected.

Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.

Site Assembly, Delivery

The opportunity area is in a range of ownerships and assembling the site will influence delivery timescales. Site assembly powers will be considered for use where it is expedient, appropriate and necessary for regeneration to succeed. Craven District Council is owner of part of the regeneration opportunity area.

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Long term, 11 to 15 years

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK140	Land at Skipton Station, Broughton Road, Carleton New Road, Sandylands Business Centre, Skipton	Commercially led including employment and an element of community uses.
Site Allocation Area: 5.632 ha		
Overall: A commercially led regeneration opportunity, with a focus on commercial and employment led mixed uses, and an element of community uses.		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment/commercially led mixed use regeneration opportunity area on land at Skipton railway station, Carleton New Road, and Sandylands Business Centre. Proposals should take the opportunity to enhance connections between the railway station and the wider town. 		
Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals should enhance the role of Skipton Railway Station as a transport hub and gateway to Skipton and the Yorkshire Dales; • The site should be developed for commercial and employment-led mix of uses that complement and underpin the commercial, employment, transport, and community functions of this part of Skipton; 		
Access		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal vehicular access to be gained from Carleton New Road and Broughton Road; • Pedestrian access to be gained from Gawflat Bridge and the Leeds & Liverpool Canal towpath. 		

- Existing pedestrian connections to the town from the railway station should be enhanced and form a traffic free pedestrian gateway;
- Pedestrian access from Broughton Road and Carleton New Road via the Railway Station underpass should be enabled and enhanced.
- This regeneration area provides an opportunity for Sandylands business centre to be remodelled to create/enhance pedestrian access and connections to/from the railway station, Sandylands sports area and the town;

Flood risk mitigation

- A Flood Risk Assessment is required and proposals will need to address and mitigate flood risk including making use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to mitigate run off and localised flood risk, if possible and feasible;
- Proposals should take account of the proximity of Eller Beck and the associated flood alleviation works;

Heritage significance

- A ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas of potential archaeological significance;
- Regeneration proposals should take account of the setting and significance of designated heritage assets (Conservation Area and Listed Buildings) both within the regeneration opportunity area and in the immediate surroundings;

Leeds & Liverpool Canal

- Proposals should take account of the setting and significance of the adjacent Leeds & Liverpool canal and towpath as a community asset and means to enhance the connections within Skipton;
- Proposals should take account of the potential for access and permeability to and from the Leeds & Liverpool canal towpath;

Other services

- Proposals should account for the relocation or retention of emergency services provision in the opportunity area;

Ground Conditions/Contamination

- A ground conditions assessment is required to consider the potential presence of ground contaminants arising from historical uses/activities;

Existing Businesses

- Business, commercial and leisure uses and activities are to be retained where possible and enhanced;

Masterplanning

A Masterplan for the regeneration opportunity area, including the incorporation of the development and design principles detailed above, shall be produced in collaboration with, and to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders. Development proposals will be expected to then accord with the principles of the Masterplan. Regeneration should not occur on a piecemeal basis and a comprehensive approach to redevelopment is expected.

The opportunity area is in a range of ownerships and assembling the site will influence delivery timescales. Site assembly powers will be considered for use where it is expedient, appropriate and necessary for regeneration to succeed.

Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Long term, 11 to 15 years

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK049	Land east of Skipton bypass, Skipton	B1, B2, B8 Employment
Site Allocation Area: 6.02 ha		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will be employment led (B1, B2, B8) to ensure the delivery of socio-economic objectives set out in the Local Plan. • High flood risk is likely to be reduced on completion of the Skipton Flood Alleviation Scheme. However, a Flood Risk Assessment is likely to be required in order to assess any residual fluvial or surface water hazard within the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's prominent location adjacent to the bypass on the town's south-east periphery shall be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected. • Connections, including pedestrian and cycle routes to/from the town, railway station and adjacent employment and residential areas shall be created/enhanced. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Medium to long term 6 to 15 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK113	Land south of Skipton Auction Mart, Skipton	B1, B2, B8 Employment
Site Allocation Area: 3.01 ha		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as fluvial and surface water hazards have been identified within parts of the site. . Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site adjoins the Skipton Conservation Area and is in a prominent location on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal at an important gateway to the town. Therefore, the developer is required to carry out a detailed assessment of the likely impact of development on the character and appearance of area, including the conservation area and its setting, and to incorporate any necessary mitigation measures into the proposals. Special attention will be paid to the proposed siting, design, layout and landscaping of development to ensure that the character and appearance of the area is not adversely affected. • The developer is required to arrange an investigation and assessment of the site's archaeological interest, which may necessitate the carrying out of ground works before and/or during development. The findings of the investigation and assessment shall be taken into account in the proposals and any necessary mitigation measures will be incorporated into the development, in the interests of archaeological conservation. 		

- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term within the next 5 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SK135	Skipton Rock Quarry, Skipton	B2, B8 Employment
Site Allocation Area: 1.064 ha		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The developer is required to arrange a detailed assessment of the likely impact of development on biodiversity, including biodiversity within the adjoining SINC. The findings of the assessment will be taken into account in the proposals and any necessary mitigation measures will be incorporated into the development, in the interests of nature conservation. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term within the next 5 years.		

DRAFT POLICY SP6: STRATEGY FOR SETTLE – TIER 2

Settle is a secondary location for growth in the plan area, providing serviced employment land and housing growth to reflect the role of Settle as a rail connected key service centre for the mid sub area. Development will provide housing to meet local needs whilst employment development will ensure that a medium to long term supply of serviced employment land is delivered to provide opportunities for entrepreneurs and businesses to expand and locate in the mid sub area. Provision is made for the following sites and locations to meet these aims:

Housing Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
SG021, SG066, SG080	Land to the north-west of Penny Green and west of Skipton Road and railway, Settle	3.172	102			
SG025	Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle	4.34	139			
SG027, SG068	Land to the south of Brockhole View and west of Brockhole Lane, Settle	1.075	34			
SG032	Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle	0.412	13			
SG042	NYCC Depot, Kirkgate, Settle	0.245	8			
SG079	Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle	1.095	35			

Total		10.339	331	194	137	
Employment/Mixed Use Sites:						
				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
SG060	Northern part of Sowarth Industrial Estate, Settle	1.654				
SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480	5.039				
Total		6.723				
Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.						

Development Principles for Housing and Employment/Mixed Use Sites identified in draft Policy SP6

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG021, SG066, SG080	Land to the north-west of Penny Green and west of Skipton Road and railway, Settle	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 4.297 ha (net developable area 3.172 ha; green infrastructure area 1.125 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 102 dwellings (3.172 hectares x 32 dwellings per hectare).		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure corridor along the south-eastern border of the net developable area of the site, to mitigate impact on the Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area to the east, and wider views of the site from the National Park. ; 		

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets near the site and their settings;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution.
- A Flood Risk Assessment is required. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible
- Access to the site is to be gained from Penny Green and/or the B6480. Any new access road from the B6480 shall be sensitively designed and extensively landscaped including tree planting to minimise and mitigate impact on the nearby conservation area and the B6480, as a main road approach into Settle.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Medium term 6 to 10 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG025	Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 11.43 ha [net developable area 4.34 ha; green infrastructure area 7.09 ha (including an approved surface water management scheme in the south-east section of the site)].		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 139 dwellings (4.34 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including green infrastructure corridors through the centre of the site and western edge of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the south and east of the site • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (Grade II listed buildings of Falcon Manor Hotel and Ingfield Lodge and the Settle-Carlisle railway conservation area) surrounding the site and their settings. • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. This may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site's overall area; • Access to the site is to be gained from Austwick Close and Skipton Road (B6480) • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG027, SG068	Land to the south of Brockhole View and west of Brockhole Lane, Settle	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 1.832ha (net developable area 1.075 ha; and green infrastructure area 0.746ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 34 dwellings (1.075 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including green infrastructure corridors along the southern edge of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the south west of the site • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. This may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site's overall area; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible • Access to the site is to be gained from Brockhole View and Brockhole Lane. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG032	Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.412 ha (net developable area 0.412 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 13 dwellings (0.412 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation areas) on the site and their settings; • Opportunities for further intensification of use within this accessible, town centre site in terms of housing density should be maximised, subject to specific analysis. • The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Access to the site is to be gained from Lower Greenfoot. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		
Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG042	NYCC Depot, Kirkgate, Settle	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.245 ha (net developable area 0.245 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 8 dwellings (0.245 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation areas) on the site and their settings;; • Opportunities for further intensification of use within this accessible, town centre site in terms of housing density should be maximised, subject to specific analysis. • The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site; • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. This may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site's overall area; • Access to the site is to be gained from and Church Street car park and Kirkgate. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG079	Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 1.745 ha (net developable area 1.095 ha; green infrastructure area 0.65 hectares).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 35 dwellings (1.095 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation areas) on the site and their settings; • The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site should incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure corridor along the eastern boundary of the site to mitigate impact on the National Park.; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. 		

- A Flood Risk Assessment is required. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible
- Access to the site is to be gained from Town Head Way.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Medium term 6 to 10 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG060	Northern part of Sowarth Industrial Estate, Settle	Commercially led including employment, retail, leisure and some residential uses
Site Allocation Area: 1.654 ha		
<p>Overall A commercially led mixed use regeneration opportunity on the northern part of Sowarth Industrial Estate, Settle offering potential to enhance this part of town. Site to include a mix of employment, retail, and leisure uses, with an element of residential. Regeneration of the site provides opportunities for improvements to environmental quality and enhanced connections in this part of the town. Proposals should take account of the following development principles:</p>		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <p>Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals should enhance the role of Sowarth Industrial Estate as a multi-use town centre business park, including a mix of employment, retail and leisure uses that complement and underpin the regeneration of this town centre business park; • Opportunity for a limited amount of residential use, in keeping with the residential areas to the north of the site, and incorporating pedestrian links to the town centre where possible; • Existing business, commercial and retail uses and activities are to be retained where possible and enhanced. <p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal vehicular accesses to be gained from Kirkgate and Kings Mill Lane. <p>Flood risk mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required and proposals will need to address and mitigate flood risk including making use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to mitigate run off and localised flood risk. <p>Heritage significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas of potential archaeological significance; • Regeneration proposals should take account of the setting and significance of designated heritage assets (Conservation Area and listed buildings) in the immediate surroundings of the regeneration opportunity. 		

Ground Conditions/Contamination

- Given the current industrial use on site a ground conditions assessment is required to consider the potential presence of ground contaminants arising from historical uses/activities.

Masterplan

A Masterplan for the regeneration opportunity area, including the incorporation of the development and design principles detailed above, shall be produced in collaboration with, and to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan. Regeneration should not occur on a piecemeal basis and a comprehensive approach to redevelopment is expected.

Site Assembly

The opportunity area is in a range of ownerships and assembling the site will influence delivery timescales. Site assembly powers will be considered for use where it is expedient, appropriate and necessary for regeneration to succeed.

Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe in the 2012-2032 plan period: Long term, 11 to 15 years

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480	Employment led mixed use development
Site Allocation Area: 5.039 hectares.		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is allocated as employment led mixed use site with an element of residential. A minimum of 2.6 ha shall be for B1, B2 and B8 uses; • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments) on the site and their settings; • A ground work assessment is required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from the B6480. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short to medium term 6 to 10 years		

DRAFT POLICY SP7: STRATEGY FOR BENTHAM –TIER 2

Bentham is a secondary location for growth in the plan area, reflecting its role as a key service centre in the north sub area and providing serviced employment land and housing growth to underpin growing prosperity in the town; capitalise on linkages with the rail connected university city of Lancaster, and the tourism potential of the Forest of Bowland AONB. Provision is made for the following development areas to meet housing needs and bolster prosperity and resilience in the town:

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Expected Timescales for Delivery		
				Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
HB011	Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft, High Bentham	0.962	30			
HB024	North of Lakeber Drive, High Bentham	0.872	27			
HB025	East of Butts Lane, High Bentham	1.015	32			
HB026	North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham	2.577	82			
HB036	Land to the East of Robin Lane, High Bentham	0.502	16			
HB038	Land south of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham	0.891	28			

HB039	Land between Springfield Crescent and Tatterthorn Road, High Bentham	0.616	19			
HB042	Land between Pye Busk and Belle Bank, High Bentham	0.475	15			
HB044	Land to west of Goodenber Road, High Bentham	1.870	59			
HB052	Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham	3.688	118			
LB012	Wenning View, Low Bentham Road, Low Bentham	0.566	18			
Total		14.034	444	426	9	9
<p>Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.</p>						

Development Principles for Housing identified in draft Policy SP7

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB011	Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft, High Bentham	C3 Residential
<p>Site Allocation Area: 0.962 ha (net developable area 0.962 ha).</p>		
<p>Number of Dwellings Generated: 30 dwellings (0.962 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).</p>		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational space and/or other community benefits will be provided within open areas of the site. • Development will conserve heritage assets, including those revealed in the Assessment of High Bentham for Conservation Area designation (August 2016). • Development will take advantage of the site's central location by encouraging walking and cycling to nearby services and public transport. • Development will present an opportunity to regenerate the local area, improve overall standards of living and promote sustainable communities through the provision of extra care housing for older people to meet identified local needs. 		

- Access to the site is to be gained from Robin Lane and Low Croft.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB024	North of Lakeber Drive, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.872 ha (net developable area 0.872 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 27 dwellings (0.872 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public footpath crossing the site will form a framework for the design of on-site public open space to provide enhanced green infrastructure, a connection to open countryside to the north and associated well-being benefits. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB052 and HB044 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites. • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB025	East of Butts Lane, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 1.015 ha (net developable area 1.015 ha.)		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 32 dwellings (1.015 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's prominent location shall be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from Butts Lane • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB026	North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 2.577 ha (net developable area 2.577 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 82 dwellings (2.577 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment may be required as a surface water hazard adjoins part of the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's prominent location shall be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from Springfield Crescent • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB036	Land to the East of Robin Lane, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.502 ha (net developable area 0.502 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 16 dwellings (0.502 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment may be required as there is some risk of groundwater emergence within the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's prominent location at the town's northern entrance shall be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Robin Lane, at the south end of the site • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB038	Land south of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.891 ha (net developable area 0.891 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 28 dwellings (0.891 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site's prominent location shall be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from the B6480; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB039	Land between Springfield Crescent and Tatterthorn Road, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.616 ha (net developable area 0.616 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 19 dwellings (0.616 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment may be required as there is some risk of groundwater emergence within the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's prominent location at the town's eastern entrance shall be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from the B6480 • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB042	Land between Pye Busk and Belle Bank, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.475 ha (net developable area 0.475 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 15 dwellings (0.475 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Flood Risk Assessment may be required as there is some risk of groundwater emergence within the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's prominent location at the town's eastern entrance will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from the B6480; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB044	Land to west of Goodenber Road, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 1.870 ha (net developable area 1.870 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 59 dwellings (1.870 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will incorporate a means of access to and from the adjoining allocated site HB052. • A new public footpath link will be created across the site and will be combined with on-site public open space, in order to enhance the public rights of way network, the site's accessibility to local services (including the town centre and primary school) and local green infrastructure provision. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB052 and HB024 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
HB052	Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 5.742 ha (including a net developable area of 3.688 ha and 2.054 ha of additional green infrastructure).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 118 dwellings (3.688 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will incorporate a means of access to and from the adjoining allocated site HB044. • Development of the site will contribute to the improvement and growth of green infrastructure and to achieving net gains in biodiversity. Existing public rights of way that cross the site will form a framework for the design of substantial on-site public green space, which will mitigate landscape impact, enhance local green infrastructure, achieve a net gain in biodiversity, provide a connection to the open countryside and secure well-being benefits. Development of this site and adjoining preferred sites HB044 and HB024 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites. • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a surface water hazard has been identified within parts of the site. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site's size and prominent location on the town's northern periphery will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and shall include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from Robin Lane • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
LB012	Wenning View, Low Bentham Road, Low Bentham	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.566 ha (net developable area 0. 566 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 18 dwellings (0.566 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developer is required to arrange an investigation and assessment of the site's archaeological interest, which may necessitate the carrying out of ground works before and/or during development. The findings of the investigation and assessment will be taken into account in the proposals and any necessary mitigation measures will be incorporated into the development, in the interests of archaeological conservation. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan • Access to the site is to be gained from the B6480. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Medium to long term 6 to 15 years.		

DRAFT POLICY SP8: STRATEGY FOR GLUSBURN/CROSSHILLS – TIER 3

Located between Skipton and Steeton/Silsden in Bradford district, Glusburn/Crosshills is a substantial centre of population in Craven and is a service centre. There are however physical constraints to growth that influence future growth and direction. A proportionate level of growth is directed towards to Glusburn/Crosshills which takes account of this role, recognises associated infrastructure constraints and accounts for development opportunities. Provision is made for the following sites to secure growth that underpins the role and function of Glusburn/Crosshills:

Housing Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
SC037(a)	Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Crosshills	0.79	25			
SC085	Land at Malsis, Glusburn	0.2	36			
Total		0.99	61	61		

Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.

Development Principles for Housing Sites identified in draft Policy SP8

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SC037(a)	Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Crosshills	C3 Residential
Net Developable Area: 0.79 ha.		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 25 dwellings [0.79 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • The site has very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Access to the site is to be gained from Skipton Road. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
SC085	Land at Malsis, Glusburn	C3 Residential
Net Developable Area: 12.66 ha [0.2 ha net developable area; 12.46 ha green infrastructure area.		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 36 dwellings [0.2 ha (12.66 – 12.46) x 178 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of Malsis School and siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and grounds) on the site and their settings; • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure; • Biodiversity and/or landscape mitigation should be built into the design of the scheme. A large proportion of green infrastructure is proposed at this site to protect the parkland setting of the Grade II Listed Building; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Colne Road; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years. .		

DRAFT POLICY SP9: STRATEGY FOR INGLETON –TIER 3

Located to the north of Low and High Bentham and adjacent to the A65, Ingleton is a tourist and employment centre, with a village centre that is struggling for vitality. A proportionate level of growth is directed towards Ingleton to bolster its' role and function as a local service centre, and provision is made for the following sites to achieve this:

Housing Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
IN006	CDC car park, Backgate, Ingleton	0.179	6			
IN010	Caravan Park, north of River Greta, Ingleton	0.35	11			
IN028	Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demesne, Ingleton.	0.9	29			
IN029	East of New Village and south of Low Demense, Ingleton.	0.7	22			
IN049	Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School, Ingleton.	0.653	21			
Total		2.782	89	89		

Employment Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Uses	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
IN022 and IN035	Land adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off	2.94	B1, B2 and B8			

	New Road and west of Tatterthorn Lane					
Total		2.94				

Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.

Development Principles for Housing and Employment Sites identified in draft Policy SP9

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
IN006	CDC car park, Backgate, Ingleton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.179 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 6 dwellings [0.179 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (conservation area and listed buildings) on the site and their settings; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. . Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from Backgate; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
IN010	Caravan Park, north of River Greta, Ingleton	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.35 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 11 dwellings (0.35 ha x 32 dwellings per ha)		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation area) on the site and their settings where appropriate; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • Access to the site is to be gained from the B6255. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
IN028	Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demesne, Ingleton.	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.9 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 29 dwellings [0.9 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation area) near the site and their settings;; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location and in close proximity to the National Park boundary. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from Ingleborough Park Drive; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
IN029	East of New Village and south of Low Demense, Ingleton.	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.7 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 22 dwellings [0.7 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation area) near the site and their settings appropriate; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained Low Demesne; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
IN049	Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School, Ingleton.	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.653 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 21 dwellings [0.653 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles: <p>This site allocation provides potential for the provision of extra care accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation area) near the site and their settings; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and 		

sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;

- Access to the site is to be gained from Laundry Lane.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
IN022 and IN035	Land adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road and west of Tatterthorn Lane	B1, B2 & B8
Site Allocation Area: 2.94 ha		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sites are allocated as an extension to the existing industrial estate to the south of New Road, Ingleton; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site; • Access to the site is to be gained from Enter Lane and from the A65 via Warth Lane; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term, within the next 5 years.		

DRAFT POLICY SP10: STRATEGY FOR GARGRAVE –TIER 3

Located astride the A65 and benefitting from rail connections with Skipton, Settle, Lancaster and beyond, Gargrave provides employment opportunities and has an active community set within a high quality built environment. A neighbourhood plan is in preparation. A proportionate level of growth is directed towards Gargrave to underpin and bolster its' role and function as a local service centre as follows:

Housing Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area(Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
GA004	Neville House, Neville Crescent, Gargrave	0.423	14			
GA009	Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal, Gargrave	1.56	50			
GA031	Land to the west of Walton Close, Gargrave	1.38	44			
Total		3.363	108			

Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.

Development principles for Housing Sites identified in draft Policy SP10

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
GA004	Neville House, Neville Crescent, Gargrave	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.423 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 14 dwellings [0.423 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include 		

<p>measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • Access to the site is to be gained from the existing access onto Neville Crescent. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.
<p>Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.</p>

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
GA009	Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal, Gargrave	C3 Residential
<p>Site Allocation Area: 1.56 ha (estimate of area required to achieve 50 Extra Care units)</p>		
<p>Number of Dwellings Generated: 50 dwellings (in the form of Extra Care homes)</p>		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <p>This site allocation provides potential for the provision of extra care accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (conservation area) on the site and their settings; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure adjacent to the Leeds& Liverpool Canal; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from Eshton Road. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
<p>Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years</p>		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
GA031	Land to the west of Walton Close, Gargrave	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 1.38 ha		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 44 dwellings [1.38 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (conservation area and scheduled ancient monuments) near the site and their settings; • Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure; • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. . Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from Marton Road. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan. 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

DRAFT POLICY SP11: STRATEGY FOR TIER 4A AND 4B VILLAGES WITH BASIC SERVICES AND BISECTED VILLAGES WITH BASIC SERVICES

Tier 4 settlements will receive a limited amount of growth that underpins their role and function as settlements with basic services and to ensure ongoing sustainability. Villages with basic services and/or tourism function which are bisected by the National Park boundary also receive an appropriate level of growth on the following sites:

Housing Sites:

				Expected Delivery Timeframe		
Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
BU012	Richard Thornton's CE Primary School, Burton in Lonsdale	0.489	15			
BR016	Land to west of Gilders, Langholme Skipton Road, Low Bradley.	0.77	25			
RA001	Hollins Croft, Rathmell	0.4	13			
RA004	Land to the south west of Gooselands, Rathmell	0.218	7			

Mixed Use Housing and Employment Site

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield	Short Term 1 to 5 years	Medium Term 6 to 10 years	Long Term 11 to 15 years
CN006	Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley	2.168	C3 – 93 B1 –			

			1,445 sqm			
Total		4.027	153	153		
<p>Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.</p>						

Development principles for Housing and Mixed Use Sites identified in draft Policy SP11

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
BU012	Richard Thornton's CE Primary School, Burton in Lonsdale	C3 Residential
<p>Net Developable Area: 0.74 ha [including 0.251ha of green infrastructure provision].</p>		
<p>Number of Dwellings Generated: 15 dwellings [0.489 hectares (0.74 – 0.251) x 32 dwellings per hectare].</p>		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of the school and siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments) on the site and their settings; • Green infrastructure shall be provided on the site to protect the setting of the Grade II Listed Building; • Ground work assessment may be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution; • Access to the site is to be gained from the A687; • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
<p>Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years .</p>		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
BR016	Land to west of Gilders, Langholme Skipton Road, Low Bradley.	C3 Residential
<p>Site Allocation Area: 0.77 ha</p>		
<p>Number of Dwellings Generated: 25 dwellings [0.77 ha x 32 dwellings per ha].</p>		

Development Principles:

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of conservation area setting;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution quality, noise pollution
- Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Skipton Road.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
RA001	Hollins Croft, Rathmell	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.4 ha (net developable area 0.4 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 13 dwellings (0.4 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution quality, noise pollution • Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. This may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site's overall area; • Access to the site is to be gained from Hesley Lane. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
RA004	Land to the south west of Gooselands, Rathmell	C3 Residential
Site Allocation Area: 0.218 ha (net developable area 0.218 ha).		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 7 dwellings (0.218 ha x 32 dwellings per ha).		
Development Principles:		

- A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. . Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible;
- Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. This may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site's overall area;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Gooselands and Main Street.
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan

Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.

Site Ref.	Location	Uses
CN006	Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley	C3 Residential & B1 Business
Net Developable Area: 2.168 ha [including 1,445sqm of B1 uses provision].		
Number of Dwellings Generated: 93 dwellings [2.02 ha (2.168ha – 1,445sqm) x 46 dwellings per ha].		
<p>Development Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site should be promoted as partly 'employment led' to ensure the delivery of the Council's socio-economic objectives set out in the Local Plan. • Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (site adjacent to conservation area) and their settings, including retention and conversion of Mill buildings; • Ground work assessment may be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. • A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a significant fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Proposals for development on this site should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless this is not possible or feasible; • The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. • As the site has very good accessibility to key services and public transport, proposals for development should maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle; • Access to the site is to be gained from Cononley Lane. • Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan 		
Expected Delivery Timeframe of the 2012-2032 Plan Period: Short term 1 to 5 years.		

Infrastructure requirements and delivery

4.62 The delivery of new or improved infrastructure and services to support new development in a timely manner will be an important element in ensuring the appropriate and sustainable delivery of new growth in Craven. It is important to ensure that certain infrastructure is provided before development begins, to safeguard against adverse impacts that may arise. To facilitate this, it is important that infrastructure needs are understood, and costed early on as part of the plan making process.

4.63 Planning for infrastructure provision has been, and continues to be, an ongoing process through the development of an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), which accompanies this plan (Appendix C). The IDP has been produced in collaboration with infrastructure providers and examines provision of the following broad types of infrastructure:

- Physical: transport, energy, water and drainage, waste
- Social: education, health care, leisure and recreation, community and social and emergency services
- Green: open space

4.64 The IDP is a living document and will be updated regularly, providing an overview of the infrastructure required to support new development. It also provides an overview of who is responsible for delivery, and a broad indication of costs and funding mechanisms. Moreover, the IDP will act as a focus for delivery, but should not be seen as a detailed investment programme.

Funding Infrastructure and Services

4.65 Infrastructure provision will be funded through a number of sources. Mainstream funding, such as the District and County Council's capital programmes, service providers' investment programmes, and government grants, will continue to fund the bulk of infrastructure spending. However, other initiatives such as planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) can also provide a substantial resource for locally-determined priorities.

4.66 As part of the planning for infrastructure provision, the Council needs to consider the role that developers can play in helping to provide the physical, social and green infrastructure that is required and is arising from new growth. When planning permission is granted for new development, the Council will seek contributions from developers towards a range of infrastructure in line with the provisions of **Policy INF1: Planning Obligations** (subject to the outcome of Viability Testing)

DRAFT POLICY SP12: INFRASTRUCTURE, STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY

The Council will work with statutory undertakers, utility companies and other agencies to identify the infrastructure required to support the planned growth proposed in the local plan. **This is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which accompanies the local plan (Appendix C). The IDP will be updated regularly.**

The Council will work to mitigate and minimise adverse impacts that may arise from the delivery of the local plan. Decisions on the timing of infrastructure delivery will be tied to the timing of development over the plan period. Associated decisions should be taken based upon an assessment of the contribution to social, economic and environmental sustainability and effect upon implementation of the strategy, not solely cost.

Development proposals are expected to either provide, or enable the provision of, infrastructure which is directly related to, or made necessary by that development. Where infrastructure cannot be provided directly, the Council will seek developer contributions through planning obligations in accordance with Policy INF1 or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) (only if and when a CIL charge has been adopted under the relevant Regulations).

The Council expects that infrastructure improvements and investments to be delivered by development, or through developer contributions secured by legal agreement or CIL. Delivery of infrastructure should be timely and to an adoptable standard, as specified by the relevant responsible statutory undertaker, organisation or authority.

SECTION 5: ENVIRONMENT

COUNTRYSIDE AND LANDSCAPE

- 5.1 Craven's countryside – its land and scenery – and the quality of its landscapes are the area's defining feature and the jewel in its crown. People's appreciation and enjoyment of Craven, and the area's vitality and success, depend, in many ways, on its outstanding countryside and landscape. This policy is therefore of central importance to the Craven Local Plan.
- 5.2 Local landscapes have been influenced and defined by natural and human activity, including a long tradition of farming and small-scale urban development. Because human and natural activity evolves over time, landscape character will also change over time. Positive and beneficial management of that change, including restoration and protection where necessary, is essential to maintaining the quality, distinctiveness and vitality of the local environment.

Landscape Character

- 5.3 Within Craven there are areas of different landscape character. Many of these are rural and agricultural, but there are urban environments, too, including the settings of our historic villages and market towns. Landscape appraisal helps to describe the important characteristics of different areas of landscape (called landscape characterisation), grouping areas according to shared features. This helps to make recommendations for future conservation and management. The most up to date landscape appraisal for Craven at the time will be an important tool in drawing-up and determining proposals for new development.
- 5.4 Currently, the Craven Landscape Appraisal (2002) and the Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment (2009) are the relevant Landscape Appraisals used in decision making. These appraisals may be updated during the plan period in which case successor documents will be used in decision making.

5.5 Other sources of information and guidance on landscape management include Natural England's work on National Character Areas. Character areas have been profiled into landscapes which share similar characteristics and do not follow administrative boundaries. Each profile establishes guidance which can be important to decision making. In Craven the following five areas have been identified:

- 21 Yorkshire Dales
- 33 Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill
- 34 Bowland Fells
- 35 Lancashire Valleys
- 36 Southern Pennines

5.6 The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment tells us how historic processes have contributed to landscapes over time. This kind of information and guidance is helpful in the conservation of features that give places their unique character, in identifying opportunities for enhancement and positive change, and in providing evidence to support local action.

Designated Landscapes

5.7 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks are national landscape designations afforded the highest protection for their landscape and scenic quality. The protection of these areas relates not only to the land within them, but also to their settings.

5.8 The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers around a third of the Craven plan area. Designated in 1964, the AONB is recognised for its exceptional landscape value and special qualities including its heather moorland, blanket bog and rare birds and is also important for its upland hay meadows, ancient semi-natural woodlands and tranquillity. The landscape setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park is also an important influence within the plan area, stretching along most of the eastern boundary.

- 5.9 The Council has a legal duty³² to work with the AONB and national park management bodies in the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Council will also work with these bodies in achieving their other aims. Where development proposals could affect either of these designations, the Council and developers will need to consider the objectives of the management plans for these locations.
- 5.10 Craven has two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Broughton Hall and Gledstone Hall). These Parks and Gardens are designated under the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.' Proposals which affect these heritage assets will be considered under policy ENV2 (Heritage).

Partnership Working

- 5.11 The Council makes a positive commitment towards implementing the Rights of Way Improvement Plan in seeking to deliver benefits to general health including obesity. The Council will work with the Local Access Forums of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the North Yorkshire Local Access Forum.

Dark Skies

- 5.12 Craven is a sparse rural area where large gaps exist between settlements, and there are large expanses of land with relatively little artificial light helping to keep the sky dark at night. Light in the wrong place (where it is not intended or wanted), or at the wrong time, is a form of pollution as it spoils the environment and can impact on health and wellbeing of people, **the migration and feeding behaviour of bird and other animal species including in particular nocturnal species such as owls and bats, and the opportunity to view constellations.** Light pollution can be caused through glare, trespass, scenic intrusion or sky glow all resulting in different effects.
- 5.13 The Institution of Lighting Professionals identifies five different Environmental Zones. National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are

³² Duty of Regard under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

classified as E1 (the second most rigorous category). In these locations the lighting environment should be 'intrinsically dark'. Developers should have regard to the Forest of Bowland AONB Obtrusive Lighting Position Statement which will be used in decision making, this sets the position that within the AONB or in locations affecting its boundaries, exterior lighting proposed as part of any new development should be the minimum required and only appropriate to its purpose, so as to protect the area's natural surroundings and intrinsic darkness.

- 5.14 **However, it is also important outside these designated areas, where there are significant areas of remote open countryside that also have intrinsically dark skies, that these locations are not adversely affected by lighting arising from new development proposals. Therefore other non-designated areas of remote open countryside, and areas identified as being sensitive to light pollution within the relevant landscape character appraisal in the local plan area are categorised as being within Environmental Zone E1 under the ILP Guidance (guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting) and shall be subject to the requirements for light levels in that document (or successor documents) unless otherwise agreed with the Local Authority.'**
- 5.15 Guidance on lighting is contained within the Institute of Lighting Professionals *Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011*.
- 5.16 Where significant lighting is proposed for example through the installation of floodlights, developers will be required to submit a lighting assessment and strategy demonstrating how impacts will be minimised and appropriate mitigation incorporated.

DRAFT POLICY ENV1: COUNTRYSIDE AND LANDSCAPE

Sustainable growth will ensure that the quality of Craven's countryside and landscape is conserved for future generations to enjoy; and that opportunities to restore and enhance the landscape are taken wherever possible. To achieve this, the Council will:

- a) Expect new development proposals, in those areas not subject to national landscape designations, to respect, safeguard, and wherever possible, restore or enhance the landscape character of the area. Proposals should have regard to the relevant Landscape Character Appraisal, and specifically to the different landscape character types that are present in the plan area. Regard should also be had to the relevant Natural England Character Area Profile and the York and North Yorkshire Landscape Characterisation Project (or successor documents). Proposals should show how they respond to the particular character type they are located within.
- b) Support proposals that secure the restoration of degraded landscapes, in ways that also help to achieve biodiversity and heritage objectives.
- c) Support proposals that secure the restoration, preservation and where possible enhancement of natural and historic man-made features.
- d) In determining proposals which affect the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and its setting or the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the Council will give great weight to conservation of their landscape (including their intrinsically dark landscapes for the enjoyment and experience of dark skies) and scenic beauty. In addition, proposals will be considered on a needs basis, should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings and be in line with the AONB or National Park Management Plan objectives.
- e) Support proposals that secure the restoration, preservation and where possible enhancement of the public rights of way network, including the improvement of existing public rights of way, the creation of new public rights of way and the promotion of disabled access to the countryside.

- f) The impacts of obtrusive lighting will be minimised within proposals for new development. All new proposals where external lighting is to be incorporated within a development scheme shall be subject to guidance set out in the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting GN01:2011. For the purposes of clarity, areas of remote open countryside and those which are identified as being sensitive to light pollution within the relevant Landscape Character Appraisal will be categorised as falling within zone E1.
- g) Enable settlements to grow in ways that respect their form, distribution and landscape setting. Important considerations will include; allowing the countryside to permeate built-up areas; maintaining gaps between settlements in order to preserve their separate identities; and preserving and creating connections between built-up areas and the countryside, including existing and new public rights of way.

HERITAGE

- 5.17 Heritage is what we've inherited from the past and place special value upon. It's a broad term and can be applied to a wide range of things from landscapes and buildings to customs and knowledge. As well as being a record of our development through history, it creates local identity, is weaved into our modern way of life and can be an inspiration for positive change into the future. Heritage is irreplaceable and heritage conservation is therefore essential to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 5.18 Craven's heritage includes a rich historic environment, which underpins the area's character, appeal and success. Within this historic environment, a number of heritage assets have been designated in recognition of their special significance³³. The NPPF makes it clear that great weight should be given to the conservation of these assets when considering development proposals:

³³Significance is defined as "the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest" (NPPF).

- Listed buildings—of which there are about 888 within the plan area
- Scheduled ancient monuments—31 in the plan area
- Registered parks and gardens— 2 in the plan area
- Conservation areas—29 in the plan area

5.19 However, the designated heritage assets represent only a fraction of the heritage resource of Craven. Indeed, it is the wealth of non-designated elements which help to give Craven’s towns, villages and countryside their distinct identity. These non-designated heritage assets are a vital part of the social and cultural identity of the District helping to provide distinctiveness, meaning and quality to the places in which its communities live, providing a sense of continuity and a source of identity and are valued by local people as part of the familiar and cherished local scene. Many non-designated assets are known about and already identified, but others may be undiscovered or unrecognised, or their existence may only be suspected—archaeological remains are a good example³⁴.

5.20 This plan needs to maintain and manage change to these heritage assets in a way which sustains and, where appropriate, enhances their significance. This can be achieved through enabling positive change that follows principles of good conservation and design; and by ensuring that any development proposal affecting a heritage asset is based on knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the asset’s significance. **In cases where archaeological significance is not fully understood, or where archaeological potential has been identified, developers will need to provide information to support their proposals in the form of archaeological field evaluations.**

5.21 **Change to heritage assets can also have an impact on biodiversity. Canal and river-side buildings, bridges and barns, in particular, provide valuable roosting and nesting sites for protected species – such as barn owls, bats, swallows, swifts and house martins – and support the use of canal and river corridors as green infrastructure. Conserving**

³⁴ **Non- designated heritage assets are identified in the Historic Environment Record, which is maintained by North Yorkshire County Council and in conservation area appraisals undertaken by Craven District Council, which are available online.**

heritage assets in ways that promote biodiversity will therefore be supported.

- 5.22 In order to sustain the long-term future of a heritage asset, it may be necessary for it to be put to a use for which it was not originally designed. This can help reduce the threat of neglect and decay and the number of assets being identified as being at risk³⁵. However, this should always be to the optimum viable use for that asset (i.e. the one that will cause least harm to its significance).
- 5.23 Any harm to or loss of a heritage asset - through destruction, alteration or development within its setting – will require clear and convincing justification. **Decisions will need to be based on informed, balanced judgements and the merits of each case.** Proposals which would result in harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be weighed against the public benefits of that proposal. Where substantial harm or total loss is likely to occur, it would have to be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits. Where any heritage assets or parts of heritage assets are likely to be lost, the assets should be properly surveyed and recorded beforehand. Requiring such records to be made, kept safe and open to the public is therefore an important element of heritage conservation.
- 5.24 Local communities and amenity groups have an important role to play in helping to identify those non-designated heritage assets in their area which they consider important to the character of their area. The impact of a development upon such assets will be taken into account in determining the appropriateness of any proposals. Neighbourhood plans can help to reveal the significance of heritage assets and especially non-designated assets. Communities can use their plans to identify buildings and places which are appreciated locally for their historic, cultural or townscape value—ensuring that the significance of those buildings and places can be properly and fully appreciated by all.

³⁵ **The Heritage at Risk Register is maintained by Historic England and is available online**

DRAFT POLICY ENV2: HERITAGE

Craven's historic environment will be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced and its potential to contribute towards the economic regeneration, tourism and education of the area fully exploited. This will be achieved through:-

a) Paying particular attention to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to the District's distinctive character and sense of place.

These include:-

i) The legacy of mills, chimneys, and terraced housing associated with the textile industry

ii) The bridges and structures associated with the Settle-Carlisle Railway

iii) The buildings, bridges, locks and other structures associated with the Leeds-Liverpool Canal and Thanet Canal

iv) The historic market towns of Skipton and Settle

v) The legacy of traditional barns and other buildings and structures associated with the farming industry and historic land estates

b) Ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.

Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

c) Supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, especially those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.

d) Ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance conserve those elements which contribute to its

significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

- e) Supporting proposals which conserve Craven's non- designated heritage assets. Developments which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.
- f) Supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Craven's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.
- g) Supporting in principle, the enhancement of heritage assets for biodiversity. This may include the enhancement of heritage buildings, barns and bridges as nesting and roosting sites for endangered species, such as swallows, bats and barn owls.

GOOD DESIGN

5.25 Good design may be more difficult to define than it is to recognise, but usually results in buildings and in places that look and feel better, function better and contribute more to the achievement of sustainable development. This means that well-designed environments are often more enjoyable, healthier, easier to move around, less conducive to crime and anti-social behaviour, and more durable and adaptable to change.

5.26 Craven's attractive environment, which includes historic market towns, villages and landscapes of individual character and distinctiveness, is the perfect inspiration for good design in all aspects of future growth. Designers

and their clients should therefore make the most of this opportunity to achieve good design in all of their projects—whatever the scale or location.

- 5.27 The Council promotes community involvement in new development proposals and members of the community may wish to identify important characteristics of their local environment, including locally valued elements of the built and natural environment to be incorporated into a development scheme e.g. through public realm improvements or art installations. Such elements form part of the local context and need to be understood and appreciated when designs are being drawn up. Community participation in design—such as in the design of neighbourhood open space—can help to ensure that designs work well for end-users.
- 5.28 Communities also have the option of setting out their own policies, in support of good design, within a Neighbourhood Plan. National guidance on good design is available from the government, its advisors and agencies. A number of recognised guidance documents establish principles that help to achieve good design, for example Building for Life.
- 5.29 Discussions about good design, between designers, their clients and the council, can be very helpful and are always encouraged. The best time for this is at the early stage of a project, so that things agreed during the discussion can form the basis of the final design without any great difficulty or delay.
- 5.30 Light pollution can be a form of nuisance, impacting on health and wellbeing as well as natural habitats and species. When considering lighting in new development, developers and decision makers should have regard to guidance prepared by the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011 (or its successor document)
- 5.31 Supplementary Planning Documents may be brought forward where necessary to aid developers and decision makers in bringing forward new development proposals founded on good design principles.
- 5.32 To help with the reading of the following policy on good design, some terms used in the policy are explained below:

Context

- 5.33 Context is local circumstances, which form the background to a design idea and help the design make sense in its surroundings.

Distinctiveness

- 5.34 The positive features that help to contribute towards creating a 'sense of place,' and individual identity.

Permeable

- 5.35 Permeable developments have ways through them, which allow people to walk and move freely in an enjoyable and easy way.

Legible, Sense of Place

- 5.36 Legible developments with a sense of place are clear enough to read, so you can tell where you are and where things are around you.

Backcloths and Landmarks

- 5.37 The majority of buildings provide a backcloth for occasional landmark buildings – it's important to have both in the right proportions and locations.

Public Realm

- 5.38 The public realm is where we can wander without entering any strictly private space – it adds to the look, feel and enjoyment of places.

Residential Amenity

- 5.39 Residential amenity concerns the benefit enjoyed by the external space around the private home. This benefit depends on the quality of space, location, size, orientation, accessibility, enclosure, noise and smell.

DRAFT POLICY ENV3: GOOD DESIGN

Good design will help to ensure that growth in Craven results in positive change, which benefits the local economy, environment and quality of life, including health and wellbeing. This will be achieved by following the general design principles set out in broad terms below:

Context

- a) Development should respond to the context and proposals should be based on a proper understanding and appreciation of environmental features, including both natural and built elements such as landscape, topography, vegetation, open space, microclimate, tranquillity, light and darkness**
- b) Designs should respect the form of surrounding buildings including density, scale, height, massing and use of high quality materials which should be locally sourced wherever possible;**
- c) Development should be legible and create a sense of place by maintaining, enhancing and creating good townscapes with beneficial elements like views, vistas, enclosures, focal points, public art, backcloths and landmarks;**
- d) Development should seek to enhance local distinctiveness through maintaining good aspects of the local environment, improving poorer aspects and adding new aspects that benefit the local environment;**
- e) Development should protect the amenity of existing residents and business occupiers as well as create acceptable amenity conditions for future occupiers;**

Infrastructure

- f) Designs should anticipate the need for external storage space within new developments, including space for the storage and collection of non-recyclable and recyclable waste;**

- g) Necessary services and infrastructure should be able to be accommodated without causing harm to retained features, or result in visual clutter;

Ensuring Development is Accessible

- h) Development proposals including changes of use should be accessible and inclusive to everyone, ensuring a means of access for people with physical disabilities;
- i) Development should be permeable and should make getting around easier—especially for pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities—by improving existing routes, adding new ones and creating connections to enhance the local network;
- j) Access roads should be designed as streets—they should form part of the public realm, be people-friendly, safe and active, allow natural surveillance and help to create a network of easy-to-use routes;
- k) **Schemes should seek to incorporate storage for bicycles to encourage sustainable modes of travel;**

Art And Culture

- l) Development should promote socialising, recreation, art, health and wellbeing, by maintaining and improving existing public spaces and by creating new public spaces, such as parks, squares and other areas of public realm;
- m) The provision of public art will be encouraged from the outset for all major development schemes;

Designing Out Crime

- n) The design of all new developments will be required to promote safe living environments, reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

Shop Fronts/Advertisements

- o) New/alterations to shop fronts will only be permitted if the design is consistent with the character and scale of the existing building, if it is of high quality and uses materials that are deemed acceptable to the area. The shop fascia must be designed in scale, in its depth and width, with the façade and the street scene of which it forms part;**
- p) Proposals for advertisements will be assessed having regard to issues of highway/transport safety and the characteristics of the locality, including features of scenic, historic, architectural, cultural or other special interest;**

Sustainable Design and Construction

- q) To require non-residential developments of 1,000 or more square metres where feasible to meet at least the BREEAM standard 'Very Good' for non-residential buildings requirement. Non-residential development should seek to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' or better unless it has been demonstrated through an economic viability assessment that it is not viable to do so;**
- r) Sustainability should be designed in, so that development takes the opportunity to reduce energy use and water use, carbon emissions and minimise waste and ensure future resilience to a changing climate**

BIODIVERSITY

- 5.40 Biodiversity means biological diversity, or the number and variety of plants and animals living in a specific area. Whilst words like nature, wildlife and habitat may be more common, biodiversity is a good all-encompassing term. In order to achieve sustainable development, this plan needs to ensure that Craven's growth includes growth in biodiversity. This means preserving the biodiversity we have and securing enhanced biodiversity for the future.
- 5.41 Craven's biodiversity is sensitive to change, but can continue to flourish and adapt, if given the necessary opportunities and support. Well-managed change can not only avoid the destruction and fragmentation of habitats and species, but can help them to recover and expand. In order to achieve this,

it's important to safeguard habitats and species protected by law under the following national and international designations:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);

and habitats and species identified under the following local designations:

- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC),
- Sites of Geodiversity Importance
- Ancient woodland or individual veteran trees.

5.42 The above internationally, nationally and locally designated sites are mapped on the Policies Map. However, safeguarding these (relatively few) designated sites, which are often isolated pockets of rich biodiversity, will not be sufficient to preserve and enhance biodiversity overall. In order to do this, we need to make the best of all opportunities, wherever they arise, to safeguard native habitats and species and to help their recovery, expansion, **adaptation to climate change** and movement across the plan area.

5.43 The national and local Biodiversity Action Plans are good sources of information and help to identify threats and opportunities relating to the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity. In addition, Natural England has defined National Character Areas based on unique combinations of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Information like this shows that there are good opportunities, locally, for the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, including specific assets like native woodland, hedgerows, agricultural habitats, semi natural hay meadow, blanket bog, moorland, ponds and other water bodies.

5.44 Would-be developers should assess, early on, the likely effect of their proposals on biodiversity within the site, on wider ecological networks and on biodiversity beyond the site, so that designs can be drawn up to achieve

improvements in biodiversity and stronger ecological networks. Part of this assessment should be how people may access, use and impact upon any biodiversity or geodiversity features within the development site, and any designated biodiversity sites nearby. Attention should be paid to all aspects of biodiversity, but especially to priority habitats and species identified in the national and local Biodiversity Action Plans. Local Nature Partnerships can provide developers with useful advice and access to local organisations, businesses and individuals who are working towards improving the local natural environment, as a way of linking development proposals in with existing biodiversity improvement projects in the locality.

5.45 Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect international designations will be subject to a specific IROPI test³⁶ under (Article 6 (4) of the EU Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive). To pass the IROPI test development proposals must demonstrate that mitigation measures have been explored and that residual effects remain and that when mitigation measures have been exhausted ,alternative solutions have been sought. If, and only after, alternative solutions are shown not to be possible, then the development must be able to demonstrate ‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest’ (relating for example to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment) to proceed. In the event that a development proposal passes the IROPI test , compensatory measures must still be provided, for instance the recreation of a comparable habitat.

5.46 Information about the location, characteristics and significance of Craven’s designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites is available from databases maintained by the district and county councils and the North and East Yorkshire Local Biological Records Centre. Enquiries and discussions are welcomed and encouraged.

³⁶ IROPI – Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest

DRAFT POLICY ENV4: BIODIVERSITY

Growth in housing, business and other land uses will be accompanied by improvements in biodiversity. This means that:

- a) Wherever possible, development will make a positive contribution towards achieving a net gain in biodiversity and in particular will:
 - i) Ensure that there is no adverse impact on any international designated site, unless the IROPI test under Article 6(4) of the EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive) has been passed and compensatory measures provided.
 - ii) Ensure that there is no adverse impact on any national or local designated sites and their settings, unless it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that the benefit of, and need for the development clearly outweighs the impact on the importance of the designation.
 - iii) Avoid the loss of, and encourage the recovery or enhancement of ecological networks, habitats and species populations (especially priority habitats and species as identified in the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan, 2008 or any subsequent update) by incorporating beneficial biodiversity features in the design (i.e. through landscaping or SuDS);
 - iv) Conserve and manage the biodiversity and/or geodiversity value of land and buildings within the site;
 - v) Increase trees and woodlands by incorporating appropriate planting, using native and locally characteristic tree and plant species where possible, and retaining and integrating existing mature and healthy trees and hedgerows that make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and setting of an area;

- vi) **Ensure there is no deterioration in the Water Framework Directive ecological status of surface or ground waterbodies as a result of the development;**
- vii) **Enable wildlife to move more freely and easily throughout the local environment, including both the natural and built elements.**
 - b) **Development proposals should achieve benefits in biodiversity that are equal to, or where possible exceed the biodiversity value of the site prior to development. Where improvements in biodiversity are achievable these should be on site; however if this is not possible or practical, an equivalent) improvement should be provided off-site by way of mitigation; ideally, this should be as close to the site as possible.**
 - c) **Development proposals that result in a significant loss in, or harm to, biodiversity on site, and where no compensatory measures are proposed, will be resisted.**
 - d) **Would-be developers should be aware that compensation through replacement of biodiversity assets may not be practical or realistic in every case (e.g. recreating ancient woodland) and that any development scheme based on such impractical or unrealistic proposals will not be acceptable.**

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

5.47 Infrastructure is a term typically applied to things like roads, sewers, telecommunications and so on, which are necessary to support our way of life. The term “green infrastructure” has been introduced to raise the profile of other things considered necessary to support our way of life, especially one that is sustainable, healthy and enjoyable. These include all sorts of natural and semi-natural features, which form a network across rural and urban areas—things like woodland, watercourses, ponds, wetland, hedgerows, verges, Public Rights of Way (PROWs), National Trails, footpaths, cycle-

paths, street trees, parks, gardens, playing fields, green roofs and walls, allotments and cemeteries.

- 5.48 These green infrastructure assets are often multi-functional and make valuable contributions to biodiversity, landscape, townscape, education, active recreation, relaxation and tackling climate change (by absorbing carbon dioxide, assisting the water cycle and alleviating flood risk). Good quality green infrastructure can also boost local economic activity.
- 5.49 Growth in green infrastructure will benefit Craven's environment and economy and the people who live in, work in and visit the area; it will also contribute towards green infrastructure networks that extend beyond Craven's boundaries. This growth will need to happen at the same time as growth in housing, employment and other forms of development, and will need to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development. The following policy (and other relevant local plan policies) will help to create a comprehensive and expanded network of green infrastructure assets. This will involve preserving and enhancing existing assets, creating new assets and strengthening connections between assets. For example, development will need to avoid potential disruption to biodiversity corridors—through fragmentation or isolation—and will need to provide new green spaces, using locally indigenous species, that benefit both wildlife and people.
- 5.56 The council will support initiatives that enhance or create green infrastructure links within or beyond the plan area, which promote district, sub-regional or regional green infrastructure corridors and projects; green infrastructure links to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which promote sustainable tourism and recreation.
- 5.57 Natural England, North Yorkshire County Council, district authorities and voluntary organisations have collaborated on the Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project, which maps green infrastructure corridors and areas of importance outside urban areas. The project has identified a number of corridors within the plan area, including corridors of regional, sub-regional and district importance, and is a useful source of

information for planning the preservation, enhancement and expansion of Craven's green infrastructure network.

- 5.58 In addition, the Leeds City Region has developed a Green Infrastructure Strategy (currently under review), which includes priority projects and investment programmes of sub -regional scale. One such project is Fresh Aire—a flagship project for the enhancement of green infrastructure assets along the Aire and Calder river valleys, linking Craven's south sub-area to the Yorkshire Dales National Park upstream and Bradford, Leeds and other Yorkshire authorities downstream. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal Towpath Access Development Plan is a current project with the aim of capitalising on the value of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal as a strategic waterway and sustainable transport corridor by providing opportunities for East Lancashire and West Yorkshire's residents and visitors to move around more by foot and by bike. This project recognises the Leeds Liverpool Canal as an important green infrastructure corridor which provides greater opportunities for access to nature and the wider countryside, including connections with the National Park. The Council is committed to supporting these projects through Policy ENV5 and Policy ENV11.
- 5.59 Local work also provides a useful source of information for green infrastructure planning—for example the Skipton Natural Links Project, which promotes the enhancement of publically owned sites across Skipton (i.e. Aireville Park which is a visitor destination and an important green infrastructure corridor through Skipton), and the council's own open space assessment and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
- 5.60 Local patterns of growth must help to achieve sustainable development and should avoid town-cramming and concentric urban sprawl, which pushes green space and the countryside further and further away from people living in built up areas. In somewhere like Skipton, for example, urban growth should be interspersed with green corridors that link people with the wider rural hinterland. Improvements to the canal towpath in Skipton will allow easier, more sustainable passage from existing and planned housing to the town centre and beyond. Future developments can also link in and help to

maintain existing pedestrian and cycle routes, thus enhancing the green infrastructure network in an area. In addition to existing and currently planned green corridors and areas of open space, neighbourhood planning and the Local Green Space designation process provides communities with further opportunities to identify important green spaces and to bring forward their own green infrastructure projects.

- 5.61 Policy ENV5 below aims to plan for better green infrastructure from the outset and looks to all new development to make a reasonable contribution wherever possible, including linking up to existing green infrastructure in the area. This also ties-in with other policy aims, including improvements in biodiversity, tackling climate change, a high-quality local environment and an enhanced quality of life. Local plan sites, in particular, will help to create better green infrastructure and better links between built-up areas, green space and the countryside.

DRAFT POLICY ENV5: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Growth in housing, business and other land uses will be accompanied by an improved and expanded green infrastructure network. This will be achieved in the following ways.

a) Wherever possible, development proposals will:

i) Avoid the significant loss of, or harm to, existing green infrastructure assets and the disruption or fragmentation of the green infrastructure network;

ii) Enhance existing or create new green infrastructure and secure its long-term management and maintenance;

iii) Enhance existing or create new links in the green infrastructure network, including habitat corridors that help wildlife to move more freely through the local environment

b) Development proposals should achieve improvements to the green infrastructure network where possible. Where improvements are viable these should be achieved on site, however if this is not possible

or practical, contributions for off-site enhancements should be made for projects as close to the site as possible in order to promote linkages and stepping stones across the green infrastructure network.

c) Development proposals that result in a significant fragmentation or loss to the green infrastructure network, and where no compensatory measures are proposed, will be resisted.

FLOOD RISK

5.62 Flood risk continues to be a growing issue nationally and internationally and is closely linked to climate change. In Craven, flood risk is mainly associated with rivers, becks, surface water and drains, but the canal and reservoirs are also potential sources of flooding. Some actual flood events have been significant in recent years and have caused damage and disruption to homes, community facilities, business and travel. Information about flood risk is available from the Environment Agency, the council's strategic flood risk assessment and site-specific flood risk assessments that may be carried out for individual parcels of land; and national policy on flood risk is contained in the NPPF.

5.63 Flood risk can be avoided or reduced in a number of ways. Ideally, new development should be located in areas with the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1). Development in areas of medium or high risk (flood zone 2 or 3) requires additional scrutiny and justification through the application of the Sequential Test and, if necessary, the Exception Test, which are explained in the NPPF. Development that incorporates Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) can help to reduce the risk from surface water run-off; and areas of the site designed to accommodate surface water (such as swales, ponds and meadows) can provide attractive green space for people and wildlife. Guidance on the design of SuDs is available from North Yorkshire County Council.

5.64 Natural mechanisms to reduce flood risk can also be used on a wider, landscape scale. Peat moorland in the uplands and woodland on valley slopes can help to retain rainwater and slow down drainage into becks and rivers. Care must be taken to ensure that development does not degrade peat soils and upland habitats, as their capacity to store water helps to alleviate downstream flooding and protect water quality. Wetlands, floodplain grasslands, ponds and wet woodlands can offer similar benefits on the valley floor. Keeping, restoring and adding to these features can therefore offer multiple benefits for the landscape, biodiversity and flood risk—including flood risk downstream, in large urban areas.

DRAFT POLICY ENV6: FLOOD RISK

Growth in Craven will help to avoid and alleviate flood risk in the following ways:

- a) Development will take place in areas of low flood risk wherever possible and always in areas with the lowest acceptable flood risk, by taking into account the development's vulnerability to flooding and by applying any necessary sequential and exception test;**
- b) Development will safeguard waterways and benefit the local environment (aesthetically and ecologically) by incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS); where the use of SuDS is not possible, feasible or appropriate other means of flood prevention and water management should be used. All surface water drainage systems (SuDS or other) should be economically maintained for the lifetime of the development.**
- c) Development will maintain adequate and easy access to watercourses and flood defences, so that they may be managed and maintained by the relevant authority.**
- d) Development will avoid areas with the potential to increase flood resilience, and seek to enhance as far as possible the natural capacity**

of soils, vegetation, river floodplains, wetland and upland habitats to reduce flood risk.

- e) Development will minimise the risk of surface water flooding by ensuring adequate provision for foul and surface water disposal in advance of occupation (as per standards set out by the Environment Agency, see Appendix B). Surface water should be managed at the source and not transferred, and every option should be investigated before discharging surface water into a public sewerage network.**
- f) Development will maximise opportunities to help reduce the causes and impacts of flooding by ensuring adequate sufficient attenuation and long term storage is provided to accommodate storm water on site without risk to people or property and without overflowing into a watercourse (as per standards set out by the Environment Agency, see Appendix B).**

In all of the above, it will be important to refer to the latest and best flood risk information from Craven's strategic flood risk assessment and any relevant site-specific flood risk assessment, plus advice from the Environment Agency and the contents of the NPPF.

LAND AND AIR QUALITY

Land Quality

5.65 Whilst most of the land that has been put forward by landowners for inclusion in the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is greenfield, there is also some brownfield land that is available and it is possible that additional brownfield land may become available in the future in the form of windfall sites. The re-use of brownfield land is often seen as having a number of benefits—it's a form of recycling, it can regenerate and decontaminate an area, and it reduces the need for greenfield development. Therefore, the re-use of brownfield land should be preferred wherever

possible, bearing in mind the viability of development and the potential for land to acquire biodiversity value.

- 5.66 **Craven's agricultural land is considered not to be best and most versatile (BMV) for the majority of the plan area, but there is potential for areas of BMV agricultural land in several parishes.** Grade 3 land can provide high yields of grass that can be grazed or harvested over most of the year and is therefore particularly important to Craven's livestock farming and local food production. Wherever possible, grade 3 land should be safeguarded and development should be located on lower-graded land. Development on grade 3 land will require justification, on grounds that the need for development outweighs the loss of agricultural value.
- 5.67 Over many years, the re-use of brownfield land has enabled contamination to be addressed where necessary. There are still numerous sites throughout the plan area where some contamination is a possibility, so the decontamination and re-use of land is likely to continue for some time. In order for development to go ahead, the possibility, nature and extent of any contamination will need to be investigated; any disturbance of contaminants will need to avoid environmental damage and unacceptable health risks, both during and after development; and remediation measures will need to be introduced, as necessary.
- 5.68 As the mining legacy in Craven is a sizable and locally distinctive issue, unstable land is an important factor that requires consideration as part of any development proposal, and land remediation schemes may be necessary to ensure that the land is remediated to a standard which provides a safe environment for occupants and users. Due consideration should also be afforded to the prior extraction of any remnant shallow coal as part of any mitigation strategy, in line with the requirements of the NPPF. Prior extraction of remnant shallow coal can prove to be a more economically viable method of site remediation than grout filling of voids.

Air Quality

- 5.69 Whilst Craven generally enjoys low levels of air pollution, growth will need to help maintain good air quality and reduce harmful vehicle emissions. Therefore, new development should be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport and green travel plans should be used to encourage less reliance on cars for local journeys. The layout and design of buildings should be adjusted and modified to reduce emissions and their cumulative impact on air quality into the future.

DRAFT POLICY ENV7: LAND AND AIR QUALITY

Land Quality

Growth in Craven will help to safeguard and improve land quality in the following ways:

- a) Development will avoid the plan area's best agricultural land (grade 3) wherever possible, unless the need for and benefit of development justifies the scale and nature of the loss;**
- b) the re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land of low environmental value will be encouraged and supported;**
- c) the remediation of contaminated and unstable land will be encouraged and supported, taking into account what may be necessary, possible, safe and viable.**

Air Quality

Growth in Craven will help to safeguard and improve air quality in the following ways:

- d) Development will avoid severe residual cumulative impacts of traffic congestion and wherever possible, will help to ease existing traffic congestion;**

- e) The location, layout and design of development will encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport, and green travel plans will promote reductions in car use;
- f) The location, layout and design of development will avoid or reduce harmful or unpleasant emissions from buildings, and mitigation measures will be introduced where necessary.

WATER RESOURCES, WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER

5.70 Water is an important and essential resource that needs to be managed in a sustainable way, so that it may continue to support Craven's homes, farms, industry, recreation, biodiversity and so on. The mains supply provides most of Craven's drinking water, but private water supplies are a significant feature of some remoter rural areas. These private supplies are sourced from ground water and surface water, with ground water being the most common and including wells, boreholes and springs. Surface and ground water are important to people and the wider natural environment, so their use needs to be sustainable, sources need to be safeguarded from pollution and over-abstraction (as specified in the Aire and Calder Valley Catchment Management Strategy), and development needs to avoid contamination or obstruction. The phasing of new sewerage and waste water treatment infrastructure, which may be required to serve new development, will need to avoid overburdening water resources. Given the capacity issues with sewerage infrastructure in areas such as in the Aire Valley, new development may be dependent upon upgrading and enlarging the existing sewerage infrastructure.

5.71 In England and Wales development is required to comply with the Water Framework Directive, through meeting the relevant River Basin Management Plans' requirements. Specifically, the Humber River Basin Management Plan requires the restoration and enhancement of water bodies to prevent deterioration and promote recovery of water bodies. **Any development** should safeguard these important water resources and protect and improve

water quality with an overall aim of getting water bodies to 'good' status as defined by the Water Framework Directive.

DRAFT POLICY ENV8: WATER RESOURCES, WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER

Growth in Craven will help to safeguard and improve water resources in the following ways:

Water Resources

- a) Development will be served by adequate sewerage and waste water treatment infrastructure, which matches the type, scale, location and phasing of the development, and which safeguards surface and ground water resources.**
- b) Development will encourage the incorporation of water conservation into its design, to maximise opportunities to collect and re-use water on-site.**

Water Quality

- c) Development will reduce the risk of pollution and deterioration of water resources by anticipating any likely impact and incorporating adequate mitigation measures into the design.**
- d) Development will not lead to pollution of controlled waters in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.**

Groundwater

- e) Developers will protect surface and groundwater from potentially polluting development and activity, by carrying out preliminary site investigations prior to permission being granted to ensure that land is suitable for the intended use.**
- f) Developers will ensure that sources of groundwater supply are protected by guiding development away from identified Source Protection Zones (SPZ), i.e. areas close to drinking water sources where the risk associated**

with groundwater contamination is greatest. The Source Protection Zones in the Craven plan area are shown on the Proposals Map.

RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

- 5.72 Climate change is bringing increased average temperatures and rainfall and is resulting in more frequent extreme weather events, including floods. Scientific evidence shows that climate change is partly caused by increased carbon emissions resulting from the way we live.
- 5.73 Craven's total carbon emissions are low, but when the relatively sparse population is taken into account, emissions per head are higher than the regional and national averages. Whilst the explanation for this may be complex, the fact that Craven is a sparsely populated and expansive rural area will play a part—for example, people in Craven may rely more on their cars, because public transport is limited, and may live in older housing stock that is less fuel-efficient. Whilst technological advances and more stringent standards will make cars and homes less and less polluting, this local plan can also help to minimise Craven's carbon emissions and achieve national targets³⁷.
- 5.74 Generating heat and electricity from renewable and low-carbon technologies is a good way of reducing carbon emissions, but the infrastructure required needs to be located and designed to avoid other negative and unsustainable environmental impacts—on landscape, heritage, biodiversity and people's homes. Whilst there is potential in Craven for generating renewable and low-carbon energy, particularly from wind, biomass and anaerobic digestion, this potential is comparatively limited as a result of other considerations.³⁸
- 5.75 The local plan does not, therefore, identify areas of opportunity for larger scale generation projects of a strategic nature. Instead, the following policy

³⁷ Under the Climate Change Act 2008, the Secretary of State must ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.

³⁸ Low carbon and renewable energy capacity in Yorkshire and Humber Final Report March 2011 (AECOM) and Managing Landscape Change: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Developments – a Landscape Sensitivity framework for North Yorkshire and York February 2012 (AECOM)

establishes a positive stance on renewable and low-carbon energy and encourages well-conceived proposals for sustainable generation projects and infrastructure.

- 5.76 Whilst there may be limited opportunities for larger scale projects, microgeneration can play an important role in the growth of renewable and low-carbon energy generation in Craven. Where planning permission is required individuals, farms, businesses and communities will be encouraged to bring forward their microgeneration projects, such as solar panels or hydro plants will be supported wherever possible. Communities in particular may wish to use neighbourhood planning to bring forward renewable and low carbon energy projects within and for their parishes.
- 5.77 Where waste materials are required to be imported on site for example in the case of anaerobic digestion, North Yorkshire County Council is the relevant Local Planning Authority under their remit for Minerals and Waste.
- 5.78 Craven is renowned for its landscape quality and renewable energy projects will need to ensure that proposals do not result in unacceptable impacts. Great weight will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB and its setting and the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. In drawing up and in determining applications for renewable energy projects concerning the Forest of Bowland AONB regard should be given to the Forest of Bowland Energy Position Statement 2011 (Revised), or its future successor. In managing landscape sensitivity and visual impacts developers and decision makers should have regard to 'Managing Landscape Change: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Developments - a Landscape Sensitivity Framework for North Yorkshire and York (2012)' which establishes a coherent decision-making framework for renewable and low carbon energy developments.
- 5.79 To reduce visual impact grid connections to and from any renewable energy facility or plant should be provided underground. Developers will need to demonstrate that historical or archaeological features will be adversely impacted upon. The environmental impact of access tracks to access or

maintain facilities and the appropriateness of the local highway network should also be carefully considered.

- 5.80 Infrastructure developments may have cumulative or combined effects where similar developments exist or are planned in the area—for example, installing a wind turbine where one or more already exist may raise concerns about visual clutter and conflict caused by their placement, disruption of the skyline or fragmentation of the landscape. Such cumulative or combined effects can stretch beyond plan area boundaries and may call for co-operation between neighbouring authorities.
- 5.81 Potential effects on designated biodiversity sites may be indirect, such as the effect of rotating turbine blades on the migration patterns of birds. **However, effects can also be direct and can include collision of blades with birds and bats species and barotrauma affecting bat species. Therefore, whilst Policy ENV9 promotes the sustainable growth of renewable and low-carbon energy, proposals will need to consider carefully ecological effects and** accord with other local plan policies and help to achieve sustainable development overall.
- 5.82 There is potential for wind turbines to have an impact on aircraft, radar and telecommunications systems. Therefore it is advised that developers enter into pre-application discussions with the Ministry of Defence, Government Communication Headquarters (GCHQ) or any other relevant body. The Council will also seek advice from these bodies through the decision-making process as a means of understanding the potential impact of wind turbine development.
- 5.83 Developers, particularly where larger scale projects are proposed should engage with the community at an early stage in the planning process and where feasible actively seek to deliver wider community benefits.
- 5.84 In some instances, renewable energy projects may be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This may be the case where significant environmental implications are identified for the surrounding area during its development/or operation.

- 5.85 On 18th June 2015 the Government released a Written Ministerial Statement which brought into force new considerations for wind energy development. Local people now have the final say on wind farm applications. The NPPG has since been subsequently amended. Furthermore, there is now a requirement for 'suitable areas' of potential where they exist to be identified on the Local Plan policies map.
- 5.86 The statement does not differentiate between commercial wind turbines where the intention is to feed electricity into the grid and those of a small scale nature where the primary purpose may be to meet the operational needs of a farmstead or rural business. Requiring all sites including small scale turbines to be identified is considered somewhat over-restrictive.
- 5.87 Evidence prepared as part of the plan making process has focused on turbines of 100m or over which would be strategic nature and make a significant contribution towards energy generation. The NPPF states that evidence prepared for the Local Plan should be proportionate, requiring evidence to identify the suitability of all potential areas for wind energy across the various scales is considered disproportionate. Impacts of small scale individual turbines (for example around 30m in height) are likely to be different from those of commercial wind turbines of 100m or more.
- 5.88 Therefore in order to support the needs of a farmstead or other rural business and to enable the development of community led schemes benefiting local communities including those where a neighbourhood plan has not yet been prepared, small scale turbines (the definition of small scale being determined on a case by case basis but normally with a tower height of up to 30m) will be deemed acceptable in accordance with the criteria set out in draft policy ENV9 notwithstanding the content of the written ministerial statement.

DRAFT POLICY ENV9: RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

Renewable and low carbon energy development will help to reduce carbon emissions and support sustainable development. This will be achieved by:

- a) Supporting well-conceived projects and infrastructure proposals that offer a good balance of economic, environmental and social benefits, and are not outweighed on balance by one or more negative impacts;**
- b) Ensuring that there are no significant adverse impacts on natural, built and historic assets and developments harmonise with the local environment, and respect the character of the immediate setting and wider landscape;**
- c) Avoiding developments that may detract from the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or its setting and the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park;**
- d) Safeguarding the amenity of local residents and communities, and ensuring that satisfactory mitigation can be achieved to minimise impacts such as noise, smell or other pollutants;**
- e) Developers engaging with the community at the earliest stages of the planning process and seeking to achieve community benefits wherever possible;**
- f) Ensuring there are no unacceptable impacts on civil, military aviation, radar and telecommunications installations;**
- g) Supporting proposals which demonstrate that the natural environment including designated sites will not be adversely affected without satisfactory mitigation. Enhancements should be achieved wherever possible;**
- h) Supporting proposals where the potential cumulative impacts are not found to be significantly adverse;**
- i) Ensuring operational requirements can be met including accessibility and suitability of the local road network, ability to connect to the grid and where relevant proximity of feedstock;**

- j) Grid connections being provided underground, wherever feasible without adversely impacting upon historical or archaeological assets;**
- k) Ensuring measures are in place to secure the removal of infrastructure should it become redundant or no longer operational and that satisfactory site restoration can be achieved.**

Commercial Scale Wind Turbines/Farms

The Council has not identified suitable areas for commercial scale wind turbines or farms for the purpose of providing power into the National Grid within Craven. The development of commercial scale wind turbines or wind farms for the purposes of inputting power into the National Grid will therefore only be permitted where the criteria a) to k) listed above are met and:

- i) The site is located within an area defined as being suitable for such use within an adopted Neighbourhood Plan; and,**
- ii) Following consultation it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.**

Small Scale Wind Turbines

In the case of small scale turbines, which require planning permission (generally 30m or under in tower height but considered on a case by case basis), proposals will be supported where they meet the criteria a) to k) listed above and:

- iii) They are directly related to, and generate power principally for, the operation of a farmstead, other rural business or a local settlement; or,**
- iv) The site is identified as being suitable for the development of wind turbines within an adopted Neighbourhood Plan.**

LOCAL GREEN SPACE

5.89 Paragraphs 77 & 78 of the NPPF introduced the Local Green Space (LGS) Designation. This designation allows local communities to identify areas of local green space which are important to them and which should be provided special protection. LGS can only be designated when a Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plan is prepared or reviewed.

5.90 Sites have been identified for assessment via a “call for sites” process. The community, including residents, interest groups and Parish Councils were invited to submit applications for sites to be considered for LGS designation and to identify the reasons why the site/s holds a particular importance for the local community. Sites have been assessed against a robust methodology (which was developed following consultation with stakeholders) to determine their suitability for designation. In addition, sites designated in the 1999 Local Plan as open space, existing recreation/amenity space, and protected road approaches have been assessed for LGS designation. These sites were identified through consultation for the preparation of the 1999 Local Plan as being valued by local communities. The LGS process for the new Craven Local Plan has reassessed these sites in the same way as sites submitted through the “call for sites” process to consider their suitability for LGS designation.

5.91 The Council’s Local Green Space Assessment (2017) provides detailed information on the assessment of sites for Local Green Space designation and proposes a total of 34 sites for LGS designation through the Local Plan. The sites identified on the Policies Map and listed in the policy have been assessed in accordance with the criteria for Local Green Space as set out in the NPPF and are therefore considered to be in reasonably close proximity to the community they serve; local in character and not an extensive tract of land; and are demonstrably special to the local community, holding particular local significance

5.92 The purpose of LGS is to protect green areas of particular importance to local communities and to provide special protection. Local Green Space will be protected from development that is incompatible with this specific designation and will only be allowed in very special circumstances. Development on land designated as LGS should be compatible with the designation, should preserve the open character of the LGS and the local significance placed on such green areas which make them valued by their local community.

5.93 The NPPF is clear that designation of Local Green Space should be consistent with the wider planning policy for the area and should look to complement investment in the provision of new homes and employment services and other essential services. Designation of land as Local Green Space should therefore not be seen as a means to stop wider development needs throughout the plan area or be used as a way that undermines the aims of plan making. As such, the consideration of designating Local Green Space has been taken alongside consideration of potential allocations of land for development (e.g. for housing, employment or other commercial needs) as a balanced approach, considering all relevant criteria and needs within the plan area.

5.94 Some sites proposed for designation as Local Green Space in draft Policy ENV10 are also safeguarded from unnecessary or avoidable loss under policy INF3: Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities. Where sites are safeguarded under policy INF3 and are also designated as Local Green Space, proposals for development will need to meet the requirements of both policies. The aim of policy ENV10 is to protect Local Green Space from development that is incompatible with the Local Green Space designation.

DRAFT POLICY ENV10: LOCAL GREEN SPACE

The sites identified in the table below, and as identified on the Policies Map, are proposed for designation as Local Green Space:

<u>High and Low Bentham</u>	
<u>HB-LGS3</u>	<u>Part of draft LP site HB028 East of Station Rd and south west of Pye Busk, High Bentham</u>
<u>Carleton in Craven</u>	
<u>CA – LGS2</u>	<u>Heslaker Lane, Carleton</u>
<u>CA – LGS6</u>	<u>North of Vicars Row, Carleton</u>
<u>CA – LGS8</u>	<u>The Pine Trees, Westwood, Carleton</u>
<u>CA – LGS9</u>	<u>St. Mary's Green, Carleton</u>
<u>Embsay with Eastby</u>	
<u>EM – LGS2</u>	<u>Between Main Street & Shires Croft</u>
<u>EM – LGS3</u>	<u>South of Village Hall, Main Street, Embsay</u>
<u>EM – LGS6</u>	<u>East side of West Lane, Embsay</u>
<u>EM- LGS11</u>	<u>Fields adjacent to Kirk Lane, Embsay</u>
<u>Hellifield</u>	
<u>HE-LGS1</u>	<u>Land to the west of Hellifield (Hellifield Flashes)</u>
<u>HE-LGS5</u>	<u>Field adjacent St. Aidan's Church</u>
<u>Ingleton</u>	
<u>IN-LGS2</u>	<u>Playground off Thacking Lane, Ingleton</u>
<u>Kildwick</u>	
<u>KL-LGS2</u>	<u>Fields by Kildwick Bridge, Main Road, Kildwick, BD20 9BD</u>
<u>KL-LGS4</u>	<u>Parson's Walk and Glebe Field</u>
<u>KL-LGS5</u>	<u>Banks Field (Lower section), Priest Bank Road</u>
<u>KL-LGS6</u>	<u>Field south of the Recreation Ground, Priest Bank Road</u>
<u>Settle & Giggleswick</u>	
<u>SG-LGS4</u>	<u>The Green, Commercial Street, Settle</u>
<u>SG-LGS15</u>	<u>Bowling green off Station Road, Settle</u>
<u>SG-LGS22</u>	<u>Glebe Field, Giggleswick</u>
<u>Skipton</u>	
<u>SK-LGS1</u>	<u>Massa Flatts Wood</u>
<u>SK-LGS2</u>	<u>Land between Shortbank Road & allotments</u>
<u>SK-LGS11</u>	<u>South Side of The Bailey, Skipton</u>
<u>SK-LGS28</u>	<u>Bowling Green Rope Walk</u>
<u>SK-LGS33</u>	<u>Aireville Park</u>
<u>SK-LGS46</u>	<u>Existing protected road approach, north side of Gargrave Road, between roundabout & Aireville Grange</u>
<u>SK-LGS47</u>	<u>Existing protected road approach, North side of Gargrave Road, between Aireville Grange and Park View</u>
<u>SK-LGS48</u>	<u>Existing protected road approach, south side of Gargrave Road, west of entrance to Auction Mart</u>
<u>SK-LGS49</u>	<u>Existing protected road approach, south side of Gargrave Road, east of entrance to Auction Mart</u>
<u>SK- LGS50</u>	<u>Existing protected road approach, South east of Grassington Road roundabout</u>
<u>SK-LGS51</u>	<u>Existing protected road approach, between Harrogate Road and</u>

	Overdale Grange
SK-LGS53	Protected Road approach, west side of Embsay Road
SK-LGS55	Gawflat Meadow
SK-LGS60	Burnside House
Sutton in Craven	
SC-LGS5	Sutton Park, Main Street, Sutton-in-Craven

Sites designated as Local Green Space and identified on the Policies Map will be protected from incompatible development that would adversely impact on their open character and the particular local significance placed on such green areas which make them valued by their local community. Incompatible development is harmful to areas designated as Local Green Space and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. The construction of new buildings or structures on land designated as Local Green Space will be regarded as incompatible development with the following exceptions:

- a) Buildings for agriculture and forestry;**
- b) Appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries, provided openness of the Local Green Space is preserved and there is no conflict with the purpose of designating the site as Local Green Space;**
- c) The extension or alteration of a building on the site, provided it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building;**
- d) The replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;**
- e) Other forms of development, including, engineering operations, local transport infrastructure, and the re-use of buildings, providing they preserve the open character of the Local Green Space and the local significance placed on such green areas which make them valued by their local community.**

THE LEEDS & LIVERPOOL CANAL

- 5.95 The Leeds & Liverpool Canal is the longest canal in Britain built as a single waterway at 127 miles in length. The canal is a significant built and natural asset within Craven passing through the south of the plan area for a distance of approximately 17 miles.
- 5.96 The Thanet Canal (also known as the Springs Branch) is a short branch (approximately a third of a mile long) of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal running to Skipton Castle constructed in the late eighteenth century to serve limestone quarries near the castle owned by Lord Thanet.
- 5.97 The Canal provides a resource as a wildlife and habitat corridor; a recreational route for walking, canoeing, cycling and running; and as a tourism asset for those pursuing holidays on narrow boats as well as daytrippers seeking a place for peace and reflection. The industrial heritage of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal is one of the defining elements of the area and provides a rich historic environment for current and future generations to enjoy.
- 5.98 The setting and the character of the Canal varies from a highly rural environment outside settlements, through villages such as Gargrave, Bradley, Farnhill and Kildwick, to the more urban environment through Skipton. Many new developments including the re-use and conversion of existing buildings have taken place along or in proximity of the canal benefiting from the waterside setting and environment; this has particularly been the case within Skipton. There are further opportunities for development in appropriate locations during the lifetime of the Local Plan.
- 5.99 Development opportunities will need to recognise the waterside potential whilst maintaining and reinstating the characteristics of local canal architecture and waterscape.
- 5.100 New waterside developments place extra liabilities and burdens on waterway infrastructure and also provide an opportunity for infrastructure to be improved. When considering proposals for new

development along the canal the Council will work with the Canal & River Trust to ensure that any necessary improvements to the canal infrastructure arising directly from needs generated by new developments are met by developer contributions secured through Planning Obligations.

5.101 A number of sites identified in the draft local plan as preferred sites for allocation are within reasonable proximity of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal and new development at these locations will also be required to have regard to this policy and the requirements of policy INF3 and Appendix A.

Policy ENV11 The Leeds & Liverpool Canal

Development adjacent to or adjoining the Leeds & Liverpool Canal including the Thanet Canal (Springs Branch) in Skipton will be expected to:

- a) Be of a high quality design that integrates the canal into the development proposal in a way that treats the waterway as an area of usable space;
- b) Integrate the waterway, towing path and canal environment into the public realm in terms of the design and management of the development;
- c) Improve access to, along and from the waterway and improve the environmental quality of the waterway corridor;
- d) Optimise views of water and generate natural surveillance of water space through the siting, configuration and orientation of buildings, recognising that appropriate boundary treatment and access issues may differ between the towing path and offside of the canal, and;
- e) Improve the amenity of the canal. Development that would have an adverse impact on the amenity of the canal by virtue of noise, odour or visual impact will not be supported.

FOOTPATHS, BRIDLEWAYS AND CYCLE ROUTES

5.102 Most of Craven's footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes are public rights of way (PROW), but a notable exception is the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which is a 'permissive path'. The council recognises the value placed upon these public assets, by residents, visitors and businesses, for the recreational, health, well-being and economic benefits they provide. Therefore, through local plan policy ENV12, the council will work for the protection and enhancement of footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes and will ensure that Craven's growth includes growth in their extent, quality and accessibility.

Public footpaths

5.103 Craven's public footpaths have a range of uses and benefits. They can provide shortcuts within settlements, connect settlements with the countryside and take people away from traffic, crowds and noise. They can be practical, by simply getting us from A to B without having to drive, or they can be inspirational, by leading us through great and romantic landscapes. Therefore, the local plan's aim of protecting and enhancing Craven's public footpath network will help to secure benefits for the local environment, quality of life and economy by reducing car-dependence, improving health and well-being and promoting tourism and recreation.

National Trails

5.104 National Trails are long distance walking, cycling and horse riding routes through the best landscapes in England and Wales. There are 16 in total and two of them pass through Craven: the Pennine Way and the Pennine Bridleway. These are particularly important and beneficial PROW.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal

5.105 The Canal and Rivers Trust provides a permissive path for walking and cycling along the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. This is a

valuable addition to the local PROW network and an important link with neighbouring areas of Lancashire, to the southwest, and West Yorkshire, to the southeast. Local plan policy ENV11 is devoted specifically to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Access

5.106 North Yorkshire County Council is responsible for the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP), which is currently under review, and hosts the Local Access Forum (LAF), which advises on how to make the countryside more accessible. The local plan supports the RoWIP and LAF and will work in partnership to achieve common aims, including making the countryside more accessible for disabled people.

New development

5.107 Proposals to build new homes, businesses or other types of development will need to ensure that no harm is caused to any existing footpaths, bridleways or cycle routes within or near the site. This would include harm arising from a reduction in usability or amenity value or from an obstruction, blockage³⁹ or diversion. Development should avoid confining footpaths, bridleways and cycles routes between buildings, fences and other structures, particularly where they previously had an open aspect. Instead, they should be incorporated into the design of green open space to be created within the site.

5.108 If continuing economic, environmental and social benefits are to be enjoyed, Craven's growth will need to secure ongoing improvement and expansion of the local PROW network, as well as its protection. Therefore, wherever possible, new development should include measures for improvement and expansion of the network. This could include better infrastructure and disabled access; enhanced usability, functionality and amenity value; and new PROW, links between PROW and links from new developments to the local network.

Town and village loops

³⁹ Anyone obstructing or blocking a PROW can be prosecuted under the Highways Act 1980.

5.109 The council will be particularly keen to support proposals that help to create local trails for walking, cycling and horse riding within and around local towns and villages. In particular, the council will look for opportunities to create town and village loops by joining up existing PROW, securing new links across development sites and working in partnership with relevant stakeholders.

Countryside, green infrastructure and tourism

5.110 The importance of protecting and enhancing footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes is further reinforced in local plan policies ENV1: Countryside and Landscape, ENV5: Green Infrastructure and EC4: Tourism.

NEW DRAFT POLICY ENV12: FOOTPATHS, BRIDLEWAYS AND CYCLE ROUTES

Craven's growth will safeguard and improve the quality, extent and accessibility of local footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes and the network they form. To that end, the local planning authority will support proposals that preserve and, wherever possible, enhance footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes and their settings. Specific support will be given to proposals which:

- a) avoid obstruction, diversion or confinement of existing footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes;
- b) enhance the route, usability and amenity value of existing footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes;
- c) accommodate existing footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes within green open space;
- d) create new public rights of way, particularly where they would provide new links to enhance the local network;
- e) improve access by creating links between new development and the local network; and

f) improve access for disabled people.

The local planning authority will also give specific support to:

a) The creation, enhancement and extension of National Trails.

b) The enhancement of green infrastructure corridors, at regional, sub-regional and district level, through the improvement of existing and the creation of new footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes.

c) Proposals that contribute to the creation of town or village loops.

GREEN WEDGES

5.111 Green Wedges (originally designated in the Council's 1999 local plan⁴⁰) comprise open areas around and between settlements, which help to maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the coalescence of separate towns and villages and provide or have the potential to provide recreational opportunities. Following a review⁴¹, the Council is carrying forward a modified Green Wedge designation in the form of Draft Policy ENV13.

5.112 The Green Wedge designation has the objective of maintaining and reinforcing the individual character and identity of settlements in close proximity by restricting any development that would cause their physical coalescence. In addition, Green Wedges may provide or have the potential to provide a valuable recreational resource, which should also be afforded protection. Draft Policy ENV13 therefore seeks to resist new development that would compromise the spatial gaps and recreational value provided by designated Green Wedges, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. It is important to note that

⁴⁰ Green wedges were designated by Policy BE3 and shown on the Proposals Map of the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park) Local Plan, 1999.

⁴¹ The background paper 'Review of Green Wedge Designations in Craven' (June 2017) includes an assessment of how effective green wedge policy has been in maintaining distinct gaps between settlements, reassesses the appropriateness of original green wedge boundaries and considers policy wording. The background paper accompanies the consultation draft local plan.

the designation is not intended to represent landscape value, which is addressed in other draft local plan policies (primarily Draft Policy ENV1: Countryside and Landscape).

Bentham

5.113 The Green Wedge between High Bentham and Low Bentham is intended to counter historic patterns of suburban 'ribbon development' between the two settlements and consists mainly of agricultural fields on both sides of Low Bentham Road (B6480).

Glusburn, Cross Hills and Sutton-in-Craven

5.114 This Green Wedge is particularly thin between Cross Hills and Sutton, at the intersection of Holme Lane and Holme Beck, but continues to be highly effective in maintaining an important spatial gap between the two settlements. Similarly, the Green Wedge maintains effective separation between the village of Sutton-in-Craven, the district and county boundary to the east and the built-up area of Eastburn beyond, which is within the metropolitan district of Bradford.

Kildwick & Farnhill and Glusburn & Crosshills

5.115 The Green Wedge in this location includes land to the east of Glusburn & Crosshills and consists of agricultural fields and the River Aire. It is most effective in maintaining distinct settlements (including settlements in the neighbouring district of Bradford), but its value as a recreational resource is somewhat limited by the busy intersection of the A629, B6172 and Skipton Road.

DRAFT POLICY ENV13: GREEN WEDGES

Green Wedges will help settlements to grow in ways that maintain and reinforce their individual character and identity, by safeguarding against the coalescence of separate built-up areas, and will help to maintain and, wherever possible, enhance local recreational opportunities. Therefore, within the Green Wedges listed below and defined on the Policies Map, development

will be resisted where it would compromise the gap between settlements. In addition, the Council will seek to consolidate, strengthen and enhance the character, appearance and, where appropriate, recreational value of these areas.

1, Land between High and Low Bentham

2. Land between Glusburn, Crosshills, Sutton-in Craven, Farnhill and Kildwick and up to the plan area/distict/county boundary, near Eastburn, West Yorkshire.

SECTION 6: HOUSING

NEW HOMES ON UNALLOCATED SITES

- 6.1 The new homes needed for our growing population can be provided in a variety of ways—from small self-build projects⁴² providing single houses to large-scale developments providing residential estates. Local housing requirements, set out in Policy SP1 Meeting Housing Need, represent the minimum number of new homes needed in the Craven plan area over the plan period and, because it's essential that these homes are provided, the local plan identifies a number of sites for them to be built on. These allocated local plan sites are where the bulk of Craven's housing development will take place—they come in a range of sizes (from six dwellings upwards), are listed in Policies SP5 to SP11 and are shown on the policies map.
- 6.2 Additional homes can be provided on other sites—including sites for less than six dwellings—so long as this can be done in a sustainable way. Such additional, sustainable housing growth can help to improve the supply of housing in the local area and to secure economic, social and environmental benefits. Proposals for additional housing development may come forward, in planning applications, at any time, so it's important for this local plan to establish what may be acceptable.
- 6.3 First of all, the amount and location of additional development will need to be in line with the local plan strategy and objectives, otherwise the actual scale and pattern of growth may be distorted away from that being planned. Secondly, proposals must help to achieve sustainable development and our economic, environmental and social goals.
- 6.4 In terms of location and amount, proposals for additional homes on unallocated sites, including the infilling, rounding off or extension of settlements must be distributed in line with the Spatial Strategy in Policy SP4 and must be of a scale appropriate to the location and the location's role within the Spatial Strategy. It is important that the number of additional

⁴² Self-build projects may be provided for on allocated sites owned by the council (refer to Policies SP 5 to SP 11) and may come forward in planning applications for unallocated sites.

homes in a particular location does not increase significantly the level of planned growth in that location.

- 6.5 All housing developments on such sites will need to accord with and meet the requirements of other relevant local plan policies and must fit in with the look and feel of places, including natural and built elements of the local environment, open spaces, landscape settings and the relationship between built-up areas and the countryside. Developments must also follow the principles of good design and will need to take any opportunities to create a better network of enjoyable public realm with footpaths, cyclepaths and open spaces that can be used for play, recreation, socialising and biodiversity.
- 6.6 Developments must also provide a good variety of homes with a wide range of types, sizes and prices to cater for people's different needs, including affordable housing (in accordance with policy H2), low-cost market housing, homes for rent and homes for families, one-person households, elderly people and people with disabilities.

DRAFT POLICY H1: NEW HOMES ON UNALLOCATED SITES

The plan strategy sets out where and how new homes needed to meet local housing requirements (set out in policies SP1 and SP4) will be delivered on sites which already have planning permission and allocated local plan sites. These are listed in Policies SP5 to SP11 and identified on the policies map. Policy SP4 also proposes a low level of growth in Tier 5 settlements and open countryside to be delivered on unallocated small (less than 5 dwellings or 0.1ha) sites.

Additional homes may be provided through the sustainable development of other unallocated sites put forward in planning applications. Proposals for residential development on such sites, including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements will be acceptable provided the proposal:-

contd

- a) **Accords with Policy SD1 and Policy SP4, being of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy;**
- b) **Does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period. The cumulative impact of development must be taken into account when assessing whether or not an appropriate scale of growth has been or will be achieved in a particular location over the plan period;**
- c) **Can demonstrate that the traffic generated as a result of the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network;**
- d) **Accords with all other relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies and will help to achieve sustainable development.**

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable housing need and evidence

- 6.7 Households in affordable housing need are those who lack their own housing or who live in unsuitable accommodation and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the housing market. Craven has a significant need for affordable housing, largely as a result of a mismatch between local incomes and the cost of renting or buying homes. Evidence from the Council's 2016 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates that the minimum incomes required for entry-level open market renting and owner-occupation are £23,712 and £34,714, respectively. This means that only a small minority of households on the housing register could afford open market rents or prices. More generally, households with single earners on lower quartile or median earnings would find open market prices relatively unaffordable.

- 6.8 According to the 2016 SHMA, Craven's net affordable housing imbalance is 145 dwellings per annum and future affordable housing provision should be approximately 15%-25% intermediate tenure, 75%-85% affordable rented, 87.6% one and two bedroom dwellings and 12.4% three (or more) bedroom dwellings. The SHMA also recommends that intermediate tenure options should continue to be actively promoted, particularly for newly-forming households, and identifies a potential market for 154 starter homes over 5 years (31 per annum).
- 6.9 Craven's housing market will be reassessed periodically to ensure that evidence of affordable housing need remains up to date.

Addressing affordable housing need

- 6.10 To address the issue of a shortfall in affordable homes across Craven, increasing the supply of new affordable homes is a priority for the local plan. Securing new affordable homes through the planning system is an effective way of achieving this. The local plan sets out policy mechanisms which seek to meet full affordable housing needs through a number of approaches, including: the contribution of affordable homes by housing developers, where the homes are usually taken on by registered providers (e.g. housing associations); financial contributions from housing developers, where the money is used to secure affordable homes off-site; and the release of rural exception sites. As well as registered providers, there are other affordable housing providers who may operate under equivalent arrangements or, more often, may specialise in offering innovative intermediate tenure products. In addition to increasing the supply of new affordable homes, Craven District Council, North Yorkshire County Council and registered providers will seek to reduce the need for affordable housing through homeless prevention measures, mortgage rescue schemes and the provision of grants and loans to support necessary alterations or energy efficiency measures to improve existing unsuitable housing. The local plan's employment policies will also help to make living in Craven more affordable for people who work in Craven, by promoting opportunities for better paid local jobs.

- 6.11 Affordable housing can comprise a number of different types of accommodation ranging from affordable (sub market) rent products, to intermediate tenures such as shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), discounted sale housing and **rent-to-buy**. However, “low cost market” housing is not considered as affordable housing for planning purposes. It is important that in providing affordable housing, a range of tenure types and products is provided to help to address the range of needs of different households.
- 6.12 Despite the scale of need in Craven, the local plan cannot insist that all new homes to be built in the future are built as affordable housing. The main way in which additional affordable housing will be provided in Craven in the future is as a contribution from developers as a proportion of housing built on new development sites.

Affordable housing target and viability

- 6.13 The scale of need revealed by the 2016 SHMA would justify the Council establishing a high target for the amount of affordable housing that it will seek to negotiate from new development sites. However, it is important that this target is realistic and set at a level that allows housing land to come forward and maintains the delivery of new homes without making schemes unviable. It is also important to ensure that the need to provide affordable housing is balanced with the need for developers of housing sites to contribute to necessary infrastructure improvements and community facilities as well as to build to improved sustainable construction standards. Along with affordable housing contributions these factors all influence the economics of housing schemes and ultimately the decisions of landowners to release sites.
- 6.14 The Council’s Local Plan Viability Assessment (Draft Report May 2017) has been used to inform the affordable housing targets and site thresholds. The assessment work indicates that the policy targets are realistic, and the policy will be used as a basis for the negotiation of affordable housing through the development management process. The Council will take full account of the

viability of schemes as part of this process. It will consider amended affordable housing mix where this is appropriate and would help to ensure that the policy targets are achieved and reduced contributions will be negotiated in situations where the policy target cannot be achieved in terms of scheme viability. Whilst negotiations between the Council and developers will need to be conducted on an 'open book' basis, the Council will maintain the confidentiality of any sensitive financial information submitted by developers and will not make such information publicly available.

Size and tenure of affordable homes

- 6.15 The local plan aims to secure a mix of on-site affordable housing provision to reflect the needs of local communities, as evidenced by the 2016 SHMA. The overall mix of sizes will be around 87.6% one and two bedroom and 12.4% three or more bedroom dwellings. The overall mix of tenures will be around 20% intermediate and 80% affordable rented. Two-bedroom and intermediate tenure dwellings are needed, in particular, to support newly-forming and growing households. The precise mix of tenures on a scheme will be negotiated to ensure that the type of affordable housing provision on schemes reflects the needs of the locality.

Financial and off-site contributions

- 6.16 The basis of the calculation of financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision (including situations where on-site contributions do not equate precisely to whole numbers of units) will be the difference between affordable housing values and open market values of equivalent dwellings on the site. The market value of dwellings will be determined having regard to the asking price and any sales where contracts have been exchanged. The value of affordable housing will be determined by the Council's latest published transfer prices (the prices a registered provider will pay to a developer for affordable units). The calculation will be: Market value minus transfer value, multiplied by the number of units (including fractions) and the affordable housing percentage (normally

40%). Any financial contributions obtained will be used to secure off-site provision to help meet the district's affordable housing needs. The Council will publish additional practical guidance on the provision of affordable housing in the form of a supplementary planning document (SPD). This will include guidance on the limited circumstances in which off-site provision or financial contributions will be considered in lieu of on-site provision.

6.17 A vacant building credit is equivalent to the existing gross floorspace of any vacant buildings on a site and is deducted from the normal affordable housing contribution required by the Council. It applies to vacant buildings that are to be brought back into use or demolished for re-development, but not to abandoned buildings. This national policy is intended to incentivise brownfield development, including the reuse or redevelopment of empty and redundant buildings. The Council will bear this in mind when considering whether a vacant building credit should apply to a particular development and will use the credit to help bring forward brownfield development that might not otherwise occur or might be postponed indefinitely. Vacant building credit will be deducted before the 40% on-site affordable housing contribution is calculated or before the financial contribution is calculated, as the case may be.

6.18 Funds gathered through financial contributions will be combined and used in a range of ways to address affordable housing need across the district and to prevent households falling into need. Funds will be used to maximise provision and ensure an effective use of resources and may be used to address need in a range of ways. This may include, for example, the acquisition of land for rural exception sites, direct provision (building) of new affordable homes or the purchase of existing properties on the open market, including new and empty homes and properties to provide shared housing or houses in multiple occupation. The use of financial contributions provides the opportunity to target affordable housing need in smaller rural communities. It also provides some flexibility to provide

a range of accommodation types and to respond to changing wider circumstances that have the potential to affect need over time.

Rural exception sites

- 6.19 Rural exception sites⁴³ are sites that are released to provide affordable housing in locations which would not normally be used for housing. They provide an important opportunity to address affordable housing need in smaller communities and are a long standing mechanism supported by national policy to support the provision of rural affordable housing. Given that affordable housing need is spread across the district, the use of this approach is supported in principle across Craven's smaller market towns and villages.
- 6.20 Historically, national and local policies have supported rural exception sites as sites providing 100% affordable units. However, within the context of current reforms to the delivery of affordable housing and reductions in public funding, the National Planning Policy Framework now provides local planning authorities with the opportunity to consider allowing small amounts of market housing on exception sites to assist the delivery of schemes. Policy support for this has been included in the local plan on the basis that it is an approach designed to support and cross subsidise the delivery of affordable housing in the absence of sufficient public subsidy through registered providers. It is not a policy which has been included in the local plan to encourage the release of sites through the inflation of land values.
- 6.21 Proposals for exception sites which include an element of market housing should be accompanied by a detailed financial appraisal to justify the need to include market housing and to demonstrate that the number of market homes proposed is the minimum required to deliver an appropriate mix of affordable homes whilst ensuring viability of the scheme.

⁴³Rural exception sites are defined in the NPPF at Annex 2: Glossary as small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

DRAFT POLICY H2: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- a) Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by:
- I. Negotiating with developers and landowners to secure a proportion of new dwellings as affordable housing or to secure an equivalent financial contribution;
 - II. Supporting registered providers in bringing forward wholly affordable schemes within Craven's market towns and villages;
 - III Supporting in principle, the release of rural exception sites.
- b) Affordable homes will also be provided in conjunction with registered providers through the purchase and repair of existing dwellings, alterations and improvements to the existing affordable housing stock and through the re-use of empty homes.
- Affordable housing from developer contributions
- c) The local planning authority will seek to secure 40% of proposed new dwellings as affordable housing, unless the proposed development is for less than 11 dwellings and does not exceed 1000m2 combined gross floorspace. Where application of the normal 40% target generates a requirement for a whole number of affordable dwellings plus a fraction of an affordable dwelling, the local planning authority will seek on-site provision of the whole number plus a financial contribution for the fraction.
- d) In designated rural areas, the local planning authority will seek to secure a financial contribution, in lieu of 40% on-site affordable housing provision, from developments of 6 to 10 dwellings and from developments of less than 6 dwellings but more than 1000m2 combined gross floorspace.

- e) In appropriate circumstances, the local planning authority will apply vacant building credit and will reduce on-site and/or financial contributions accordingly.
- f) In negotiating schemes the local planning authority will look to maximise provision having regard to the circumstances of individual sites and scheme viability. Developers will be expected to conduct negotiations on an 'open book' basis and the local planning authority will maintain confidentiality of sensitive financial information.
- g) The size, type and tenure of affordable units will be expected to reflect affordable housing needs identified in the Council's latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Affordable housing contributions should comprise both social and affordable rent tenures as well as intermediate tenure types. Providing an off-site contribution in lieu of an on-site contribution will only be supported where there are clear advantages or overriding reasons for doing so and it is agreed that an off-site contribution is preferable in terms of achieving housing and planning objectives.
- h) Affordable housing contributions will be sought from proposed developments that are phased or are brought forward in a piecemeal fashion and where the total combined, or 'holistic' development exceeds the relevant threshold
- i) The provision of affordable housing will be secured by planning condition or, if necessary, planning obligation (section 106 agreement). The condition or obligation will seek to ensure that affordable units are maintained in perpetuity for households in

affordable housing need or that the affordable housing subsidy is recycled⁴⁴.

Rural exception sites

- j) Proposals for affordable housing schemes in or adjoining any settlement in the plan area (except Skipton) will be supported where:
 - I. A scheme will help to meet but not exceed proven need in the local area;**
 - II. The site is small and is physically and visually well related to the settlement; and**
 - III. Provision is made for the affordable units to be maintained in perpetuity for households in affordable housing need or for the affordable housing subsidy to be recycled.****
- k) A limited number of market homes will be allowed as part of rural exception sites where it can be demonstrated that:
 - I. These are essential to enable the delivery of the affordable homes by a registered provider and the delivery of an appropriate mix of affordable house types and tenures to reflect need in the local area; and**
 - II. The market homes proposed are the minimum number required to achieve viability in the absence of any public subsidy or with reduced public subsidy.****

⁴⁴ Any reference to affordable units being maintained in perpetuity for households in affordable housing need or affordable housing subsidy being recycled may need revision once the government's starter homes policy has been confirmed.

GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS, SHOWMEN AND ROMA

- 6.22 The local plan aims to address the local housing requirements of all communities, including Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma who live in or travel through the plan area. In doing so, the local plan will contribute to the overarching national aim of ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates their traditional way of life, whilst respecting the interests of settled communities.
- 6.23 Policy H3 aims to maintain an adequate supply of sites to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma within Craven through safeguarding existing supply and supporting extensions to existing sites or new sites to meet newly arising need.
- 6.24 The District Council has a duty to provide official sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma. An independent traveller needs survey and report was published in February 2013 followed by a technical note relating to Gypsy and Traveller Household Formation and Growth Rates in March 2015. This evidence is supplemented by information gathered by the Council on a regular basis, including the department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Bi-annual Caravan Count and the Council's Environmental Services & Housing Records of Unauthorised Encampments.
- 6.25 The evidence concludes that there is no evidence of a requirement for a public site in Craven and found no evidence of any deficiencies in service provision for any of the Gypsy & Traveller families within Craven. The report also concluded that there is no evidence of a requirement for any extra provision for showpeople throughout Craven. It is not proposed in the local plan therefore to make a specific allocation of land for a public site for the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community and it is considered that a criteria based policy is appropriate to deal with any unforeseen private need arising during the plan period.
- 6.26 There are traditional, informal stopping-off points used by travellers en-route to and from the Appleby Horse Fair (held during the first week of June), which provide for the temporary needs of gypsies and travellers passing

through the area. Whilst the current evidence concludes that more formal arrangements—such as the development of permanent transit sites—are unlikely to be justified or necessary, there may be opportunities for travellers, the district council and parish councils to collaborate on better management of temporary stop off sites. Alternatively, local communities may wish to consider the opportunities offered by neighbourhood planning, including the possibility of designating land and setting local policies for a transit site within a Neighbourhood Plan.

6.27 Policy H3 addresses specific design principles that should be met by all new sites. Achieving good quality design is central to government guidance for housing and this applies equally to accommodation for Gypsy, Travellers, Showmen and Roma. The Government has published good practice guidance relating to the design of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide or its replacement) which should be considered by applicants when applying for planning permission or any subsequent or relevant guidance.

6.28 Whilst the existing housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma are currently being met on privately owned sites, this could change over time and the need to identify and allocate new sites could arise in the future. Therefore, the existing and future housing requirements of this community will be kept under review using the best and most up-to-date evidence available.

DRAFT POLICY H3: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS, SHOWMEN AND ROMA

The housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma will be met by maintaining an adequate supply of private sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.

Development of a site within the existing established supply of private sites for any other purpose will be refused, unless:

a) Current evidence shows that the site is not needed; or

- b) The development proposal makes provision for an equivalent replacement site of an equal or better standard.**

Extensions to existing private sites or entirely new private sites (including temporary, permanent or transit sites) will be supported to meet existing need and where there is evidence of newly arising need, and where:

- c) Occupiers of the site would have access to employment, local services and facilities, including public transport, shops, schools and health care provision;**
- d) The site is of sufficient size to provide a good residential environment, in terms of design, layout, spacing, provision of facilities, and amenity space; has good and safe access to the public highway and adequate space within the site for the parking and turning of vehicles;**
- e) The site provides opportunities to reflect traditional lifestyles i.e., allowing travellers to live and work from the same location, contributing to sustainability;**
- f) The site is or can be connected to all necessary utilities and infrastructure including mains water, electricity supply, drainage, sanitation and provision is made for the screened storage and collection of refuse, including recyclable materials;**
- g) the proposal and neighbouring land uses are compatible and the proposal relates well in scale and location to neighbouring settled communities;**
- h) Occupiers of the site and their belongings are not exposed to unacceptable environmental conditions including flood risk; and**
- i) Any potential impacts on the environment can be avoided or adequately mitigated and have regard to the requirements relating to the protecting the natural and built environment set out in other relevant local plan policies**

SECTION 7: ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SAFEGUARDING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

- 7.1 The draft local plan sets out a strategy for delivering sustainable forms of development across Craven. In particular, draft policy SP2 provides an overview of the overall approach taken with regard to securing and facilitating economic growth in Craven over the period to 2032. Policy SP2 identifies land requirements to accommodate future growth in particular. That is not to say that the needs of current employers and businesses are ignored. Providing a policy context that supports economic growth, retention of sites and premises, and promotes economic diversity are key components of the draft local plan. Draft policies EC1 and EC2 provide such a context, particularly for uses that fall within 'B' classes of the Use Classes Order.
- 7.2 The NPPF is clear in that planning policy should not impede economic development/employment uses. Paragraphs 18-22 are of particular significance and set out the need to plan proactively to meet development needs, whilst avoiding long term protection of allocated sites where there is no prospect of them coming forward for development. Paragraph 28 of the NPPF is also applicable to rural areas in that it provides a positive context that seeks to facilitate rural economic prosperity.
- 7.3 The Employment Land Review (March 2017) provides further context. This shows that, in Craven, there is a high level of economic activity, and low levels of unemployment and deprivation. The study also shows however that wages are below average, and that Craven is a net exporter of labour. Providing a policy context that safeguards, supports and enhances economic activity is an important part of the draft local plan.
- 7.4 Draft Policy EC1 sets out a positive context within which proposals for economic/employment uses are considered. The policy seeks to facilitate the delivery of economic development and employment proposals through a criteria based policy approach that enables the delivery of

economic/employment related development in the right locations, within the context of draft policy SP2 and the spatial strategy – draft Policies SP5 to SP 11.

- 7.5 It is fully recognised that some employment generating uses require specific locations within which to operate and would fall outside of land traditionally identified for employment uses. Draft policy EC1 allows for this in appropriate circumstances.
- 7.6 To retain a choice of employment sites and locations in Craven, where land and/or premises are in employment uses, policy sets out a presumption that these locations will be retained in employment generating uses. Draft policy EC2 sets out the approach to safeguarding employment land and premises. The policy articulates the presumption in favour of the retention of land and premises in employment uses. This is to ensure that there is adequate choice of sites available to accommodate a range of employment generating uses.
- 7.7 It is though, recognised that there will be circumstances where it will not always be appropriate or desirable to retain sites and premises in employment generating uses. Policy EC2 sets out circumstances where non employment generating uses on sites and premises currently in employment uses may be considered appropriate and/or acceptable. In particular, where employment generating activities cause amenity issues to surrounding sensitive uses that cannot adequately mitigated, then non employment uses may be considered favourably.
- 7.8 The setting of a planning policy context that facilitates economic/employment growth, whilst also allowing for alternative uses in appropriate circumstances is a key tool in facilitating economic growth and achieving wider local plan objectives. It is within that context that the following policies EC1 and EC2 are set.

DRAFT POLICY EC1: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Proposals for employment/economic development in existing employment areas (Policy EC2), on land allocated for employment/mixed use (SP5 to SP11), or in locations that accord with the Spatial Strategy (SP4) will be supported subject to compliance with the following criteria:-

- a) The proposal will not give rise to adverse amenity effects on sensitive uses that cannot be mitigated adequately;
- b) Traffic generated as a result of the proposal being satisfactorily accommodated in the surrounding highway network;
- c) The proposal not adversely affecting the significance of natural environmental assets, designated heritage assets and open space provision and accords with the provisions of Policies ENV1, ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV10 and ENV11 ;
- d) The proposal being adequately served by communications infrastructure; and
- e) The proposal being of a design that accords with the provisions of Policy ENV3.
- f) The proposal accords with any other relevant policies in the local plan

Elsewhere proposals for employment/economic development will be supported where they meet criteria a) to f) above and it can be clearly demonstrated that :-

- g) There are no allocated sites or existing employment areas available in the local area that could accommodate the proposal;
- h) The proposed activity requires a specific location in which to operate adequately;
- i) The proposal will help deliver specific aims and objectives of the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Economic Partnership (LEP) or the Leeds City Region LEP; or
- j) The proposal will benefit the rural economy in accordance with Policy EC3.

DRAFT POLICY EC2: SAFEGUARDING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

In order to ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment locations in Craven for ‘B’ Class Uses, existing sites and premises in ‘B’ Class use in existing employment areas and sites with extant commitments for ‘B’ Class Use identified on the policies inset map will be safeguarded from non ‘B’ Class uses unless:-

- a) The development proposal makes equivalent compensatory provision of employment land/premises to an equivalent or better standard; or**
- b) It is demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of the site being retained, reused or redeveloped for a ‘B’ Class employment generating use;**
- c) The proposed new use is compatible with surrounding uses, and will not result in adverse effects to new occupiers that cannot be adequately mitigated.**

Broughton Hall Estate and Business Park provides opportunities for both ‘B’ Class employment and tourism development. Existing ‘B’ Class employment uses in this location will be safeguarded under this policy and proposals for tourism development will be supported, in principle, in accordance with Policy EC4: Tourism.

RURAL ECONOMY

7.9 The local economy reaches beyond Craven’s towns and their industrial estates—extending into the countryside and even the remotest of rural locations. Farming, industry, tourism, **culture**, transportation, shops, pubs, community services, small businesses, self-employment and so on, all contribute to a rural economy that helps to maintain the vitality and viability of the countryside, the quality of its landscapes and villages, and the sustainability of rural life.

- 7.10 Economic activity in rural areas has many things in common with economic activity in towns or anywhere else, but the opportunities available, the barriers encountered and the concerns of those involved can be quite different. Rural locations can provide their own unique type of business opportunities, but they can impose limitations and restrictions, too, including the potential negative impact of development on the character of the countryside, the relatively poor transport links and broadband connections available in some locations. Opportunities currently exist to deal with the lack of broadband through the Superfast North Yorkshire Broadband Project, which aims to rollout high quality broadband to 100% of Craven's businesses and residents by 2017. This will allow businesses to grow in rural locations throughout Craven.
- 7.11 The following policy aims to acknowledge the rural situation and its particular set of circumstances. It takes a positive stance and looks to encourage growth in the rural economy by supporting proposals for sustainable development, by broadening the scope for and increasing the variety and diversity of economic activity in rural areas, and by 'not getting in the way' of enterprise and innovation that offers economic, environmental, **cultural** and social benefits to local communities. The policy is intended to be flexible and adaptable, so that it can respond to different needs within the rural economy, new opportunities that may arise in the future and changes in the rural economy over time.
- 7.12 New opportunities are likely to arise in farming, land management and support services, and in the use of farmland and buildings for things other than agriculture, for example green technology, renewable and low-carbon energy, flood management and related areas of research are potential areas of growth. Sustainable tourism projects will continue to be important; there may be further opportunities for combined living and working in rural areas; and local firms will wish to grow and expand. This policy supports the rural economy by recognising the contribution that existing live/work units make to the rural economy. Existing live/work units will therefore be protected.

7.13 Craven's landscape, heritage, culture, quality of life and overall success depend on a living and working countryside, and on economic development that preserves and enhances these qualities, whilst bringing greater prosperity to local communities.

DRAFT POLICY EC3: RURAL ECONOMY

Craven's rural economy will be supported, so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities. This will be achieved in the following ways:

- a) Enabling enterprise, welcoming innovation and supporting economic development proposals that will benefit the local economy, environment and quality of life, including culture and community proposals;**
- b) Recognising opportunities to use farmland and farm buildings in new and different ways to support individual farm businesses and to diversify the wider rural economy;**
- c) Helping existing and new rural businesses, including tourism related businesses to succeed, grow and expand, by working with them co-operatively and proactively, so that development proposals can be supported wherever possible;**
- d) Enabling farm, forestry and other land-based businesses to build the new and replacement buildings and infrastructure they need to function efficiently, including dwellings where they are fully justified on functional and financial grounds;**
- e) Acknowledging the potential social, economic, environmental benefits of reusing existing buildings by supporting proposals for the conversion of barns and other vernacular buildings for residential and/or employment uses within sustainable rural locations, providing opportunities for people to live and work locally.**
- f) Protecting existing live/work units for the valuable contribution they make to the rural economy; and**

Proposals of the type described above will be supported provided they accord with all relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies, and will help to achieve sustainable development.

TOURISM

- 7.14 Tourism is the broad term applied to the range of activities, businesses and services that people enjoy whilst visiting Craven. The economy that has built up around tourism is now a substantial and important part of the area's overall economy and quality of life.
- 7.15 The boost that tourism and visitors provide is seen in the success of Craven's market towns as local places for shopping, culture, leisure and business. Tourism also helps in the understanding and appreciation of Craven's natural environment, heritage and culture, which, in turn, helps to conserve these resources for future generations. Supporting sustainable tourism is therefore an important aim of the local plan and will help to secure a thriving economy, vibrant town-centres, cultural experiences, active recreation, rich biodiversity, beautiful landscapes and well-preserved historic places, which will be both attractive to visitors and beneficial to local communities.

Destinations, visitor accommodation and activities

- 7.16 The local plan aims to support both established and aspiring **tourist** destinations that wish to develop and become better and more successful. **Those** wishing to offer **a wider choice of accommodation** or activities, which create **appeal**, interest and enjoyment for visitors, will be supported; and proposals to develop new ideas and opportunities, in a sustainable way, will be encouraged.

Synergies, commitments and key locations

- 7.17 Tourism businesses may combine well with other businesses in non-tourism sectors. Both can provide a draw, add interest and vitality, and provide facilities and services that may be of wider appeal beyond their respective customer base. **Similarly, individual businesses may benefit from integrating tourism and other sectors within their own hybrid operation.** The local plan therefore recognises and supports opportunities to secure knock-on benefits from locating tourism and other forms of business together — this is referred to as “synergies of co-location”.

- 7.18 In addition to giving broad encouragement and support to sustainable tourism across the plan area, the local plan also establishes two specific tourism designations: a tourism development commitment and key locations for tourism development. Land designated as a tourism development commitment already benefits from planning permission and is described in paragraph 7.19. The eight key locations , which are described in paragraphs 7.20 to 7.34, offer particularly good opportunities for sustainable tourism and for harnessing synergies of co-location.
- 7.19 Tourism development commitment. Land to the west of Hellifield already benefits from planning permission for construction of a rural environmental centre (comprising tourism, exhibition, training, equestrian and livestock buildings, a hotel and nature conservation area) ⁴⁵, but alternative proposals for sustainable tourism development may also be acceptable. The local plan supports such proposals, in principle, provided that they fully address important matters acknowledged in the approved scheme and identified in subsequent evidence gathering, including biodiversity⁴⁶, archaeology⁴⁷ and heritage⁴⁸.
- 7.20 Bolton Abbey/Bolton Abbey Station. Bolton Abbey is a place of multiple significances. Bolton Priory has historical value as an Augustinian foundation dating back to 1151, built and altered over time which has the potential to yield evidence about past human activity. It also has high aesthetic value as a piece of architectural design: the ruined east end is of exceptional quality and a rare example in Yorkshire of late C14 architecture at its most refined. However, it is the wider relationship of the Priory with its landscape setting that gives this place its greatest

⁴⁵ On 11th January 2000, conditional outline planning permission was granted for construction of Hellifield Rural Environmental Centre (decision no. 5/42/149/C). The outline permission was renewed on 10th February 2003 (decision no. 42/2002/2763), reserved matters were approved on 20th September 2005 (decision no. 42/2005/5082) and works to implement the permission were subsequently carried out.

⁴⁶ Hellifield Rural Environmental Centre Nature Conservation Area Management Plan (CM Owen BSc. MSc., 2007) and approved landscaping scheme (Bowman Riley Architects, 2007). Information on habitats and species provided by the North East and Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2016).

⁴⁷ A Desk Top Study (Aire Valley Archaeological Services, 1999) and partial Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Services WYAS, 2007).

⁴⁸ Draft Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area Appraisal (Alan Baxter Ltd, 2016).

significance. Together they form a famous landscape, an icon of the Picturesque and Romantic Movements of the latter part of the 18th and into the 19th centuries, which valued the Priory ruins in its landscape setting for its fortuitous aesthetic effect. The association of Bolton Abbey with the Romantic Movement and the area's later accessibility to major populations in the industrial centres of the West Riding led to the development of the site as a tourist destination. The railway arrived at Bolton Abbey Station in 1888. On one August Bank Holiday in the 1890s the railway brought over 40,000 people to Bolton Abbey. The site became and remains a popular destination for tourists, generating a strong communal value expressed in the continuing appreciation by the public for this place, which is one of the most visited sites in Yorkshire and plays a significant role as a gateway to the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

7.21 Bolton Abbey is also a Tier 4b settlement (villages with basic services bisected by Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary) within the Local Plan's Spatial Hierarchy. It is similarly recognised as a service village in the submission draft of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan. It comprises land at Bolton Abbey village and Bolton Bridge, and provides a range of services to its community and those of smaller related settlements nearby in the National Park.

7.22 However, several issues at the Bolton Abbey Core Visitor Area from Bolton Bridge to Barden Bridge (all of which is owned by the Bolton Abbey Estate - see policies inset map for related plan of Bolton Abbey Core Visitor Area) diminish both the visitor offer concerned and the ability of the Bolton Abbey Estate to support its ongoing programme of environmental management and architectural conservation. The Bolton Abbey Estate has identified these issues as follows: no play facilities for children of different age groups; no sense of arrival; vulnerability of visitor operations to bad weather and school holidays; little secondary spend by visitors; major planning constraints; high maintenance costs; increased competition; services at risk; staffing problems due to high

house prices; very limited choice of visitor accommodation in the immediate area.

- 7.23 In seeking to address these issues, the Bolton Abbey Estate has identified eight potential development zones within the Core Visitor Area, two of which are located partly within the Craven Local Plan area at Bolton Abbey and Bolton Bridge. The Bolton Abbey Estate has liaised with local and external stakeholders on their proposals for mixed use tourism led development including the District Council, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, and Historic England (which supports in principle the provision of development of an appropriate scale, intensity and mix of uses in Bolton Abbey village, Bolton Bridge and other parts of the Core Visitor Area in the long term).
- 7.24 The Bolton Abbey Estate proposals refer mainly to tourism-led development to support and diversify visitor operations at Bolton Abbey, improving cycling and walking infrastructure and providing facilities such as a farm shop and eating / drinking establishments, which will also benefit the local community. In addition, the Bolton Abbey Estate wishes to pursue other forms of development to accord with policies elsewhere in the Local Plan, including for example small scale housing development and rural office development.
- 7.25 Tourism led mixed use development at Bolton Abbey has the potential to boost the tourism economy of the area and achieve the synergies of co-location with other business and commercial development to provide for significant high value employment opportunities in accordance with policy EC4 of the Local Plan, but this must be achieved without harm to the important and significant historic, ecological and landscape assets of this special place.
- 7.26 However, the Council has not allocated specific sites at Bolton Abbey for two reasons. Firstly, the Council considers that a comprehensive strategy and development masterplan must be prepared for the area which: takes into account the heritage, ecology and landscape sensitivity of the area; considers the fact that the National Park

boundary runs through Bolton Abbey village and Bolton Bridge; involves Historic England, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Natural England, the District Council and other stakeholders as appropriate. Secondly, it considers that there is a need to establish the potential impact of detailed proposals (for uses such as a play barn, farm shop, play area, pub, housing, visitor accommodation, cycling hub, offices and biomass boiler) before confirming the use of land for a particular purpose.

7.27 The Council therefore proposes to include an additional, but related policy to EC4 (EC4a), to support sensitive and sustainable tourism-led, mixed-use development at Bolton Abbey, in the general locations identified at Bolton Abbey and Bolton Bridge (see policies inset map), subject to a comprehensive strategy and Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area (the boundaries of which are identified on the policies inset map) being produced in collaboration with and to the satisfaction of itself (as local planning authority) and other key stakeholders, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan and development proposals which would prejudice the delivery of the related strategy for the Core Visitor Area will not be permitted.

7.28 Broughton Hall Estate. This is a key location that has successfully integrated tourism, business, heritage and landscape over many years – tapping in to the synergies of co-location and creating a place of unique character and appeal. This achievement and the location’s potential for continued sustainable growth and enhancement are recognised in its designation.

7.29 Ingleton – viaduct area. Ingleton’s grade II listed former railway viaduct is a significant heritage asset, which contributes to the character and appearance of the adjoining conservation area. At present, the viaduct is inaccessible, but has the potential to become an elevated public

walkway and the centrepiece of wider proposals to enhance the local tourist economy and historic environment.

7.30 Gargrave – canal area. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal is a significant heritage asset and its moorings, towpath and grade II listed bridges and locks add to Gargrave’s attractiveness to visitors. Proposals that would help to enhance the canal’s significance and attractiveness, its role in the local economy and the range of canal-side facilities currently on offer will be supported in principle.

7.31 Skipton – canal and railway station area. Skipton’s busy and popular grade II listed railway station is an important gateway to the town, but its facilities, surroundings, accessibility and relationship to the town centre could be improved. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which is just a short walk to the north, is a significant heritage asset within the Skipton Conservation Area and is popular for its moorings and events. The canal towpath also provides an attractive pedestrian and cycle route to the town centre, Aireville Park and beyond. This part of the town has been designated as a key location to highlight the area’s potential and to encourage proposals that will support the local economy, improve accessibility, enhance the visitor experience, conserve heritage assets and create a better townscape.

7.32 Bentham – railway station area. High Bentham has a significant number of undesignated heritage assets and the potential for conservation area designation. Its attractiveness as a tourist destination and gateway to the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty are reinforced by its railway station on the “Little North Western” line, which is supported by a community rail partnership. The station is located in an area of town where space and opportunities for growth are less constrained than in the historic and tightly built centre immediately to the north. This greater potential is recognised in the area’s designation as a key location and proposals will be supported, in principle, where they would enhance the town’s attractiveness to visitors, support the local economy and conserve heritage assets.

- 7.33 Hellifield – railway station area. The grade II listed Hellifield Station marks the southernmost extent of the Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area, which follows the route of the popular, scenic and historic railway. The Yorkshire Dales National Park is to the immediate northeast, the tourism development commitment is to the southwest and areas around the station buildings are mainly operational land. In this key location, appropriate proposals to develop facilities and services and to enhance linkages and relationships with the surrounding area will be supported in principle.
- 7.34 Embsay – railway station area. The Embsay and Bolton Abbey Steam Railway intends to extend its operations to Skipton railway station where former platforms 5 and 6 would be brought back into use. This and other appropriate enhancements to services and facilities could make a significant contribution to sustainable growth in tourism at each of the three key locations involved – Embsay, Bolton Abbey and Skipton – and will be supported in principle.

Rural and countryside areas

- 7.35 Tourism naturally extends beyond Craven’s main settlements and the local plan therefore supports sustainable tourism in more remote locations — to do otherwise would be to unfairly restrict economic, environmental and social opportunities, and to hinder growth and diversity within the rural economy. Proposals for tourism development that will result in improved biodiversity and green infrastructure, and better facilities for rural communities, will be particularly welcomed. Nature tourism will be encouraged and supported, in principle, in both rural and urban areas.

Community benefits

- 7.36 A sustainable approach to growth in tourism will ensure that benefits to the economy, environment and quality of life are felt as broadly as possible, including within local communities. Part of this will be to attach appropriate community use agreements to planning permissions for tourism development, where this will improve the availability of community facilities in

the local area. Communities will also be supported in bringing forward their own sustainable tourism projects through neighbourhood planning.

Public transport, walking and cycling

- 7.37 The local plan aims to connect tourism development to the public transport network and to promote walking and cycling, in the interests of sustainability, health and well-being. Several key locations and the **tourism development commitment** have been identified as offering particular opportunities to further these aims.

Sustainable development

- 7.38 The local plan's general support for tourism does not mean support for any tourism-related development proposal that may come forward. Individual proposals will need to accord with other relevant local plan policies, promote relevant plan objectives and achieve sustainable development overall.

DRAFT POLICY EC4: TOURISM

Tourism will grow in a sustainable way, so that it helps to improve the economy, environment and quality of life. Such growth will be achieved by:

- a) Enabling established destinations to become even better through the development of new and improved facilities;**
- b) Helping up-and-coming destinations to establish themselves and become successful;**
- c) Recognising opportunities to bring tourism into new areas that have untapped potential, including new types of activity and new destinations;**
- d) Acknowledging the range of sporting, recreational, cultural, arts and leisurely activities that people may wish to engage in as tourists;**
- e) Ensuring that tourism development provides easy access to the network of public transport services, footpaths and cycle routes (including canal**

towpaths) in the area and, wherever possible, secures the improvement and expansion of that network;

- f) Realising opportunities, where they arise, to secure additional knock-on benefits from placing tourism development and other forms of business and commercial development together in the same location, thereby achieving synergies of co-location;
- g) Supporting, in principle, proposals for tourism development and for achieving synergies of co-location, in the following key locations for tourism development identified on the policies map;

Bolton Abbey/Bolton Abbey Railway Station

Broughton Hall Estate

Ingleton – viaduct area

Gargrave – canal area

Skipton – canal and railway station area

Bentham – railway station area

Hellifield – railway station area

Embsay – railway station area

- h) Supporting alternative sustainable tourism development of land designated as a tourism development commitment, provided that the broad requirements set out below and illustrated on Diagram EC4 are met:

I) Conservation of biodiversity value

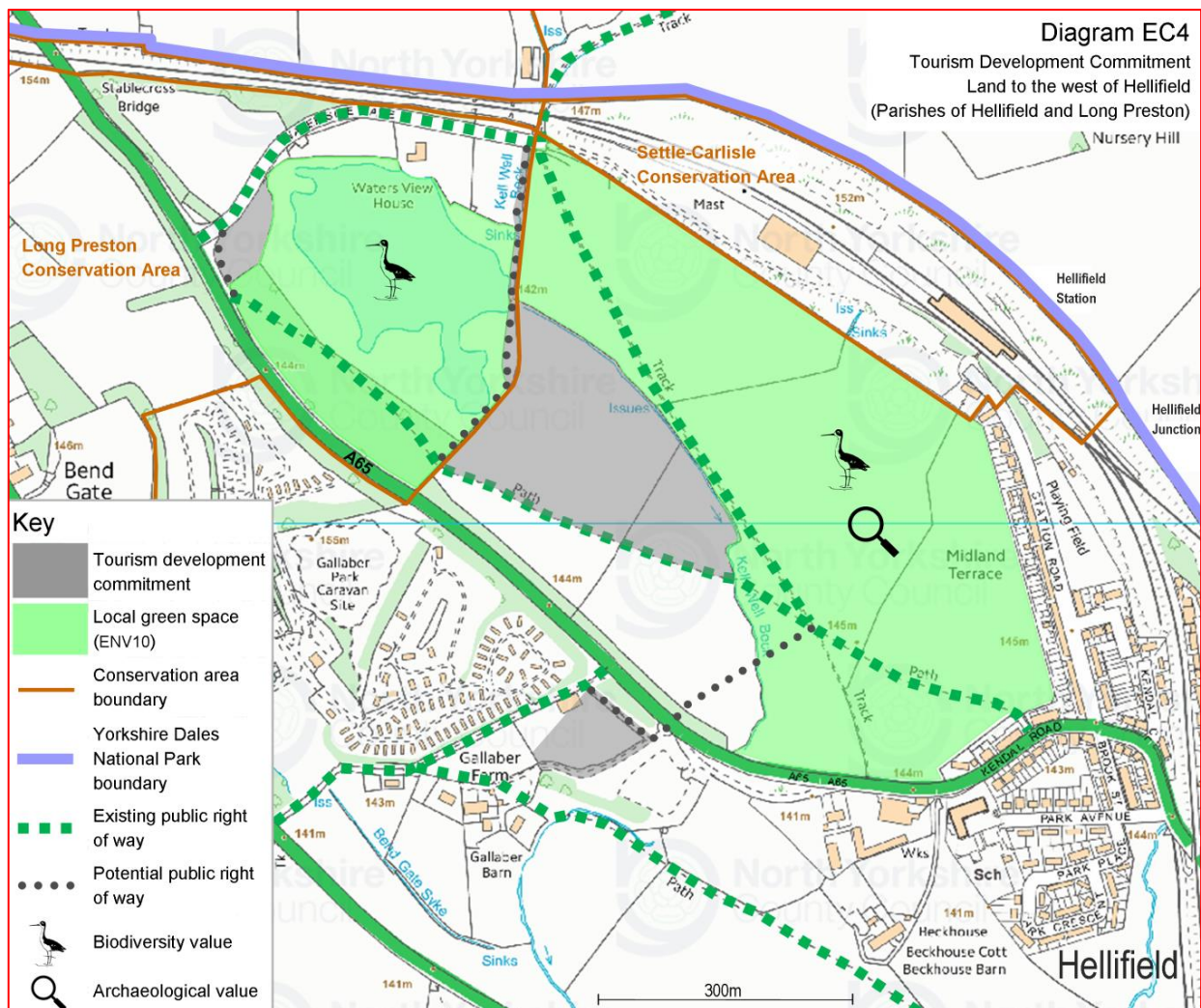
II) Conservation of heritage assets, including archaeological remains, the Long Preston Conservation Area and the Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area

III) Preservation and enhancement of the existing public rights of way network

IV) Preservation or enhancement of Local Green Space, including its open character, local significance and value to the community.

Proposals that include an extension of development onto land immediately adjoining the designated tourism development commitment will be supported, in principle, provided they are sensible in scale, promote sustainable tourism and meet the requirements of I) to IV) above.

- i) Ensuring that the benefits of tourism growth – to the economy, environment and quality of life – are felt as broadly as possible within local communities;**
- j) Securing appropriate community use of private facilities provided as part of tourism developments, including sports, leisure, recreational and cultural and arts facilities, shops and open spaces;**
- k) Encouraging local communities to promote their own sustainable tourism projects through neighbourhood planning;**
- l) Proposals of the type described above will be supported provided they accord with all relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies, and will help to achieve sustainable development.**



DRAFT POLICY EC4A: TOURISM –LED DEVELOPMENT AT BOLTON ABBEY

The provision of sensitive and sustainable tourism-led, mixed-use development at Bolton Abbey will be supported.

In particular, the following mix of uses will be supported in principle subject to their scale, design, location, inter-relationships and cumulative impact upon the historic environment, ecology, flood risk and landscape character being acceptable:

contd

- Tourism facilities, including but not limited to, farm shop, play barn and eating/drinking establishments;
- New build visitor accommodation;
- New infrastructure necessary to promote and improve cycling and walking;
- Other development (e.g. residential and commercial) which conforms to policies elsewhere in the Local Plan.

Larger scale development will be restricted to the following general locations indicated on the inset policies map:

- Land including and surrounding the main village car park at Bolton Abbey village
- Land to the north-north-west of the B6160 / A59 roundabout at Bolton Bridge
- Land north of the highway spur (part of former A59) to the west of the B6160 at Bolton Bridge

Before any development takes place, a comprehensive strategy and Masterplan for the Core Visitor Area identified on the policies inset map, including detailed development and design principles, shall be produced in collaboration with, and to the satisfaction of, the local planning authority and other key stakeholders, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Development proposals will be expected to accord with the principles of the Masterplan and developments which would prejudice the delivery of the related strategy for the Core Visitor Area will not be permitted.

RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRES

Town Centres in Craven

- 7.39 The historic character of market towns and villages in Craven present an attractive setting for retailing, business, commercial activity, leisure, culture and recreation that reinforces a competitive advantage, whilst building relationships with other centres in wider retail networks that lie beyond, (but include) Craven. Recent experience and change highlights that the future context for retailing in town centres will be very different, and centres will need to adapt to the changing policy and economic landscape. For Craven, historic shopping areas, streets and spaces are intertwined with the health and future trajectory of retail and commercial activities in market town and village centres.
- 7.40 In terms of retailing activity, the retail and leisure study (2016) identifies that in Craven, capacity for comparison retailing exists in all centres for the period to 2032 which could assist in clawing back potential expenditure to Craven, which otherwise would be leaked to centres outside of the area. The study also shows capacity for convenience retailing in Craven (particularly in Skipton) for the period to 2032, except for Settle. In Settle the study identifies no capacity for convenience retailing in the town for the period to 2032. Supporting and enhancing the health and vitality of centres is an important factor in supporting communities.
- 7.41 Our centres are part of local community identity and strong business identities. In particular, continued multiple town centre retail investment close to prime pitches in Skipton but with opportunities for lower rents away from primary frontage areas are likely to be appealing to independent retailers as a trade off for lower footfall.

Craven Retail Hierarchy

- 7.42 The retail hierarchy for Craven is set out at policy EC5 and centres in it will be resilient to, and not harmed by, retail and indoor leisure development proposals elsewhere. Out of centre proposals in Craven that are larger than the thresholds set out in policy EC5 will be required to demonstrate the

degree of impact on the centres. This may include addressing impact on more than one of the centres depending on the location, scale and nature of the proposal. The scope and nature of an impact assessment will be determined at the time of application.

7.43 The hierarchy of retail centres accords with their size, function and capacity. Centres within the hierarchy may fall within different retail networks, which extend beyond the plan area.

7.44 The following retail hierarchy statements consider the role of centres identified in the retail hierarchy and links between them or the purpose of the hierarchy and levels within the hierarchy.

7.45 **Level 1 - Skipton town centre**

- The primary retail location for Craven that is also attractive to visitors from outside the district, and as a gateway to the Yorkshire Dales;
- Limited current available capacity to accommodate additional growth;
- Historic townscape and dense residential and rural greenspace surroundings;
- Attractive natural and historic waterside environments within the town centre.

7.46 **Level 2 - Settle Town Centre**

- A secondary retail location for Craven that serves primarily the immediate hinterland whilst also acting as a gateway to the Yorkshire Dales;
- The compact 17th century core is centred on the market square around the Town Hall and the Shambles and is surrounded by narrow lanes and backyards leading off Kirkgate, Duke Street and Constitution Hill (source: parish profile);

- Located in the northeast of the compact town beneath limestone crags of the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park.

7.47 **Level 3 - Bentham Town Centre**

- A local centre that serves primarily the day to day needs of residents whilst also offering a number of higher order services that serves a wider hinterland.
- A working town feel with an auction market within the town centre and manufacturing plants on the fringe of the town centre.

7.48 **Level 3 - Main Street, Cross Hills**

- A local centre that serves primarily the day to day needs of residents whilst also offering a number of higher order services;
- The location of the centre astride the A6068, a well trafficked thoroughfare, detracts from attractiveness of Crosshills as a destination retail centre serving a greater than the day to day retail needs of residents.

7.49 **Level 4 – Ingleton**

- A local centre that serves primarily the day to day needs of residents whilst also offering a number of services aimed at the tourist economy;
- There is an element of potentially competing convenience retail provision on the A65 New Road.

Challenges and Opportunities

7.50 The assessment of the key characteristics of each centre in the retail hierarchy presents a number of challenges to their future health and vitality. Arising from this, there are also opportunities for enhancement and to build upon/create the competitive advantages of the centres in question. These are summarised in Tables 5 and 6 below:

Table 5 - Key Settlement Specific Challenges

	Historic and dense layout limitations to continuous / circular high footfall routes	Competing retail development along nearby main through A road	Lack of available town centre / edge of centre sites for new build development	Historic buildings perceived as obsolete for some town centre uses	Environmental quality suffers from traffic movements and road layout
Skipton					
Settle					
Bentham					
Cross Hills					
Ingleton					

Table 6 -Key Settlement Specific Opportunities / Competitive Advantages

	Historic waterside recreation interactions with shopping areas	Extensive range of purposes for visiting or lingering	Underexploited trans pennine passing trade potential	Appealing physical place by look and feel (eg: intertwined historic streets)	Interesting diverse mix of uses on distinct streets encourages footfall
Skipton					
Settle					
Bentham					
Cross Hills					
Ingleton					

Approach to Retail and Town Centres in the Plan

7.51 The ultimate goal of the plan is to secure sustainable long term growth that responds to the distinct evolution and change of the retail economy. The centres in the retail hierarchy will be supported and enhanced by development which strengthens their resilience to economic, social and

technological change. This will be achieved by a flexible and positive planning policy approach to development including hybrid use of premises within the parameters of sustaining a majority retail use of primary frontages and being in keeping with their scale, historic character and dense residential surroundings.

Skipton

7.52 The retail and leisure study confirms that Skipton is the primary retail centre in Craven, and this is reflected in being identified at tier 1 of the town centre hierarchy. The policy approach supports and seeks to secure more effective land use within Skipton in defined areas for change as set out at policy SP5. This approach will meet short and long term requirements for convenience and comparison retail floorspace growth thereby enhancing the retail offer in the town. In a changing retail economy these areas present particular advantages and opportunities. Elements and projects will enhance:

- The perceived attractiveness as of Skipton as a place in which to invest;
- Interactions with the market, public spaces, community events venues, waterside environments and a well balanced mix of diverse independent and multiple occupiers;
- Distinct retail, market, service, leisure, community, business, cultural, tourism and education functions that complement retail networks and promote customer choice, the range of purposes for using the centre and the experience of users;
- Successful and innovative business environments embracing new technology; property market churn and choice; and innovative and hybrid use of historic and perceived obsolete buildings to secure their viable and sustainable future;
- Opportunities for social interaction including the inclusivity of the evening economy, cultural events, public seating provision and a broader leisure

economy catering for growth in young family, one person and elderly users of the centres;

- The distinct balanced mix of main town centre uses at ground floor level along primary shopping frontage with the majority of each primary frontage section on the local plan maps being in retail use.
- Attractive accessibility to and from the town and between elements within the centres, particularly for the mobility impaired, older persons, young families, cyclists and public transport users;
- An attractive, green and secure pedestrian environment and public realm that provides legible continuous main footfall pedestrian routes around the centre connecting and supporting elements within the centre, in particular focal point / buildings and distinct geographic features, and interactions between them.
- Effective car parking and traffic management;

7.53 Recent development at the rear of Skipton Town Hall has addressed a need for modern units suitable for the needs of multiple retailers. However in Skipton, the forecast need for 2,441 sq. m net new convenience retail floorspace and 3,291 sq. m net new comparison retail floorspace to 2032 is directed primarily to site reference SK 139 under policy SP5. In particular, the redevelopment of any car park areas in Skipton Town Centre area will need to consider whether it is appropriate to make compensatory provision for the potential loss of spaces as part of the proposal.

Elsewhere in Craven

7.38 Away from Skipton the retail and leisure study shows more limited capacity for retail development and this will primarily support service provision in the smaller market towns and villages, enable local people to meet their daily needs for shopping within walking distance of their homes, and meet demand

for local produce. Notably the evidence shows no new capacity for convenience retailing in Settle for the period to 2032.

Town Centre Uses, Primary Shopping Frontages and the Role of Residential Development and Use in Town Centres

- 7.39 In line with the provisions of the NPPF, the policy approach taken in the plan supports and seeks to enhance the primarily retail function of town centres in Craven. This is achieved through the identification of primary shopping frontages and town centres in Skipton and Settle which has been informed by evidence in the Retail and Leisure study. It is though, recognised that whilst the primary retail function of centres should be safeguarded, securing an appropriate balance of town centre uses including commercial, leisure, tourism, **cultural**, community and where appropriate residential uses is also an important factor in supporting and enhancing vitality in town centres in Craven.
- 7.40 In this regard residential use warrants particular comment. The policy approach seeks to secure and safeguard the retail, commercial and leisure functions of premises at ground floor level, particularly within primary shopping areas identified in the plan. However above ground floor level, the nature and character of centres in Craven means that residential uses could support and underpin retail, community and commercial activity at ground floor level. This is particularly the case in the smaller centres where the concept of 'living above the shop' can be attractive to business owners and operators. In Skipton, the character of the town centre may limit the practicality or desirability of 'living over the shop'. However, the range of sites identified in the plan for a mix of town centre uses including residential uses under policy SP 5 will allow for a mix and balance of uses in the town centre, including an element of residential.

Out of Centre Retail Proposals

7.41 The plan sets a context for supporting and promoting town centre uses in town centres. However, it is possible that proposals will come forward on identified and unidentified sites for retail uses in out of centre locations. Where this occurs, the impact of proposals on the health and vitality of town centres will need to be assessed and the plan sets floorspace thresholds as to the scale of proposals where an impact assessment will be required. The ultimate aim is to ensure that the health of retail centres is not adversely affected by out of centre retail proposals. It is within this context, that the following policies are brought forward.

DRAFT POLICY EC5: TOWN, DISTRICT AND LOCAL CENTRES

Proposals for the ongoing enhancement and focus of town and village centres as locations for commercial, retail, leisure, cultural and community activity (town centre uses) will be supported in line with the following hierarchy:

Level 1 Town Centre – Skipton

Level 2 Town Centre – Settle

Level 3 District Centres –Bentham and Crosshills

Level 4 Local Centre – Ingleton

Within Skipton and Settle town centres, as identified on the proposals map, the primarily commercial, retail, leisure, cultural and community functions will be safeguarded and enhanced.

Within the primary retail area of Skipton as identified on the proposals map, the primarily retail function of this area will be safeguarded.

contd

Retail Capacity

The following capacity by centre for comparison and convenience retailing is presented in the table below:

Level	Town/Village centre	Comparison floorspace requirement to 2032	Convenience floorspace requirement to 2032
1	Skipton town centre	3,291 sq.m	2,441 sq.m
2	Settle town centre	650 sq.m	0 (-588) sq.m
3	Bentham district centre	217 sq.m	474 sq.m
3	Crosshills district centre	83 sq.m	353 sq.m
4	Ingleton local centre	285 sq.m	389 sq.m

Proposals that make contributions to meeting the identified capacity will be supported, subject to compliance with other relevant plan policies.

Out of Centre Proposals

When considering proposals for town centre uses in out of centre locations as identified on the proposals maps, proposals will be required to demonstrate that there are no locations available in the town centre that could accommodate the proposal, and the impact of the proposals are acceptable.

The following thresholds are applied in respect of proposals for town centre uses in out of centre locations:

Level	Settlement centre	Floorspace Impact Thresholds (gross)
1	Skipton town centre	1,500 sq.m
2	Settle town centre	750 sq.m

3	Bentham district centre	500 sq.m
3	Crosshills district centre	500 sq.m
4	Ingleton local centre	250 sq.m

Out of centre proposals will be expected to meet both the sequential and impact tests as they apply to proposals.

Within the town centres of Skipton and Settle as identified on the proposals maps, proposals for town centre uses will be supported where they underpin and support the functions of these centres.

Proposals for town centre uses identified as part of the regeneration of sites identified for mixed use under draft Policy SP5 site references SK139 and SK140 will be supported subject to compliance with other relevant development plan policies, meeting sequential and impact tests and the provisions of the NPPF.

Within the town and village centres of Bentham, Crosshills and Ingleton, proposals for town centre uses will be supported where they underpin and support the primarily retail, leisure and community functions of these centres.

DRAFT POLICY EC5A: RESIDENTIAL USES IN TOWN AND VILLAGE CENTRES

Within the primary shopping area of Skipton, as identified on the proposals map, the primarily retail function of this area will be safeguarded and protected. Proposals for residential use at ground floor level will only be supported where it can be adequately demonstrated that the proposed residential use will not result in the loss of retail uses.

Proposals for standalone residential uses that require planning permission within the identified town centre area of Skipton and Settle will be supported where it can be adequately demonstrated that the proposed residential use will not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses.

Within the identified town centre area of Skipton and Settle, mixed use regeneration proposals that include an element of residential uses will be supported where the mix of uses underpins and enhances the vitality of centre.

Proposals for residential uses at ground floor level within Bentham, Crosshills and Ingleton will be supported where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the centre is not undermined.

First floor residential use

At first floor level, proposals for residential uses within the identified primary shopping area of Skipton, within the identified town centre boundaries of Skipton and Settle and the district/local centres of Bentham, Crosshills and Ingleton will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the proposal will not undermine the primarily retail function of the identified centre, supports and enhances the vitality of the centre and accords with other relevant plan policies.

SECTION 8: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

8.1 Planning obligations or “section 106 agreements” may be entered into by developers as part of the development process. They are sometimes needed to ensure that places and communities grow in a sustainable way and to help deliver the objectives, aspirations and strategy of the local plan. In general, it is preferable to attach a condition, rather than an obligation, to a planning permission, but planning law and guidance may dictate otherwise, depending on the circumstances. Where necessary, obligations will be used to mitigate the impact of development, to compensate for the loss of or damage to specific features, or to prescribe the form of development and will be:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development; and
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

Development will be resisted if necessary mitigation measures cannot be secured through appropriate conditions or obligations.

Community infrastructure levy (CIL)

8.2 The Council will consider the introduction of CIL in consultation with developers, local communities and infrastructure providers and will undertake the necessary work and procedural requirements to ensure that any charges do not undermine the local plan strategy. Planning obligations and CIL will perform their separate and respective functions and developers will be safeguarded from “double charging”.

Infrastructure Planning

8.3 The Council is required to assess the level of infrastructure required to support the development set out within the Local Plan. The Council engages with infrastructure delivery bodies and relevant stakeholders to determine infrastructure requirements, assessing infrastructure requirements from site allocations and assessing the level of growth

cumulatively. These are detailed within the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan as set out within Policy SP12.

Development viability and delivery

- 8.4 Considerations of cost, the need for landowners and developers to receive competitive returns and a necessary degree of flexibility have all been built into the local plan's policy requirements for affordable housing, infrastructure and other mitigation measures. This will ensure that the viability and delivery of planned development is not undermined.

Negotiations and planning applications

- 8.4 The council encourages applicants to discuss policy requirements and planning obligations at the pre-application stage, in order to prevent subsequent delays. Evidence on scheme viability should be made available, if necessary, and applicants should adopt a transparent and open-book approach. There are likely to be limited opportunities to negotiate on essential site specific items, such as road improvements, but affordable housing or tariff-style contributions are likely to provide more scope. In such cases, site-specific circumstances will be taken into account. Whilst applicants do not have to agree to planning obligations, they need to be aware that this may lead to their planning applications being refused or left undetermined. Once a planning obligation is in place, it can be renegotiated by agreement or, after 5 years, an application can be made to change it. Where an obligation relates to affordable housing, an application can be made at any time and will be determined on the economic viability of affordable housing only. No affordable housing or tariff-style planning obligations will be required from starter-home exception sites.

Implementation and monitoring

- 8.5 The council keeps details of obligations on its public planning register, ensures that contributions are received and used, publishes relevant information and reports on progress. Any obligations requiring financial

contributions will set out how and when funds will be paid and spent, and will allow for funds to be returned as a necessary last resort.

DRAFT POLICY INF1: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

Where necessary, planning obligations will help to mitigate the impact of Craven's growth, support the provision of local infrastructure, secure community benefits and achieve sustainable development. This will be done in the following ways.

- a) Planning obligations will be required where the form of development needs to be prescribed or where proposed development needs to be accompanied by new or improved infrastructure, facilities or services, or by environmental improvements.**
- b) Contributions secured through planning obligations may be required on-site or off-site or via the payment of funds; may be linked to the phasing of development and may be co-ordinated in partnership with infrastructure providers, service providers or other relevant bodies.**
- c) Financial contributions secured through planning obligations may be pooled to address needs or cumulative impacts arising from more than one development proposal.⁴⁹**
- d) Development proposals will be refused if they are likely to have any relevant and significant adverse impact, including cumulative impact, that cannot be adequately mitigated by a planning obligation (or planning condition, if appropriate).**
- e) Negotiations undertaken during pre-application discussions or during the planning application process will take account of scheme viability and site specific circumstances.**
- f) Individual planning obligations will be renegotiated where a relevant and significant change in circumstances has occurred and the obligation no longer serves a useful purpose. This will include changes in scheme**

⁴⁹ No more than 5 planning obligations may be pooled together (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 – Part 11 Planning Obligations)

viability where this can be supported by compelling viability evidence. Applications to remove or modify affordable housing obligations will be determined solely on the economic viability of meeting those obligations.

g) Applicants will be expected to make adequate viability evidence available and to adopt a transparent and open book approach to negotiations. Financial or other sensitive information, which may be made available during negotiations, will be treated as confidential, unless the applicant indicates otherwise.

h) Planning obligations relating to financial contributions will specify a point in time at which funds will be returned, if they have not already been used for their intended purpose.

i) Proposals for the development of starter-home exception sites will be exempt from planning obligations and planning conditions requiring the provision of affordable housing or tariff style contributions.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SOCIAL SPACES

8.6 Community facilities and social spaces include; civic spaces, community centres, town and village halls, other cultural venues, schools, colleges, nurseries, **church halls** places of worship, health services, care homes and extra care facilities, libraries, public houses, village/community shops and hubs or Post Offices that cater for day to day needs in both urban and rural communities. **Town and village halls, community centres and and church halls often provide the only place to meet within a rural community, providing vital and diverse support to improve quality of life, particularly for those who are least able to travel to a more distant centre of activities.** Assets of Community Value are also included in this definition.

8.7 This policy does not apply to sports facilities, open space and built sports facilities as development proposals affecting these spaces and facilities will

need to meet the requirements of policy INF3: Sport, Open Space and Built Sports Facilities.

- 8.8 The aim of this local plan policy is to support the retention and improvement of existing facilities and spaces, and the provision of new ones, to help safeguard the social well-being of communities and specifically to ensure that older people can avoid isolation and loneliness. **The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) sets out the new infrastructure or improvements to existing infrastructure that is necessary to support development within the Local Plan as detailed in Policy SP12.**
- 8.9 Community facilities and social spaces used by local communities are wide ranging and are places of social interaction. The loss of these facilities, particularly in rural communities can reduce a community's ability to meet its day to day needs. This can result in people travelling larger distances to facilities, disadvantaging the less mobile in particular and overall community wellbeing.
- 8.10 Recent changes to the planning system mean that, for a period of two years, public houses that are not designated as a community asset do not require permission for change of use to A1, A2, A3 and B1 uses. The Local Planning Authority however recognises the important role the 'local pub' can play within the community, especially in rural settlements and would support proposals for their retention through broadening the use or offer.
- 8.11 Civic spaces and cultural venues provide important spaces for both residents and visitors. This policy supports proposals for the improvement of such spaces, including public realm improvements to enhance quality of life and recognises the role they play in helping to economically sustain facilities and settlements. **A range of town/village action and improvement plans exist throughout the plan area, which identify the need for improvement of open/civic space. These are documents that have been informed by and developed in consultation with the community; are based on addressing an identified need; are closely aligned with the vision and objectives of the Local Plan and also directly contribute to achieving the Council's priority for an Enterprising Craven. These existing plans**

and any prepared in the future will be used to inform the implementation of Policy INF3.

- 8.12 Specifically in Craven there are concerns about the ability of communities to access health services and social care, especially in the mid and north sub-areas. Technological improvements, such as rural broadband, offer some opportunities for accessing services in new ways; however service threats and opportunities vary across the plan area and are influenced by different trends in population change, migration and commuting. For example, there is a notable trend towards falling school rolls in the north sub-area. These kinds of issues and pressures can threaten the sustainability of Craven's communities and make rural isolation more likely.
- 8.13 Loneliness is a particular challenge faced by older people living in rural communities, which affects health, wellbeing and quality of life. Craven is ageing more rapidly than North Yorkshire and the nation as a whole, and the over 80s age group is forecast to be the fastest growing of all, over the next 15 years. Given this rapid growth in the older age groups over the plan period there is likely to be a continued requirement for older person's accommodation. Nationally there is a move away from traditional care homes towards better home care support, including extra care housing. This policy recognises the need for both traditional care homes and extra care accommodation to meet the existing and future needs of Craven's older population and the opportunities that exist to deliver new accessible clusters of facilities for this age group in certain locations. **Cultural provision at a local level further supports measures to combat social isolation and loneliness.**

DRAFT POLICY INF2: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SOCIAL SPACES

Craven's community facilities will be improved, and new ones will be created, to meet the needs of the local community as it grows and changes over time. This will help to promote health, wellbeing and equality and will be achieved in the following ways:

Where new community facilities or improvements to existing community facilities are proposed and it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for the facility, encouragement and support will be given to :-

- a) Development proposals that are of a scale that is in keeping with the location; the proposed facilities or spaces are well located and accessible and there would be no significant adverse impact on residential amenity.**
- b) Innovative schemes for sustaining or improving community facilities, including opportunities to secure benefits from locating new community assets with or alongside other forms of development.**
- c) Development proposals for or including public realm enhancements that provide or improve places of recreation or social interaction.**

Existing community facilities and social spaces that are used and valued by local communities will be safeguarded wherever possible from unnecessary and avoidable loss. Development proposals that would result in the loss of such community facilities will need to be fully justified on grounds that:

- e)The facility is not suitable or needed for any alternative community use;**
- f) The facility and its use are no longer viable in financial or functional terms and all reasonable efforts have been made to retain the facility and to continue its use;**
- g) Rigorous and realistic marketing of the facility has been carried out recently, but has been unsuccessful, with little or no genuine interest being shown;**
- h) The facility to be lost will be replaced by an equivalent facility of equal or greater value to the same local community and arrangements for this replacement will be secured by a planning obligation or other acceptable means.**

SPORT, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION FACILITIES

- 8.14 In order to plan effectively for sport, open space and built sports opportunities, and to meet the NPPF requirement that policies relating to such facilities and spaces should be based on robust and up to date assessments of needs and opportunities for new provision, a Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facility Strategy were prepared in 2016. (Appendix A)
- 8.15 This study makes an assessment of the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing provision and identifies areas of deficiency and surplus, making recommendations as to where facilities could be improved or redeveloped, or where new open spaces, pitches and facilities could be provided to address localised quantitative and accessibility deficiencies. Below is a summary of the findings of this work.

Open Space

- 8.16 The types of open space assessed are:
- Parks and gardens
 - Amenity greenspace
 - Provision for children and young people
 - Allotments
 - Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds.
 - Civic spaces
 - Natural and semi natural greenspaces (primary purpose is wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness) and green corridors (primary purpose is for walking, cycling or horse riding for leisure purposes or travel and opportunities for wildlife migration)⁵⁰

(Note; due to the rural nature of the plan area most residents have access to the open countryside, therefore only natural/semi natural and green

⁵⁰ Source: Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17

corridors located within existing settlements have been assessed e.g. Skipton Woods & the Leeds Liverpool Canal).

8.17 Open spaces contribute to individual and community wellbeing. It is therefore important that existing open spaces should be retained, improved where required and that new opportunities are realised wherever possible.

8.18 The 2016 Assessment identifies future needs and demands for open space and recommends the creation of an “iplay” playground in Aireville Park and Settle; provision of a skatepark in Settle; implementation of the Aireville Park Master Plan, improvement of the Leeds Liverpool Canal corridor through the implementation of the Leeds Liverpool Canal Towpath Access Development Plan, construct a new pump track in the mid and north sub area; create new or improve existing playgrounds to incorporate “green play” i.e., at Aireville Park and in Bentham; build a new Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) in the mid sub area i.e., in Settle. There is also a need to meet the following quantitative shortfall of open space that exists:

- Parks and garden provision in North and Mid Craven;
- Green corridors in North and Mid Craven;
- Amenity greenspace in South Craven;
- Provision for children and young people in Mid and North Craven;
- Allotment provision in North Craven;
- Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds in North Craven;
- Civic spaces in North Craven.

8.19 The assessment shows that throughout the plan area generally, by the end of plan period (2032) there are deficiencies in all types of open space. More detailed analysis against open space standards by north, mid and south Craven sub areas are provided within section 7 of the Open Space

Assessment. Prioritisation and identification of the type of open space to be provided or improved will be informed by the 2016 Open Space Assessment and any subsequent updates.

Playing Pitches

8.20 The Council's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) 2016, provides an up to date analysis of supply and demand regarding playing pitches (grass and artificial) which serve Football, Rugby Union, Cricket and Hockey. The PPS concludes that:

- Craven has sufficient quantitative provision for current and future levels of demand for cricket, football and hockey and the focus should be on improving the quality of provision.
- Rugby does not currently have adequate quantitative provision to satisfy the demand of local residents, therefore it is recommended that existing rugby pitches are improved and that a new rugby specific 3G Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) is addressed through development at Giggleswick School.
- The quality of pitches is fairly ordinary apart from cricket, which scored well against a number of high quality sites.
- There is a shortage of 3G Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) provision, which could be addressed through development at Giggleswick School and the installation of floodlights at South Craven School to allow further community use of their full size 3G AGP.
- An opportunity exists to develop Sandylands in Skipton as a multi-sport hub to improve the quality and quantity of provision at one of the most accessible and largest site in the district.

8.21 The Local Plan will support, subject to meeting other relevant local plan policies the delivery of the recommendations set out in table 49 of the PPS. The aim of policy INF3 is to help to maintain the current level of pitch

provision that exists for cricket, football and hockey, and increase the level of rugby pitch provision, subject to the delivery of specific objectives set out within the PPS and any subsequent updates. Additionally, an emphasis should be placed on improving the quality of playing pitches and ancillary/associated facilities, particularly where deficiencies have been identified through the PPS.

Built Sport Facilities

- 8.22 The Council's Built Sports Facilities Strategy (2016) provides a clear understanding of the overall surpluses and deficiencies that exist across the plan area relating to indoor and outdoor built sports facilities, which include swimming pools, sports halls, fitness facilities (gyms), bowling greens and tennis courts. The assessment also provides specific geographical and/or individual facility current and future needs. The strategy has identified a need for a multi-purpose sports hall space in Skipton, the replacement for ageing sports halls at Sandylands and Skipton Academy, improvement or replacement of facilities at Settle Pool and the need to optimise capacity for community use of sports facilities on education sites including Giggleswick and South Craven Schools. A deficiency in pool space has been identified by the end of the plan period (2032). The assessment recognises planned improvements to existing tennis facilities in Skipton and recommends that existing bowling greens should be protected and enhanced to meet the changing demographics of Craven.
- 8.23 In terms of built sports facilities, the aim of local plan policy INF3 is to maintain the current level of provision and to improve the quality of existing facilities or provide replacement facilities in line with the Built Sports Facilities Strategy.
- 8.24 In addition to the Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facility Strategy, a range of public realm improvements have been identified within existing town/village action and improvement plans, and the Retail & Leisure Study with Health Checks 2016. These improvement schemes are set out in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP),

therefore local plan policy INF1: Planning Obligations is a relevant policy consideration when assessing planning proposals relating to open spaces, public realm and sports facilities.

- 8.25 Policy INF3 will support, subject to meeting other relevant local plan policies, the delivery of the standards, recommendations and actions set out in the PPS, Open Space Assessment and the Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 and any subsequent updates. Priority will be given where the greatest deficiency exists in terms of the type of open space, pitches or facilities, as identified in the study and any subsequent updates.
- 8.26 In order to take account of national planning policy requirements draft policy INF3 requires all new residential developments of 11 or more dwellings and where that development does not exceed 1000m² combined gross floorspace, to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities. In designated rural areas⁵¹, as identified under Section 157 of the Housing Act 1985, all new housing and mixed use developments of between 6 to 10 dwellings and from developments of less than 6 dwellings but more than 1000m² combined gross floorspace will also be required to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities. Contributions will be commuted until after completion of units within the development.
- 8.27 Proposals for new residential development of 50 or more dwellings may be required to provide new sport, open space and built sports facilities on site; however this depends on the extent and nature of deficiencies identified across the plan area.
- 8.28 Standards and formula relating to the provision of new or improvements to existing sports, open space and built sports facilities are set out at appendix A. Applications for development which would result in a loss of space or

⁵¹ Within the Craven plan area, designated rural areas are the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the parishes of Bank Newton, Bentham, Bolton Abbey, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Clapham-cum-Newby, Coniston Cold, Embsay-with-Eastby, Gargrave, Giggleswick, Halton East, Hellifield, Ingleton, Langcliffe, Lawkland, Long Preston, Otterburn, Rathmell, Settle, Stirton-with-Thorlby, Thornton-in-Lonsdale and Wigglesworth. Please refer to Section 157 of the Housing Act 1985 and the Housing (Right to Buy) (Designated Rural Areas and Designated Region) (England) Order 1988.

facilities in a settlement to below the standards set out in appendix A are unlikely to be acceptable.

- 8.29 Where new provision is required on site, appropriate arrangements must be made for the on-going maintenance of the new facilities. Further details are provided in appendix A.
- 8.30 Open Spaces and sports facilities (both indoor and outdoor) provide essential informal and formal recreation opportunities for communities and they should be protected from redevelopment wherever possible. Nevertheless, there may be limited circumstances where the loss of facilities or spaces may be acceptable. These circumstances are set out at c) in the policy below.
- 8.31 This policy, together with other relevant Local Plan policies, for example ENV5: Green Infrastructure and ENV10: Local Green Space aims to promote healthy lifestyle choices by providing opportunities to establish or improve existing green corridors and spaces throughout the plan area.

DRAFT POLICY INF3: SPORT, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Craven's growth will promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and built sports facilities. This will be achieved in the following ways.

- a) Supporting proposals for the provision of new sport, open space and built sports facilities, or for the improvement of existing sport, open space and built sports facilities, including facilities for temporary events, provided the proposals are of a scale in keeping with the location, are well located and accessible and accord with all relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies.**
- b) The provision or contribution towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities is required in the following circumstances:**
 - 1. All new housing and mixed-use developments of 11 or more dwellings and where the maximum combined gross floor space of development**

does not exceed 1000m², including those on sites allocated under local plan policies SP5 to SP11. Contributions will not be sought from developments of 10 units or less, or which have a maximum combined gross floor space of no more than 1000sqm (gross internal area).

2. In designated rural areas all new housing and mixed use developments yielding between 6 to 10 dwellings and from developments of less than 6 dwellings but more than 1000m² combined gross floorspace. In designated rural areas, contributions will not be sought from developments of 5 units or less.
- c) Where a quantity deficiency exists in a location, the Council will seek, where possible, on-site provision of facilities and will expect appropriate arrangements to be made for their on-going maintenance. Where the locality has a deficiency in the quality of existing open space or sports facilities, the Council will require a contribution to be made to address that deficiency. Deficiencies are identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 and any subsequent updates when compared against minimum standards. New provision or contributions towards improving existing spaces and facilities must cater for needs arising from the development, in accordance with the open space, sport and built sports facility standards set out in Appendix A and the specific recommendations and actions set out in the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) and the Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 and subsequent updates. Financial contributions towards off-site provision of new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities will be calculated according to the formula set out in Appendix A.
 - d) Safeguarding existing sport, open space and built sports facilities from unnecessary and avoidable loss. This means that development proposals involving the loss of sport, open space or built sports facilities will only be supported in the following limited circumstances.

1. A surplus in the relevant type of sport, open space or built sports facility has been identified, in the locality, by the Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 (or any subsequent updates), and the site cannot be reused or adapted to meet an identified deficit in another type or form of sport, open space or recreational facility.
2. An equivalent replacement sport, open space or built sports facility, the benefit of which will be at least equal to that being lost, is to be provided on the site or in an accessible location nearby.
3. If specific sites are identified in an up to date Playing Pitch Strategy, Built Sports Facilities Strategy or Open Space Assessment as being partially surplus, and therefore can be developed in return for improvements, the partial loss of a site may be justified where evidence is provided and where a proposal is supported by the relevant National Governing Bodies for Sport.

PARKING PROVISION

- 8.32 Parking for cars and other vehicles in residential developments, for new businesses including industrial estates, town centre and other retail schemes is an important sustainability consideration in reducing congestion, supporting sustainable transport modes and in promoting road safety.
- 8.33 Craven's sparse rural nature with large distances between settlements and often limited public transport, means the district is heavily car reliant with 83% of households owning a car (2011 Census) and a higher proportion than average of households with more than one car. Furthermore, travel to work statistics show (2011 Census) that 57% of people in work in Craven, drive to work, compared to 54% nationally. It is recognised that such high levels of car use are likely to remain given the issues faced and as such careful management of parking for both public and private use is required.
- 8.34 North Yorkshire County Council, in their role as local highway authority have set out matters for consideration on transport issues including parking standards in the 2015 document 'Interim Guidance on Transport Issues including Parking Standards and Advice on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans.' These parking standards can be found in Appendix X(to be added later) of the Local Plan.
- 8.35 The level of parking provision required can be influenced by the location of new development, accessibility to public transport, provision for cyclists and the availability of public parking. Environmental considerations including townscape character, the historic environment and landscape value all have a bearing on determining the appropriate level of parking provision for new development proposals.
- 8.36 Previous consultations with residents have identified a number of **towns and** villages where existing problems of anti-social parking exist, particularly within historic villages with a tight grain. In such locations, careful consideration will need to be given to ensuring existing problems are not made worse or new problems created. This may include requiring new

development to incorporate parking provision in excess of the minimum local standards.

- 8.37 Craven District Council has responsibility for off street parking, with Civil Parking Enforcement managed by Harrogate Borough Council. The Craven District Council Parking Strategy 2014-2019 includes a series of objectives to manage off street parking effectively. In terms of on street parking, North Yorkshire County Council is responsible for managing on street parking, the North Yorkshire County Council Parking Strategy (2011), makes provisions for all aspects of parking under the local highway authority's control.
- 8.38 The parking strategy should be read in the context of the North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan which recognises the importance of managing on-street parking provision because of the potential for major impacts on the transport network. Through adopting a managed approach to parking, benefits can be delivered including reducing traffic congestion, road safety and access to public transport, and improving parking and servicing of local businesses.
- 8.39 Where relevant both the Craven District Council Parking Strategy and the North Yorkshire County Council Parking Strategy should be given due consideration.
- 8.40 The take-up of ultra-low emissions vehicles within rural areas, to date has been relatively slow, with only one publicly available electric vehicle charging point in operation at Ingleton. However, with an ever increasing range of vehicles including electric, plug-in hybrid and hydrogen powered cars and vans and purchasing costs reducing, it is anticipated that usage will increase significantly over the lifetime of the Local Plan playing an important role in cutting greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. To encourage take up locally, the provision of charging points is supported as part of new development proposals. Location and design of necessary infrastructure will be important considerations.
- 8.41 When considering proposals for parking, in order to reduce potential for surface water flooding and the protection of water quality, sustainable

drainage systems should be implemented (SUDS) with surface materials being permeable.

DRAFT POLICY INF4: PARKING PROVISION

Parking provision and management for cars and other vehicles will be important in making decisions on new developments to minimise congestion, encourage sustainable transport modes and reduce conflict between road users. The following factors will be important:

- a) The provision of safe, secure, and convenient parking of an appropriate quantity including the need for parking or storage for cars, cycles and motor cycles, and where relevant, coaches and lorries.**
- b) The application of minimum parking standards for cars, motorised two wheel vehicles, disabled parking and operational service requirements as set out by the local highway authority, North Yorkshire County Council. The Council will adopt a flexible approach with each case being determined on its own merits, enabling good design solutions to be achieved.**
- c) In areas where anti-social parking is a recognised problem or potential exists for a problem to arise impacting on the quality of life or vitality of an area, the Council will work with developers to ensure existing problems are not made worse or new problems created.**
- d) In drawing up and determining proposals for new development, relevant consideration will be given to policies and objectives within the parking strategies of Craven District Council (for off street parking) and North Yorkshire County Council (for on street parking).**
- e) Encouragement will be given to the increased use of low emission vehicles, including where appropriate the provision of electric vehicle charging points.**

contd

f) The incorporation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), permeable surfacing materials and means of protecting water quality in drainage schemes for example through oil interceptors should be ensured.

COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

- 8.42 The expansion of communication infrastructure across Craven will be supported, particularly in areas where mobile and broadband connectivity is poor or non-existent.
- 8.43 The provision of appropriate communications infrastructure within new development should balance the viability of a new development with that of the long term social and economic viability and vitality of Craven in terms of connectivity to high quality communications infrastructure and the benefits it provides to residents and businesses.

Mobile Telephony

- 8.44 There is likely to be a need to establish new mobile telecommunications infrastructure within Craven over the lifetime of the Local Plan. This policy seeks to ensure that new infrastructure makes use of existing sites and structures wherever possible. Any applications for new telecommunications infrastructure will be expected to demonstrate the need for their location if this is not the case.

Broadband Access

- 8.45 Broadband connectivity across the plan area varies considerably. Government initiatives to invest broadband infrastructure aims to ensure that 95% of premises in England will have access to Next Generation Access broadband (also referred to as superfast broadband) by 2017. In addition the European Commission, through the Digital Agenda for Europe, anticipates 100% coverage of 30Mbps broadband or more by 2020⁵² and that over 50%

⁵² <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy>

of households will have a subscription to broadband connection in excess of 100Mbps.

- 8.46 Occupiers of new residential or commercial premises now often expect a high quality broadband connection as a utility similar to the provision of electricity or water. Applicants are required to actively demonstrate that they have considered broadband within their proposals and the digital requirements of the development and the resulting level of connectivity.
- 8.47 Policy INF5 indicates that all development will enable Next Generation Access broadband where viable. The definition of Next Generation Access used within this policy is defined as a broadband service that provides a download speed in excess of 30Mbps as detailed in the digital Agenda for Europe.
- 8.48 Where it can be demonstrated that Next Generation Access broadband is not viable the development should provide a minimum download speed of 10Mbps and incorporate measures to facilitate future delivery of Next Generation Access broadband within their plans i.e. laying ducting capable of carrying fibre cables from multiple providers
- 8.49 Where a proposal would be classed as major development applicants should engage with communication providers and local broadband projects as appropriate to identify where the development may contribute and integrate with existing initiatives.
- 8.50 Agreement in February 2016 between the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, the House Builders Federation and Openreach have outlined a process for the delivery of Next Generation Access broadband on new residential developments which should be considered.
- 8.51 Access to free public WiFi supports the vitality of town and village centres for residents, visitors and businesses. Opportunities to add to the visitor experience by extending existing or creating new public WiFi networks will be supported provided the infrastructure meets the requirements of policy INF5.

DRAFT POLICY INF5: COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

The expansion of communications infrastructure including Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent) will be supported. This will be achieved by:

- a) Supporting the expansion of communications networks which use existing infrastructure, including masts and structures;**
- b) Supporting the provision of new communications infrastructure where it can be demonstrated that using existing infrastructure or equipment would not be feasible and provided the proposal does not have a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the surrounding area. Where apparatus or associated infrastructure is proposed to be located on a building, the proposal will be supported provided the siting, scale and design of the apparatus or associated infrastructure does not have a significant adverse impact on the external appearance of the building.**
- c) Ensuring the location and design of proposals avoid harm to sensitive areas or buildings/structures and accord with local plan Policies ENV1: Countryside and Landscape, ENV2: Heritage, and ENV4 Biodiversity.**

Broadband Access in New Developments:

- d) All new development proposals will be required to demonstrate the anticipated connectivity requirements of the proposed use and how the development will contribute to, and be compatible with, Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent).**
- e) All new development will be required to enable a Next Generation Access broadband connection (or its equivalent) where viable. Where it can be demonstrated that the provision of a Next Generation Access broadband connection (or its equivalent) is not viable, proposals should provide a minimum download connection of 10Mbps and incorporate suitable infrastructure to support delivery of Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent) at a future date.**

- f) Applicants proposing major development schemes should engage with communication providers and local broadband groups to explore how Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent) can be provided and how the development may contribute to and integrate with active broadband projects within the local area.**

Education Provision

- 8.52 In the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities (LPAs) should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement and to development that will widen choice in education. The NPPF advises that LPAs should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools and work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.
- 8.53 One of the core principles of the NPPF that should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking is that planning should actively manage patterns of growth to enable infrastructure such as primary schools to be provided in walkable locations to areas of new residential development to facilitate sustainable travel patterns.
- 8.54 Provision of education infrastructure is an integral part of new residential development and is an important element in achieving sustainable communities. In considering development proposals consultation will take place with North Yorkshire County Council as the local education authority who have a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are provided for the additional children from such development. The form of developer contribution towards education provision will vary from site to site and size of development. Appendix B sets out the Council's approach for calculating developer contributions for both primary and secondary education facilities.

DRAFT POLICY INF6: EDUCATION PROVISION

Where necessary, planning obligations towards primary and secondary provision will help to mitigate the impact of Craven's growth and achieve sustainable development. This will be done in the following ways:

- a) All new housing and mixed-use developments of more than 25 dwellings in the principal town service centre of Skipton and 15 or more dwellings in all other areas regardless of site area including those on sites allocated under local plan policies SP5 to SP11, will be required to provide or contribute towards new or improved primary school facilities.**
- b) All new housing and mixed-use developments of more than 100 dwellings including those on sites allocated under local plan policies SP5 to SP11, will be required to provide or contribute towards new or improved secondary school facilities.**
- c) Contributions will not be sought for sheltered accommodation or genuine elderly person, student or holiday accommodation, temporary housing or bedsits and one-bedroom dwellings, if they are clearly incapable of being enlarged to two-bedroom units.**
- d) Contributions are only required where a local need is identified by North Yorkshire County Council.**
- e) Contributions secured through planning obligations for education will be compliant with Policy INF1.**

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If you would like to have this information in a way that's better for you, please telephone 01756 700600.