



Craven Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report and
Sustainability Appraisal of Policies

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Sustainability Appraisal Report

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Craven District Council is in the process of preparing a Local Plan. Once adopted, the Local Plan will help shape the future growth of Craven over a fifteen year period (through to 2032) through setting out a long term spatial vision and strategic objectives to support development, identifying land which can accommodate the requirements for new homes and employment needs, and managing these in a positive way which at the same time protects the outstanding built and natural environment for which Craven is renowned. The Local Plan will provide a framework against which to assess future planning applications.

1.2 The Local Plan therefore:

- Sets out a vision of the type of place Craven (outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park) will be in 2032 if policies are fully implemented;
- Identifies a set of objectives which will help realise the vision;
- Provides a set of policies and allocations which will guide the future growth and decision taking on proposals which come forward;
- Ensures that development in the Local Plan area integrates with other key programmes and targets;
- Protects the special qualities of the district in terms of landscape quality, built heritage, biological and geological features.

1.3 This Sustainability Appraisal Report forms a headline report for the Sustainability Appraisals that accompany the consultation on Local Plan policies, housing options, the proposed residential sites and spatial strategy options. The Sustainability Appraisal is a vital part of preparing the Local Plan and should be integral to its preparation. Its purpose is to ensure sustainability is integral in terms of social, economic and environmental considerations. The process enables the Local Plan to avoid and, if necessary provide mitigation for any adverse effects and maximise positive outcomes. The Sustainability Appraisal is a mandatory part of the plan making process and is required to be subject to public consultation.

1.4 The SA process is set out by European and National legislation including:

- The requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) which requires the preparation of a report which considers the significant environmental effects of a plan or programme. This is supported in British law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 (SEA Regulations);

- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires Sustainability Assessment of emerging Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents;
- The Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which highlight SA as a required submission document for local plans; and
- The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF) which requires planning policies to be based upon up-to-date information about the natural environment including a SA which should be an integral part of the plan preparation process and consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors (para 165).

1.5 This SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive by combining the more environmentally focussed considerations with wider social and economic effects of the proposed Plan.

Craven Local Plan

1.6 The Draft Craven Local Plan covers a time period up to 2032. It covers a wide range of issues and seeks to meet the housing and employment needs of the district, ensuring infrastructure is in place to meet these needs, whilst simultaneously protecting Craven's natural and built environment. The Draft Craven Local Plan seeks to achieve the following vision:

'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.'

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.7 European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Plan to be undertaken. In the UK, the Habitats Directive is implemented through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the 'Habitats Regulations').
- 1.8 The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of the Local Plan against the conservation objectives of sites of European importance for nature conservation inside, and potentially outside, the Plan area to ascertain whether it would result in adverse effects on the integrity of any of the sites concerned. These sites are often referred to as European sites (formally Natura 2000 sites) and include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) as well as Ramsar sites (under the RAMSAR Convention).
- 1.9 Craven District Council is in the process of carrying out a HRA Appropriate Assessment document, the first iteration of which will be completed at Local Plan publication stage. The second iteration will be completed for the submission stage of the Local Plan, incorporating Natural England commentary and possible suggestions, in addition to any updates to information within the Local Plan. Prior to the Appropriate Assessment stage, a HRA Screening Report was undertaken and completed. The purpose of undertaking screening is to determine whether the Plan may have significant effects on the conservation objectives of any European Site.
- 1.10 It is important that the SA takes account of the HRA findings in order to give consideration to mitigating any adverse effects. The HRA is an iterative process and will continue to be reviewed and refined as the Plan progresses.

The SA Report Structure

- 1.11 The SA is designed to be easily readable by those without a planning or technical background with information being set out logically. As mentioned previously, there are Sustainability Appraisals prepared to assess the plan's policies, SHLAA sites put forward for residential development, the housing growth options and the plan's spatial strategy.

- 1.12 Comments received on the previous draft SA report informed the preparation of this SA report and inputted to any changes being made to the Local Plan. This SA report will accompany the Publication Stage of the Local Plan.

2.0 Appraisal Methodology

2.1 The SA has taken account of the most up to date guidance contained within Planning National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) which was first provided by the Department of Communities and Local Government in 2014 (and subsequently updated). Whilst acknowledging that the NPPG forms the most up to date guidance available, other guidance has been taken into account in the formulation of the SA. This includes:

- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM 2005);
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (ODPM 2005)
- Planning Advisory Service (PAS) Sustainability Appraisal Guidance contained within the Communities and Local Government Plan Making Manual.

2.2 The key stages of the SA of the emerging Craven Local Plan are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

Stage	Key Tasks
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Stage B	Developing and refining alternative and assessing effects
Stage C	Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D	Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public
Stage E	Post adoption monitoring and reporting

Developing Policies and ‘Reasonable Alternatives’

2.3 The SEA Directive requires the assessment of the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan and the ‘reasonable alternatives’. The development of options and alternatives is integral both to the preparation of the Local Plan and the SA process.

2.4 The Local Plan includes options put forward as alternatives during the preparation of the Plan. The SA report records the appraisal of the full range of options. This demonstrates how the SA has contributed to the process of determining what should be taken forward as part of the Revised Draft Craven Local Plan.

Appraisal of Policies

- 2.5 The SA/SEA process requires the assessment of effects that are likely to be significant only, not all possible effects. The SA predicts the social, environmental and economic effects of all the Local Plan policies. The sustainability objectives are reported in Table 2 and form the basis for the assessment.
- 2.6 Prediction of effects involves identifying what changes might occur to the sustainability baseline over time these changes are then evaluated for their likely significance. Draft indicators are provided in Appendix 1 which will be used identifying changes in the baseline position over the lifetime of the Plan.
- 2.7 Assessment matrices present the findings of the perceived impact of each policy/site on sustainability objectives. Within each matrix, a significance rating ranging from positive impact to negative impact or neutral is given to each policy against each objective. Where uncertainty exists or where it is considered that insufficient information has been made available, this has been noted.
- 2.8 The following rating system has been used across policies, sites and consideration of spatial strategy options.

Key:	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral effect or no relationship identified
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain effect (will depend on how the plan is implemented)

- 2.9 This rating system enables a clear comparison between preferred and alternative policy and site options.

Appraisal of Spatial Strategy Options

- 2.10 The consideration of Spatial Strategy Options has been considered under a separate report (Explanation of Spatial Strategy Options with accompanying documents) which was examined and approved previously by Planning Sub-Committee Members. A similar rating system has been used to allow for comparison between options.

Appraisal of site options

- 2.11 The appraisal of site options has been considered in a separate report (Explanation of Pool of Sites and SA with accompanying documents). Site assessments have been made using a similar scoring system to policies allowing for comparison between sites.

Assessing cumulative effects

- 2.12 The assessment of effects of the Local Plan policies and site allocations includes potential secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, as required by the SEA Directive. Many sustainability problems result from the accumulation of multiple, small and often indirect effects, rather than a few large obvious ones and consideration of such effects will be included in further discussion of significant effects in this report.

Consideration of potential mitigation measures

- 2.13 The SEA Directive requires consideration of 'measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.' These are known as mitigation measures, and can include improving beneficial effects. The assessment matrix for the policies identifies potential mitigation measures. For any effects judged likely to be significant these are discussed later in this report.

Consultation

- 2.14 The Draft SAs on the policies and sites have been previously published for informal public consultation.
- 2.15 The consultation includes statutory environmental consultees, (Natural England and the Environment Agency) as required by the SEA Directive alongside a range of other stakeholders and community organisations which have an interest in the SA.

Appraisal Limitations, Assumptions Made

- 2.16 When undertaking SA, the strategic nature of the Local Plan can present challenges in terms of the uncertainty as to precisely how the policies contained within it will be implemented and achieved in practice. To reduce this uncertainty it is assumed that the policies within the Local Plan will be implemented as written.
- 2.17 Inevitably, a high degree of judgement must be taken in undertaking policy appraisals when determining the significance of effects. Sustainability relies on expert judgement guided by knowledge of the likely impacts of the Plan, available baseline data and responses and information provided by consultees and other stakeholders throughout the process.

3.0 SA Scoping Stage

3.1 The Scoping stage involves compiling background information needed to inform the SA and includes establishing an evidence base for ongoing appraisal work culminating in a framework of sustainability objectives and baseline indicators. Key tasks in this evidence included:

- Identifying relevant policies, plans and programmes;
- Collecting baseline information;
- Identifying key sustainability issues in the Plan area;
- Establishing sustainability objectives.

3.2 The key elements of the Scoping Report are described below. The Scoping Report has been updated and is available on the Planning Policy section of the Council's website.

Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes and Baseline Evidence

3.3 A review of other relevant plans, policies and programmes was undertaken and presented in the Scoping Report. This met the requirement of the SEA Directive to take account of environmental protection objectives and to gather information which could influence options to be considered in preparation of the Plan.

3.4 Baseline information was considered to identify what is currently happening in the District. This provides a baseline for predicting and monitoring effects and aids in the identification of sustainability issues and alternative means of dealing with them.

3.5 This enabled the identification of key sustainability issues for the Craven Local Plan area. On the basis of the issues which were identified, a number of sustainability appraisal objectives have been defined with which to test how likely the proposals in the Local Plan (with alternative options where appropriate) are to lead to sustainable outcomes.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.6 Following consideration of other plans etc. and the baseline information, a list of sustainability objectives was compiled. The Sustainability Objectives have since been revised, partly in light of comments received on the consultation of the Scoping Report, and through further research.

3.7 Sustainability appraisal objectives can be different in concept and purpose to the objective of the Local Plan, although there may be a degree of overlap in terms of key themes. Table 2 below lists the SA objectives and demonstrates how the Framework meets the requirements of the SEA Regulations 2004.

Table 2: Craven Local Plan Sustainability Objectives in Relation to the SEA Directive Topic Areas

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	SEA Directive Topic Area
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	Population
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	Population Material assets
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	Population Human Health
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	Population Human Health Material assets
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	Population Human Health
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	Population Material assets
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	Population
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	Population
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	Water
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	Soil Material assets
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	Soil Material assets
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	Fauna Flora
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	Land Material assets Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	Land Population Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological

	heritage
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	Air Human Health
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	Air Human Health Climatic factors
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	Water Human Health
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	Climatic factors Material assets
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	Soil Material assets

Comments Received on the SA Scoping Report

3.8 The SA Scoping Report was originally consulted upon between December 2013 and January 2014.

3.9 Comments were received then from Natural England, the Environment Agency, North Yorkshire County Council, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and a local resident.

3.10 Comments received to the Scoping Report included:

- Reference to documents should be made including:
 - Government White Paper (2011) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature;
 - Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum Regional Strategy and Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Mapping;
 - Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Living Landscape for Yorkshire;
 - The Licensing Strategy for the Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS);
 - Yorkshire Water's Resource Management Plan;
 - 'Groundwater protection: Principles and Practice (GP3)'
 - Let's talk less rubbish A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York & North Yorkshire 2006 - 2026
- Reference should be made to the value of nature tourism;
- There may be a need to update the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) during the lifetime of the plan;
- There will be opportunities to improve the condition of SSSI's within Craven, there are two which are currently 100% unfavourable;
- Number of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation need revising, incorrect in Scoping Report;

- Not all areas of Ancient Woodland are designated, small areas below 2 ha are not listed, so there may need to be caution in designating development sites close to areas of woodland;
- Development of brownfield areas should be encouraged providing they are not of high environmental value;
- Plan needs to be compliant with the River Basin management Plan for the Humber River Basin District from the Environment Agency;
- Reference should be made to the Catchment Flood Management Plans for the Rivers Ouse and Ribble;
- Include reference to Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) being produced by North Yorkshire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority;
- Objectives to reduce flood risk, reduce surface water run-off and promote the use of SuDS should be included.
- Reference required to other European Designated Sites adjacent the Plan area.
- Reference should be made to the areas groundwater bodies including the Aire & Calder carboniferous limestone, millstone grit and coal measures, Wharfe & Lower Ouse millstone grit and carboniferous limestone and the Ribble carboniferous aquifers;
- Further reference should be made to Natural England's National Character Areas within the SA to ensure explicit opportunities to enhance landscape and biodiversity are delivered in the plan;
- The messages within the National Character Area profiles should be made in the SA;
- The SA could contain greater details of Craven's specific habitats and the ecological networks which require protection and enhancement.
- The SA should also ensure that the local plan's policies and allocations take all opportunities to deliver net gains in biodiversity;
- Number of potential indicators suggested;
- An SA Objective should be set out for protecting and enhance both nationally designated landscapes and those identified within local landscape character appraisals;
- Undertake a future review of the current landscape appraisal to indicate whether landscape policies within the plan are effective.
- The SA should determine whether the local plan will prevent the isolation of habitats and species which are susceptible to the effects of climate change – through the protection, enhancement and creation of ecological networks (see comments on bio diversity);
- Potential criteria questions on flood risk suggested for determining significant effects.

4.0 Mitigation of Adverse Effects and Maximising the Beneficial Effects

- 4.1 Sustainability Appraisal guidance requires measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the Local Plan. The draft Local Plan intends to carefully balance significant growth with improving and maintaining social inclusion and the need to minimise consumption of energy, and make better use of renewable energy sources and low carbon development. Whilst the draft Local Plan policies are generally considered to better achieve sustainable development, the process has enabled identification of some general trends. For example, a policy supporting significant housing, business and retail growth in the District may both individually and cumulatively lead to increased car ownership and traffic levels, to the possible detriment of air quality. Suitable mitigation measures would need to be implemented through planning obligations or conditions to encourage other forms of transport such as Green Travel Plans, public transport improvements and to encourage walking and cycling by infrastructure improvements.
- 4.2 Improved mitigation against the risk of flooding will also be better secured through policy changes resulting from new Government guidance in the NPPF and the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
- 4.3 Whilst each policy and site have been appraised for their sustainability effects, in practice the appropriateness of development proposals will require consideration of how the relevant policies interact with each other, and mitigation is likely to take the form of a combination of mitigating measures, both to minimise adverse impacts and maximise benefits of development proposals.
- 4.4 In addition, development proposals may also be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, whereby potential sustainability effects of major planning applications or applications on sensitive sites must be submitted with the planning application. It should be noted that Government guidance contained in the NPPF generally supports development and expects it to go ahead, but requires local planning authorities to ensure measures to mitigate against detrimental effects.
- 4.5 The analysis of policies and sites and their predicted effects of confirmed that they strike the right balance between attracting growth, developer investment and ensuring viability, whilst protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The process has also highlighted that detailed guidance in the form of Supplementary Planning Documents on Planning Obligations/CIL Charging Schedule will continue to provide a further level of mitigation over the Local Plan period in setting out detailed guidelines to

improve sustainability, particularly on meeting housing needs and on securing access to social infrastructure including open space, community facilities and on transport improvements.

5.0 Next Steps

- 5.1 These continue to be draft Sustainability Appraisals in the context of the Local Plan process. The assessment the Local Plan policies, proposed site allocations, housing options and spatial strategy can continue after the Local Plan publication stage, and onward to the Local Plan submission and examination stages. Any modifications to the Local Plan detail in terms of the above themes at submission and/or examination stages would require assessment, and thus inform the next iterations of the SAs.
- 5.2 These next iterations of the Sustainability Appraisals would be put out to consultation along with any modifications to the plan that they would be assessing. This will hence include any additional appraisal work in relation to any significant amendments that may be made to the emerging Plan.

Appendix 1

Key Sustainability Issues and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the policy, strategy or allocation?)	Potential Indicators
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new accessible employment opportunities? • Enable people to move from lower paid to higher paid jobs? • Safeguard key employers and employment locations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence and work place earnings (Nomis) • Economic activity (Nomis) • Unemployment figures (Nomis) • Jobs density (Nomis) • Loss of employment land and premises to non-employment uses (Council monitoring)
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local business growth including productivity? • Support inward investment? • Support the tourism and visitor economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in VAT registered businesses (Nomis) • Business births (ONS) • UK Business Count (Nomis) • Take-up rate of employment land / amount of new employment floor space developed (Council monitoring)

<p>SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cater for the changing needs of an ageing resident population? • Reduce inequalities between neighbourhoods? • Address fuel poverty? • Support diverse, engaged communities which facilitate the participation of local people improving their area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of multiple deprivation (ONS) • Proportion of the population living within the most deprived 25% of Lower Area Super Output Areas in the country • Proportion of children under 16 living in low income households (ONS) • Proportion of households in fuel poverty (DECC) • % of people participating in volunteering to support sport in the last 28 days (Active People Survey Sport England) • Election turnout rate (Council statistics) • % of residents who are satisfied with the area in which they live (Gov.uk Community Life Survey) • Number and status of Neighbourhood Plan (Council information)
<p>SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to services, employment and education? • Support village services and facilities? • Support the vitality of town centres? • Address unequal access to telecommunications including broadband? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical access to services (defined as a post office, GP, food shop & primary school) - ONS Index Multiple Deprivation (Barriers to services domain) • Areas with poor frequency of public transport • Population in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings (STREAM) • Loss of facilities in each settlement (Council knowledge) • % of development which is within 400m or 5 minutes of a bus stop which provides regular services or 10 minutes' walk of a railway station (Council monitoring) • Amount of convenience and comparison retail floor space developed (Council monitoring) • % of households able to access fibre optic broadband

<p>SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to health facilities? • Improve access to green space? • Improve health and wellbeing? • Reduce crime and fear of crime? • Improve highway safety? • Reduce social isolation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Health (ONS) • Long- Term Health Problem or Disability (ONS) • Access to health facilities • Provision of unpaid care (ONS) • Percentage of children in poverty (End child poverty) • Dementia statistics (Alzheimers Society) • % of people aged 16+ who participate in sports (3x 30mins per week) (Active People Survey Sport England) • Physically active adults (Public Health England) • Life expectancy at birth (actual age) (ONS) • Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Public Health Outcomes Framework) • Domestic burglaries per 1,000 population (STREAM) • Violent crimes per 1000 population (STREAM) • Vehicle crimes per 1000 population (STREAM) • Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic (Gov.uk)
<p>SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the housing requirements of Craven's present and future population, including housing affordability? • Improve the quality, location and choice of housing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total net additional homes delivered (Council monitoring) • Affordable housing completions as a proportion of total delivered (Council monitoring) • % of 1, 2 and 3+ bedroom homes built as a proportion of the total delivered (Council monitoring) • Number of households on the housing register (Council statistics – Housing team) • Number of unfit affordable housing dwellings (STREAM) • Number of extra care, sheltered, nursing home and lifetime home schemes permitted (planning application monitoring) • Proportion of local housing stock which are second homes (http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/second-address-estimates-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/index.html)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices and rents (Land Registry house price statistics)
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide suitable educational facilities for local residents? • Support improved opportunities and life chances for young people? • Improve the qualifications and skills of people within Craven? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School capacity (NYCC) • Distance of new development to primary and secondary schools (Council monitoring) • Proportion of people aged 16-18 in education or training • GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils gaining - achieving 5+ A*-C (Department for Education) • % of adults with NVQ level three (economically active) (Nomis) • % of adults with NVQ level four (economically active) (Nomis) • Number of education related developments or extensions to existing facilities (Council monitoring) • Number of residential developments securing contributions towards education (Council monitoring) • % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure safe access can be achieved in new developments including sufficient visibility? • Reduce the need for travel? • Encourage sustainable travel patterns including walking and cycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning applications refused on grounds of access (Council monitoring) • % of development which is within 400m or 5 minutes of a bus stop which provides regular services or 10 minutes' walk of a railway station (Council monitoring)

<p>SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent inappropriate development in floodplains? • Increase the use of sustainable urban drainage? • Reduce the risk of flooding through improvements to the natural environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new development permitted within Flood Zone 3 (planning application monitoring) • Number of developments permitted, where the Environment Agency raised objections on the grounds of flood risk (Environment Agency/Planning application monitoring) • Number of flood events associated with pressures on foul drainage infrastructure (Environment Agency) • Number of new developments which incorporate flood prevention measures (i.e. SuDS) (planning application monitoring)
<p>SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain land of the highest agricultural value for food production and grazing? • Maintain and improve soil quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total area of Grade 3 agricultural land lost to development (planning application monitoring) • Number of farms meeting Soil Association organic standards (Soil Association)
<p>SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the remediation of contaminated land? • Re-use brownfield land having regard to its ecological value? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments on PDL sites (planning application monitoring) • Number of vacant or derelict PDL SHLAA sites which have remained un-used for 5 years or more (SHLAA) • Density of housing of new developments permitted (planning application monitoring) • Number of new developments which result in remedial works being undertaken on contaminated sites (Council monitoring)

<p>SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve or enhance the heritage assets and the historic environment? • Provide for increased access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Promote heritage based tourism? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings at risk or lost through development (Historic England Buildings at Risk Register) • Number of Grade II listed buildings at risk or lost through development (Historic England Buildings at Risk Register) • The percentage of planning and listed building consent applications approved contrary to the adopted historic environment policy or Historic England's advice (Council monitoring) • Number of archaeological sites/remains lost or put at risk through proposed development (Council monitoring) • Number/proportion of developments which require supporting survey work to be undertaken or mitigation strategies developed and implemented (Council monitoring) • Number of applications refused where development would have an adverse impact on a conservation area and/or its setting (Council monitoring) • % Change in visits to historic sites (Visit England)
<p>SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote effective management of the Districts sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance? • Provide opportunities for the enhancement and creation of habitats and to promote species conservation? • Improve habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new developments located on or adjacent to sites important for nature conservation (Council monitoring) • % of new developments which make provision for green infrastructure within its proposal and the area of GI generated (Council monitoring) • Numbers of SSSIs and SINCS changing to more improved categories (https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SearchCounty.aspx) • Number of new developments which provide ecological enhancements as part of new development (Council monitoring) • Number of new developments within proximity of river corridors (EA aim to maintain 8m buffer zone upon main rivers to protect

	<p>connectivity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a net gain in biodiversity, prioritising deficient areas of Craven and habitats and species identified in the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan? 	<p>habitats) (Council monitoring)</p>
<p>SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character? • Protect tranquil areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments refused on landscape character grounds (Council monitoring)
<p>SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure good design which supports local distinctiveness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments refused on grounds of harm to settlement character (Council monitoring) • Number of developments refused on grounds of design (Council monitoring)
<p>SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and where possible improve air quality? • Minimise potential for noise conflict from development? • Protect areas valued for their intrinsically dark skies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates (Tonnes per capita, DECC) • Frequency of parts of the plan area exceeding annual mean NO2. • % of new development which incorporates cycle storage (Council monitoring) • Number of applications refused on grounds of obtrusive lighting (Council monitoring).

<p>SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy consumption? • Reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel patterns? • Encourage renewable forms of energy production? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of electricity being produced from renewable sources (Council monitoring). • The amount of development within a specified walking distance and cycling distance of town centres and/or located within proximity of a regularly served bus stop / or railway station (Council monitoring). • Mode of transport used for travel to work and distance travelled (ONS statistics). • Grid connected renewable energy developments (Council monitoring). • Mode of transport used for travel to work and distance travelled (ONS statistics).
<p>SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, maintain and improve the quality of water resources? • Encourage water efficiency and demand management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of rivers, canals and groundwater designations in certain grades for chemical quality, nitrates and phosphates (Environment Agency) • Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in respect of water quality? (Environment Agency statistics) • % change in pollution incidents (Environment Agency) • % of river length of good or fair quality and the % meeting its long term quality objective (Environment Agency)
<p>SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy (prevent, minimise, re-use, recycle, energy production, disposal)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in waste (household and non-household) (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables) • Proximity of new development to local recycling facilities (Council monitoring) • % of household waste recycled

<p>SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and protect mineral resources and other natural materials?• Ensures the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity particularly where new development is proposed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New development on areas identified at risk by the Coal Authority (monitoring of planning applications, checks with https://www.gov.uk/using-coal-mining-information)
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Appendix 1

Key Sustainability Issues and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the policy, strategy or allocation?)	Potential Indicators
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new accessible employment opportunities? • Enable people to move from lower paid to higher paid jobs? • Safeguard key employers and employment locations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence and work place earnings (Nomis) • Economic activity (Nomis) • Unemployment figures (Nomis) • Jobs density (Nomis) • Loss of employment land and premises to non-employment uses (Council monitoring)
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local business growth including productivity? • Support inward investment? • Support the tourism and visitor economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in VAT registered businesses (Nomis) • Business births (ONS) • UK Business Count (Nomis) • Take-up rate of employment land / amount of new employment floor space developed (Council monitoring)

<p>SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cater for the changing needs of an ageing resident population? • Reduce inequalities between neighbourhoods? • Address fuel poverty? • Support diverse, engaged communities which facilitate the participation of local people improving their area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of multiple deprivation (ONS) • Proportion of the population living within the most deprived 25% of Lower Area Super Output Areas in the country • Proportion of children under 16 living in low income households (ONS) • Proportion of households in fuel poverty (DECC) • % of people participating in volunteering to support sport in the last 28 days (Active People Survey Sport England) • Election turnout rate (Council statistics) • % of residents who are satisfied with the area in which they live (Gov.uk Community Life Survey) • Number and status of Neighbourhood Plan (Council information)
<p>SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to services, employment and education? • Support village services and facilities? • Support the vitality of town centres? • Address unequal access to telecommunications including broadband? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical access to services (defined as a post office, GP, food shop & primary school) - ONS Index Multiple Deprivation (Barriers to services domain) • Areas with poor frequency of public transport • Population in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings (STREAM) • Loss of facilities in each settlement (Council knowledge) • % of development which is within 400m or 5 minutes of a bus stop which provides regular services or 10 minutes' walk of a railway station (Council monitoring) • Amount of convenience and comparison retail floor space developed (Council monitoring) • % of households able to access fibre optic broadband

<p>SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to health facilities? • Improve access to green space? • Improve health and wellbeing? • Reduce crime and fear of crime? • Improve highway safety? • Reduce social isolation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Health (ONS) • Long- Term Health Problem or Disability (ONS) • Access to health facilities • Provision of unpaid care (ONS) • Percentage of children in poverty (End child poverty) • Dementia statistics (Alzheimers Society) • % of people aged 16+ who participate in sports (3x 30mins per week) (Active People Survey Sport England) • Physically active adults (Public Health England) • Life expectancy at birth (actual age) (ONS) • Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Public Health Outcomes Framework) • Domestic burglaries per 1,000 population (STREAM) • Violent crimes per 1000 population (STREAM) • Vehicle crimes per 1000 population (STREAM) • Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic (Gov.uk)
<p>SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the housing requirements of Craven's present and future population, including housing affordability? • Improve the quality, location and choice of housing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total net additional homes delivered (Council monitoring) • Affordable housing completions as a proportion of total delivered (Council monitoring) • % of 1, 2 and 3+ bedroom homes built as a proportion of the total delivered (Council monitoring) • Number of households on the housing register (Council statistics – Housing team) • Number of unfit affordable housing dwellings (STREAM) • Number of extra care, sheltered, nursing home and lifetime home schemes permitted (planning application monitoring) • Proportion of local housing stock which are second homes (http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/second-address-estimates-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/index.html)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices and rents (Land Registry house price statistics)
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide suitable educational facilities for local residents? • Support improved opportunities and life chances for young people? • Improve the qualifications and skills of people within Craven? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School capacity (NYCC) • Distance of new development to primary and secondary schools (Council monitoring) • Proportion of people aged 16-18 in education or training • GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils gaining - achieving 5+ A*-C (Department for Education) • % of adults with NVQ level three (economically active) (Nomis) • % of adults with NVQ level four (economically active) (Nomis) • Number of education related developments or extensions to existing facilities (Council monitoring) • Number of residential developments securing contributions towards education (Council monitoring) • % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure safe access can be achieved in new developments including sufficient visibility? • Reduce the need for travel? • Encourage sustainable travel patterns including walking and cycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning applications refused on grounds of access (Council monitoring) • % of development which is within 400m or 5 minutes of a bus stop which provides regular services or 10 minutes' walk of a railway station (Council monitoring)

<p>SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent inappropriate development in floodplains? • Increase the use of sustainable urban drainage? • Reduce the risk of flooding through improvements to the natural environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new development permitted within Flood Zone 3 (planning application monitoring) • Number of developments permitted, where the Environment Agency raised objections on the grounds of flood risk (Environment Agency/Planning application monitoring) • Number of flood events associated with pressures on foul drainage infrastructure (Environment Agency) • Number of new developments which incorporate flood prevention measures (i.e. SuDS) (planning application monitoring)
<p>SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain land of the highest agricultural value for food production and grazing? • Maintain and improve soil quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total area of Grade 3 agricultural land lost to development (planning application monitoring) • Number of farms meeting Soil Association organic standards (Soil Association)
<p>SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the remediation of contaminated land? • Re-use brownfield land having regard to its ecological value? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments on PDL sites (planning application monitoring) • Number of vacant or derelict PDL SHLAA sites which have remained un-used for 5 years or more (SHLAA) • Density of housing of new developments permitted (planning application monitoring) • Number of new developments which result in remedial works being undertaken on contaminated sites (Council monitoring)

<p>SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve or enhance the heritage assets and the historic environment? • Provide for increased access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Promote heritage based tourism? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings at risk or lost through development (Historic England Buildings at Risk Register) • Number of Grade II listed buildings at risk or lost through development (Historic England Buildings at Risk Register) • The percentage of planning and listed building consent applications approved contrary to the adopted historic environment policy or Historic England's advice (Council monitoring) • Number of archaeological sites/remains lost or put at risk through proposed development (Council monitoring) • Number/proportion of developments which require supporting survey work to be undertaken or mitigation strategies developed and implemented (Council monitoring) • Number of applications refused where development would have an adverse impact on a conservation area and/or its setting (Council monitoring) • % Change in visits to historic sites (Visit England)
<p>SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote effective management of the Districts sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance? • Provide opportunities for the enhancement and creation of habitats and to promote species conservation? • Improve habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new developments located on or adjacent to sites important for nature conservation (Council monitoring) • % of new developments which make provision for green infrastructure within its proposal and the area of GI generated (Council monitoring) • Numbers of SSSIs and SINCS changing to more improved categories (https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SearchCounty.aspx) • Number of new developments which provide ecological enhancements as part of new development (Council monitoring) • Number of new developments within proximity of river corridors (EA aim to maintain 8m buffer zone upon main rivers to protect

	<p>connectivity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a net gain in biodiversity, prioritising deficient areas of Craven and habitats and species identified in the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan? 	<p>habitats) (Council monitoring)</p>
<p>SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character? • Protect tranquil areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments refused on landscape character grounds (Council monitoring)
<p>SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure good design which supports local distinctiveness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments refused on grounds of harm to settlement character (Council monitoring) • Number of developments refused on grounds of design (Council monitoring)
<p>SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and where possible improve air quality? • Minimise potential for noise conflict from development? • Protect areas valued for their intrinsically dark skies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates (Tonnes per capita, DECC) • Frequency of parts of the plan area exceeding annual mean NO2. • % of new development which incorporates cycle storage (Council monitoring) • Number of applications refused on grounds of obtrusive lighting (Council monitoring).

<p>SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy consumption? • Reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel patterns? • Encourage renewable forms of energy production? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of electricity being produced from renewable sources (Council monitoring). • The amount of development within a specified walking distance and cycling distance of town centres and/or located within proximity of a regularly served bus stop / or railway station (Council monitoring). • Mode of transport used for travel to work and distance travelled (ONS statistics). • Grid connected renewable energy developments (Council monitoring). • Mode of transport used for travel to work and distance travelled (ONS statistics).
<p>SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, maintain and improve the quality of water resources? • Encourage water efficiency and demand management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of rivers, canals and groundwater designations in certain grades for chemical quality, nitrates and phosphates (Environment Agency) • Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in respect of water quality? (Environment Agency statistics) • % change in pollution incidents (Environment Agency) • % of river length of good or fair quality and the % meeting its long term quality objective (Environment Agency)
<p>SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy (prevent, minimise, re-use, recycle, energy production, disposal)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in waste (household and non-household) (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables) • Proximity of new development to local recycling facilities (Council monitoring) • % of household waste recycled

<p>SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and protect mineral resources and other natural materials?• Ensures the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity particularly where new development is proposed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New development on areas identified at risk by the Coal Authority (monitoring of planning applications, checks with https://www.gov.uk/using-coal-mining-information)
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Policy: SD1 The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which seeks to support sustainable development within Craven, similar to the model policy previously set out by the Planning Advisory Service.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	++	+	The policy will support proposals for development which maximises employment growth where these are sustainable, as defined by local and national planning policies. This is likely to have a positive effect on job creation through enabling growth of the economy. The policy is likely to also help safeguard key employers and employment sites by supporting sustainable proposals for expansion and adaption.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	+	The proposed policy supports sustainable development which will have positive effects for enabling business growth, inward investment and the tourism and visitor sector.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	By taking a positive approach in the consideration of sustainable development this policy supports economic development which will have positive impact on equality and poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	A sustainable approach to development will require that development is concentrated where facilities exist and that where new facilities are needed these are supported through the planning process. The provision and maintenance of facilities contributes to the vitality of town centres and villages in Craven.

Policy: SD1 The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which seeks to support sustainable development within Craven, similar to the model policy previously set out by the Planning Advisory Service.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports sustainable development. This will include the consideration of access to green space and good design which will help to reduce crime. Overall the policy is likely to have positive effects on health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	This policy together with other policies in the Local Plan will help the existing and future population of Craven meet their housing needs, improves the quality of housing, places it in sustainable locations and broadens the choice of housing available.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports sustainable development of educational facilities. This contributes to improvement of qualification and skills and enhancement of the life chances of young people.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	The policy together with other policies in the plan will seek to ensure that new developments are located to minimise the need for travel and maximise opportunities for sustainable travel.

Policy: SD1 The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which seeks to support sustainable development within Craven, similar to the model policy previously set out by the Planning Advisory Service.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	+	+	The principles of sustainable development promoted through this policy and others include not only the provision of sustainable drainage but also water management through the protection of floodplains from unnecessary development and measures to reduce the risk of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Sustainable development required through this and other policies in the plan includes consideration of agricultural land quality, through protecting where possible the best quality agricultural land in Crave (Grade 3) from development.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	The policy together with other policies within the plan supports the re-use of brownfield land and remediation of contaminated land for development where this would comply with other policies.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	++	++	+	0	Sustainable development includes development that does not result in harm to the significance of the historic environment. Where proposals come forward which enhance the historic environment, seek to improve access to the historic environment or promote heritage based tourism they will be considered favourably where they also meet other policies within the plan and the NPPF.

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Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	Sustainable development should contribute to local and national policy aims of achieving a net gain in biodiversity. A positive approach to development may include identification of opportunities for the protection and enhancement of habitats and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	The landscape of Craven needs to be protected from unsustainable development in order to preserve its role for food production, its tranquillity and its intrinsic character. A positive approach to sustainable development requires that the countryside is protected from unsustainable development and that development contributes to the character of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	Good design is a key aspect of achieving sustainable development that is fit for its intended use, adaptable and enhances the visual character of the District. A positive approach to development will support innovative design which helps achieve these ends.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	A positive approach to development will require that new development maintains air quality, minimises noise pollution and protects areas benefitting from dark skies from unnecessary light pollution. Equally it will support development where the impact of existing sources of noise and air pollution can be mitigated in the new development.

Policy: SD1 The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which seeks to support sustainable development within Craven, similar to the model policy previously set out by the Planning Advisory Service.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Spatial planning is an important part of the local and national response to climate change and the need to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Positive planning through local plan policies and allocations will be particularly important in reducing the need to travel (and thus reducing energy consumption). This has an impact outside the District.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	The Local Plan preparation process includes consideration of the need to protect groundwater sources and consultation with water and sewerage companies to ensure capacity exists or can be expanded for new development. This facilitates a positive approach to new development and ensures that is sustainable in terms of water supply
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Minimisation of waste is an important element in the achievement of sustainable growth. Opportunities to achieve this through the planning process are limited but in taking a positive approach to development proposals the Local Plan and development management will attempt to work with developers to seek solutions to waste issues where possible,

Policy: SD1 The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
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Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	The Local Plan preparation process includes consideration mineral resources and mining hazards in the allocation of sites for development. This allows the planning authority to be positive in the protection of resources and equally allow development where that would not be significantly harmed by the need to safeguard mineral resources (subject to compliance with other policies).

Draft Policy SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in Craven in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	This policy will support employment opportunities in an indirect way by promoting development in sensible and appropriate locations regarding location and flood risk. This supports inward investment and the tourism and visitor sector.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	This policy will support employment opportunities in an indirect way by promoting development in sensible and appropriate locations regarding location and flood risk. This supports inward investment and the tourism and visitor sector.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	+	+	By taking a proactive approach in the adaptation to climate change, this policy supports long-term socio-economic development which will ultimately have a positive impact on equality and poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is not directly relevant to this objective.

Draft Policy SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in Craven in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	+	+	+	The policy is likely to have increasingly positive physical, mental and social health and wellbeing effects on the population over time, through a responsible approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	By focusing on housing away from flood risk regions, suitable and affordable housing should be provided more readily.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is not directly related to this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	++	The policy together with other policies in the plan seeks to ensure that new developments are located to minimise the need for travel and maximise opportunities for sustainable travel.

Draft Policy SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in Craven in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	The principles of sustainable development promoted through this climate change policy promote the protection of floodplains from unnecessary development and measures to reduce the risk of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports proposals to place new housing sites in brownfield sites where they are available.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	The policy together with other policies within the plan supports the re-use of brownfield land and remediation of contaminated land for development where this would comply with other policies.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is not directly related to this objective.

Draft Policy SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in Craven in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	+	Sustainable development should contribute to local and national policy aims of achieving a net gain in biodiversity. A proactive approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation can include identification of opportunities for the protection and enhancement of habitats and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	++	+	The landscape of Craven needs to be protected from unsustainable development in order to preserve its role for food production, its tranquillity and its intrinsic character. A proactive approach to climate change adaptation requires that the countryside is protected from unsustainable development and that development contributes to the character of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	The policy is indirectly related to this objective, in that innovative design can encourage forms of renewable energy usage in homes and businesses.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	++	++	+	A positive approach to development will require that new development maintains air quality, minimises noise pollution and protects areas benefitting from dark skies from unnecessary light pollution. Equally it will support development where the impact of existing sources of noise and air pollution can be mitigated in the new development.

Draft Policy SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in Craven in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	++	++	++	A clear and direct correlation between the policy and this objective.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	+	+	Conservation of water resources is one of the important elements of successfully mitigating against and adapting to climate change.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	+	The minimisation of waste production is important as it results in less energy consumption overall and thus is related to this policy.

Draft Policy SD2: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in Craven in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	An indirect correlation in that the most sustainable locations are chosen for preferred housing sites.

Policy: SP1 - Meeting Housing Need						
Preferred Approach: To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 4,600 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 230 net dwellings per annum.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	This policy can ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach of this policy are aimed at creating new jobs and safeguarding existing employers through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO1, this policy may ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach is aimed at maximising opportunities for economic and business growth through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	+	++	0	This policy is aimed at providing enough homes to meet the expected growth in the local plan area over the period of the plan, and to provide enough residential growth to meet expected employment requirements. This number of homes per year is also not seen as been excessive in terms of potential harm to the natural environment.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the location of individual schemes concerns physical access to essential facilities, it is important that a sufficient level of housing is provided which enables services to remain viable. It is difficult to ascertain the level at which this would be achieved and depends on the individual service requirements. The spatial strategy in combination with the housing requirement are important in addressing this objective. This policy may have negligible or minor impacts on service provision, and should not be overbearing on the incremental growth of service provision over time.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	++	+	0	A higher number of homes may contribute strongly to providing for higher employment levels, such a high level of development could place significant pressure on services including health, result in a loss of countryside and would likely result in high increases in emissions with the district. A lower number of homes may result in a decline in service provision. The numbers of homes under this policy may have the best possible scenario. Overall, impacts here are difficult to fully predict in terms of social change.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	+	++	+	0	The housing numbers proposed under the policy proposed here should have positive impacts in terms of enabling affordable housing to be provided throughout the plan area.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	+	-	0	All of the approaches may require increased education depending on the location of new housing. Policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure including education should address increased need. It is hence difficult to determine which housing options have positive or negative impacts, but it would most likely be based on differing urban and rural provision impacts as the housing projections arise. This policy may have minor positive urban impacts and minor negative rural impacts.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	-	+	0	The outcomes of this largely depend upon the location of new housing. However, it is generally agreed that the greater level of housing provision, the greater the population increase within Craven and therefore the greater the need for overall travel. However, the outcomes will largely depend on allocations and spatial strategy. This policy is likely to have minor negative urban impacts and minor positive rural impacts. Often the increase in traffic depends on factors outside of planning policy, such as driver behaviour, where travel trips are taken that are not required, or can be taken instead by walking or cycling.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	In general, the higher the level of development, the greater potential there exists for flood risk in the district as greenfield land is replaced by built surfaces. However, the overall impact is not a direct correlation, as the impact of flood risk will also depend on the location of the development throughout the district and particularly within individual settlements. The concentrated approach to development distribution offers the best approach to reduce the risk and impacts of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	-	0	-	0	In general, the higher the housing numbers, the more likely it is that more agricultural land will be taken. This may be somewhat mitigated against by choosing the agricultural land of poorest quality in the District first for greenfield development, if possible.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	In general, the higher the housing numbers, the more land resources are required. However, in combination with other policies in this plan, there is a heavy emphasis on utilising brownfield land where available, and using low agricultural quality land adjacent to existing towns and villages. Therefore it can be viewed as a prudent use of land resources given the housing requirement.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	-	0	0	Options with lower housing numbers would likely minimise the likelihood of negative impacts on the historic environment settings and areas of identified archaeological interest, with their relatively low projected housing growth rates. However, there is an argument that there is more scope to enhance any heritage assets in poor condition through increased development. Hence the correlation between increased housing growth and an increasing negative impact on the historic environment is not always clear. Similarly, it can be argued that more housing development can mean uncovering more items of potential archaeological interest during ground excavations.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	0	+	0	0	Residential development has generally had a negative impact on biodiversity and habitats worldwide, primarily by the replacement of natural habitats by the built environment. In more recent times, there have been efforts to enhance biodiversity habitat within designs for larger sites for residential development. However, there is no doubt that more residential development, and associated human population impact, have on the whole negative impacts for the natural environment. Accordingly, overall the larger the housing projection, the greater the negative impact in this case. The housing numbers under this policy are seen as an appropriate balance between housing requirements and biodiversity protection.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	-	0	The larger the housing allocation, the more severe is the land take in rural areas, and the greater the threat to the open countryside and wider landscape character of the District. This is particularly important given the considerable environmental and socio-economic importance attached to the scenic landscapes in and around the Craven District. The housing numbers under this policy are seen as an appropriate balance between housing requirements and the protection of open countryside and wider landscape character.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	This policy is expected to perform adequately here, given that all planning permissions for new development go through the development management process, where good and innovative design is encouraged to safeguard and enhance the visual character of the District's built environment.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	0	This policy option is likely to have negative impacts over time, and in particularly in urban areas in terms of air, noise and light pollution. However, much of this increase in pollution lies outside the control of planning policy, and depends on behaviour of residents in terms of their frequency of vehicle use, often for non necessary trips, or trips that sometimes can be reasonably taken by public transport, or even cycling or walking. The impact of noise and light pollution is also influenced by housing design and location in new development.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	The support of energy production through renewable and low carbon sources is dependent in part on the form and layout of new residential development, in particular the levels of housing density. Clusters of high density housing can support local forms of renewable energy production. However, the density of development is beyond the scope of this policy as it focuses exclusively on the levels of housing growth only. In this regard, it can be stated that for the other aspect of this objective, the minimisation of the impact on climate change, this policy is likely not to cause the negative impacts to the extent of higher options but is likely to still cause difficulties.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	The greater the housing development in the District, the greater potential for problems regarding both water abstraction rates and the safe disposal of wastewater arising from new development. This is also the case in terms of both the conservation and enhancement of water quality and resources. In addition, the greater the water abstraction rates, the more likely a negative impact can occur on the protected conservation features of the European designated sites in the region (Special Areas of Protection and Special Conservation Areas). This objective is largely dependent on the density of housing development permitted. This policy is unlikely to put excessive pressure on water quality and resources which would need solutions with water providers.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	-	+	0	0	As a general rule, the larger the housing allocation, the greater the waste generated within the District. This can be somewhat tempered if recycling rates rise proportionally with waste generation, or preferably faster. However, within the waste hierarchy, prevention of waste is much preferred to the requirement to recycle. This policy is likely to present minor negative impacts in terms of waste production.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	It stands to reason that the more housing development which takes place, the greater the land take in the District, and the more difficult it becomes to meet this objective. This policy may have minor negative impacts in the second half of the plan, but care would be taken to avoid areas of mineral presence in site allocations in the plan.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	<p>This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.</p>

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	+	The approach is likely to result in economic and business growth, particularly given the limitations on recent economic growth due to a lack of available land. The most benefits are likely to be seen within urban locations such as Skipton, as it is expected that distribution will align with housing growth.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	The approach is intended to maintain the labour force within Craven and help retain a balanced population. Whilst having limited impacts on the direct needs of the ageing population, new employment land may help to ensure that people have the opportunity to continue working in later life within Craven. The provision of employment land should encourage business growth, helping to reduce levels of poverty. The impact will be across urban and rural areas.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Countering reliance on car use will depend on the alignment of housing and employment spatial strategies and also the location of employment land in and around settlements rather than the overall level of employment land. However, there are potential for minor positive effects on supporting village services, particularly at higher levels as employment land development will attract in-migration and potential spending. Town centres in Craven and in particular Skipton should benefit from employment land growth provided it is located within accessible reach.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	The option would likely result in an increase in jobs and economic growth. This is likely to have a positive effect on well being as employment can have benefits for mental and social health. Impacts may be more marginal away from urban areas where the majority of growth is expected. Effects on highway safety will largely be down to the design of schemes and their location rather than the level of employment land provided.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	0	0	+	Take up of employment land and the expected increase in prosperity should result in the development of a range of different housing types to meet the needs of employees.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	The option is likely to see some minor positive effects on access to training as a growth in Craven's economy also offers the potential for vocational training offered by employees, for example apprenticeships. This may have benefits in adjoining areas if people come into Craven for work or training from other areas.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	Provision of employment land in the urban areas of Craven may serve to limit the need for travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns. However, this is more a matter for distribution rather than quantity. Generally however, an increase in employment land and therefore economic growth and potential jobs within Craven, is likely to result in an overall increased need for travel. Connectivity could improve through an increase in potential custom for commuting.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	-	0	0	The overall strategy of the plan is to direct development and locations away from areas at risk of flooding. However, built development is likely to have a minor impact on flood risk as this reduces the amount of land available for storage of water.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	-	-	0	0	Effects on retaining land of higher value for agriculture will depend on spatial strategy and individual site allocations rather than the level of employment land. However, the approach will inevitably result in some greenfield land take up. Therefore the approach result in minor negative effects.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	The approach is likely to present minor positive opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land in urban areas through the re-use of land for employment purposes, although there is relatively little brownfield and contaminated land in the District.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The location of individual employment sites and the spatial strategy will influence impacts on the historic environment rather than the level of provision. However, employment land is less likely than residential to be located within conservation heritage areas of towns, so the effects are likely to be negligible.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	(+)	0	0	The delivery of employment land raises potential for negative effects on the biodiversity of Craven in terms of land take. The spatial strategy and location of individual sites will be important in determining overall impacts as some sites may have no biodiversity value at present. The delivery of employment land can also present opportunities for on site enhancements through appropriate green infrastructure provision. In terms of mitigation, other policies within the Plan including the biodiversity policy (ENV4) will be important as they seeks to manage impacts of new development and maximise opportunities where available for biodiversity enhancements to be made.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	0	0	The location of individual sites will be important in determining impacts on the countryside and landscape. However, the approach may result in potential for negative effects as they will require land take up. In terms of mitigation, both the Countryside and Landscape policy (ENV1) and Good Design (ENV3) policies as well as allocations of individual sites are important. Impacts on tranquillity will depend on location and spatial strategy. However, it is anticipated that most allocations will be in and around the main settlements where tranquillity is less of an issue.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	+	The provision of employment buildings present an opportunity for innovative design and development which reinforces local distinctiveness

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	-	The delivery of employment land and therefore economic growth is likely to present negative effects on air quality and potential for noise and light pollution. The expected nature of economic development within Craven is anticipated[to be office or light industrial rather than heavy polluting industries or haulage due to the nature of the location away from industrialised areas and motorways. The management of effects will however, be important and is partly considered by other policies within the Local Plan but also by considerations outside of the remit of the planning system. Impacts on dark skies will also depend on locational strategy. Transboundary effects are identified as a result of potential increases in commuting into Craven for work which would see an increase in emissions from car use.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	-	0	0	-	The provision of employment land and resulting economic growth is likely to result in an increase in emissions of GHGs. Development of employment land may present opportunities for on site renewable energy schemes such as solar panels, small scale wind turbines etc. However, the delivery of employment growth is important in terms of economic sustainability for Craven. Concentration of employment land in urban areas is likely to limit energy consumption through travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	-	0	0	The approach is likely to result in an increase in water use in comparison to the existing situation. Development has potential to have a negative consequence on water quality and resources. Mitigation is provided through the Water Resources, Water Quality and Groundwater policy (ENV8) together with the location of allocations. Transboundary effects are identified as watercourses stretch beyond administrative boundaries, although effects are likely to be minimal.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth						
Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (min. of 32 hectares)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	-	0	0	The use of the land for employment is likely to result in increased production of waste. However, new development provides the opportunity to mitigate this by incorporating modern facilities to store waste for recycling.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	Craven is not a minerals planning authority. However, it will be important that new developments in minerals safeguarding maximise opportunities for extraction. This will be achieved by location of employment land in urban areas (where mineral extraction is not a suitable use) and care in the location of individual sites.

Policy: SP3 Housing Mix and Density						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the Housing Mix and density policy and the objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	Business growth generally may be supported by the development of a range of housing types. Inward investors may be attracted to Craven if there is a range of housing available for employees. Existing employers who wish to expand may find that a range of housing makes it easier to recruit employees.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	The availability of a range of housing may help promote diversity, by for example providing housing for the elderly who wish to down size.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can assist in all members of society having access to facilities
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of appropriate housing can in some cases improve individuals health and well being and may reduce social isolation thus helping promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	0	This is a key policy in achieving this object for the residents of Craven

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the Housing Mix policy and this objective
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can reduce the need to travel or encourage the use of sustainable transport
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between enhancing the overall mix of housing and reducing the risk and impact of flooding. The location of all housing regardless of type will contribute to this objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the maintenance of good soil conditions and enhancing the mix of housing.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	Acceptance of a broad range of housing types may make it easier to develop some brownfield sites.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	Acceptance of a broad range of housing types may facilitate the conservation and enhancement of historic environment by allowing the dwelling type to be appropriate to the requirements of the historic structure.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity and enhancing the mix of housing types.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Acceptance of a range of housing types may make it easier for development to contribute to the character of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	Provision of a range of housing types may support innovative design in their development.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and the minimisation of pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can reduce the need to travel or encourage the use of sustainable transport with a positive impact on greenhouse gas emission and climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and improving the efficiency of water use.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and the minimisation of waste.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and safeguarding mineral resources.

Policy: SP4 Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to promote a sustainable pattern of growth to deliver the spatial strategy of the plan over the plan period 2012 to 2032, which will be achieved through means of a spatial hierarchy of settlement priority.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	Employment opportunities should be accommodated and maximised by concentrating the majority of development in larger urban areas and villages which allows businesses easier access to a work force and essential services.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	+	Similarly to SO1, employment opportunities should be accommodated and maximised by concentrating the majority of development in larger urban areas and villages which allows businesses easier access to a work force and essential services.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Community cohesion can be enhanced by concentrating the majority of new homes in areas with good, established facilities and services, and therefore social isolation should be reduced.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO3, community cohesion can be enhanced by concentrating the majority of new homes in areas with good, established facilities and services, and therefore social isolation should be reduced.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	0	Mental and social health and wellbeing are positively promoted where development is focused primarily in towns and villages with appropriate and readily available services to meet the requirements of its population.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	0	This objective can be achieved by concentrating the majority of development in larger towns and villages which can then cater for a greater diversity of accommodation types to suit the requirements of different social groups.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	0	0	A minor positive impact is envisaged with the majority of development concentrated in towns and villages with existing schools, and in the case of Skipton, the Craven College education facility.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	+	+	Certainly a positive effect in terms of travel, as the majority of development would be concentrated in towns and villages with the best public transport options and the greatest number of services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	+	This approach is much more positive than an approach focused on dispersed development and 'urban sprawl' where development would be built in a widespread, scattered manner which would increase vulnerability to flood risk throughout the district.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	+	+	+	0	A minor positive impact is envisaged with the majority of development concentrated in and adjacent to existing towns and villages, thereby protecting the majority of prime agricultural areas.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	0	The vast majority of new development would be concentrated in existing towns and villages, thereby ensuring the most prudent use of land resources.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	This policy can be considered with Policy ENV3, Good Design, and the aim is to conserve and enhance the historic environment with new development.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	++	0	By minimising new development in rural areas, this approach offers the best opportunity to protect and enhance Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO14, by minimising new development in rural areas, this approach offers the best opportunity to protect and enhance Craven's open countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	This policy can be considered with Policy ENV3, Good Design, and the aim is to promote innovate design with new development.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating the majority of new development in towns and villages with existing services and facilities reduces the requirement for private vehicle use throughout the plan area and therefore reducing vehicle emissions to air.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	+	+	+	+	Similarly to SO16, concentrating the majority of new development in towns and villages with existing services and facilities reduces the requirement for private vehicle use throughout the plan area and hence reducing air pollution. Renewable energy units may be possible on new development in towns and villages.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	Concentrating the majority of new development in towns and villages with existing services and wastewater treatment facilities reduces the number of septic tank requirements in rural areas and then the reduction of potential water pollution events.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect as towns and villages generally have more waste recycling facilities for people to take advantage of, thus increasing recycling rates.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	+	0	Mineral facilities will be best safeguarded by concentrating development within, and adjacent to the existing towns and villages.

Policy: SP5 Strategy for Skipton - Tier 1						
Preferred Approach: Skipton is the primary focus for growth and provision is made for approximately 50% of the proposed residential development in the plan. Provision is made for housing sites, mixed use regeneration sites and employment sites.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Skipton is by far the largest town in the district, and focusing approximately half of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Skipton is by far the largest town in the district, and focusing approximately half of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the residential growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 50% of residential growth in Skipton, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as the majority of those, and the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Skipton.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the residential growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing. Skipton also has extensive great space facilities to improve physical well-being, such as Aireville Park and Skipton Wood.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Skipton has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also the home of Craven College, which is a further education college that offers a variety of further and higher education courses, including bachelor degrees. Therefore, Skipton is seen as the best option for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 50% of residential growth is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more financially viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 50% of residential growth in Skipton, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Skipton, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately half of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately half of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Skipton, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Skipton, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Skipton, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: SP6 Strategy for Settle - Tier 2						
Preferred Approach: 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 numerous sites and locations to meet these aims.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Settle is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Settle is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Settle, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Settle.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Settle, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Settle has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also situated adjacent to Giggleswick school, which boasts very good sporting as well as education facilities. Therefore, Settle is seen as one of the best options for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more financially viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Settle, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest towns is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Settle, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Settle, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Settle, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: SP7 Strategy for Bentham - Tier 2						
Preferred Approach: 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 particular development areas to meet housing requirements.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Bentham is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Bentham is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Bentham has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also situated adjacent to Giggleswick school, which boasts very good sporting as well as education facilities. Therefore, Bentham is seen as one of the best options for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more financially viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Bentham, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest towns is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Bentham, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Bentham, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest towns such as Bentham, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: SP8 Strategy for Glusburn/Crosshills - Tier 3						
Preferred Approach: 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 particular sites to secure growth that underpins the role and function of Glusburn/Crosshills.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Glusburn/Crosshills is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Glusburn/Crosshills is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in the South Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills, more of the new residents in the South Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Glusburn/Crosshills outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in the South Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses, semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in South Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Glusburn/Crosshills has a good range of education facilities, with primary and secondary schools present. Therefore, Glusburn/Crosshills is seen as the best option in the local area for primary and secondary education, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills is seen as the most suitable option for residents of South Craven.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more financially viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the larger villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that many new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some good services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: SP9 Strategy for Ingleton - Tier 3						
Preferred Approach: 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 a number of sites to achieve this.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Ingleton is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Ingleton is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in the West Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton, more of the new residents in the West Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Ingleton outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in the West Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in West Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Ingleton has a good range of education facilities, with primary schools present. Therefore, Ingleton is seen as the best option in the local area for primary schooling, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton is seen as the most suitable option for residents of West Craven. There is a possibility for secondary schooling in nearby Bentham.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more financially viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Ingleton, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the larger villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that many new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some good services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Ingleton, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Ingleton, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Ingleton, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: SP10 Strategy for Gargrave - Tier 3						
Preferred Approach: 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 it's role and function as a local service centre.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Gargrave is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Gargrave is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in the East Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave, more of the new residents in the East Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Gargrave outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in the East Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in East Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Gargrave has a good range of education facilities, with primary schools present. Therefore, Gargrave is seen as the best option in the local area for primary schooling, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave is seen as the most suitable option for residents of East Craven. There is a possibility for secondary schooling in nearby Skipton.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more financially viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Gargrave, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the larger villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that many new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some good services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Gargrave, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Gargrave, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Gargrave, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: SP11 Strategy for Tier 4A and 4B villages						
Preferred Approach: 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 selected sites.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	0	++	+	With Tier 4 settlements receiving a limited amount of residential growth, it should ensure that there is a local populace present to ensure the continuation of many rurally based jobs in the local plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	0	++	+	Similarly to Tier 4 settlements receiving a limited amount of residential growth, it should ensure that there is a local populace present to ensure the continuation of many rurally based jobs in the local plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	0	+	0	This policy is aimed at providing a limited amount of growth that underpins their role and function as settlements with basic services and to ensure ongoing sustainability. It encourages some rural cohesion as a counterbalance to urban residential growth.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	This policy is not aimed at providing easy access to essential services. People living in these villages will have some requirements to access nearby towns and larger villages for essential services.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	0	This policy is aimed towards providing homes for those who wish to stay in their rural areas, or those people who may need to move there for rurally based employment.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	There generally is not a diverse range of housing available in these smaller villages, and those people who wish to find a diverse range of housing will find better opportunities under Policies SP5 to SP10 which deal with larger villages and towns.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	Easy access to a education facilities is not the objective of this policy, however there is decent access to primary and secondary schools in the majority of cases regarding the villages concerned.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	There will be a requirement to travel for the majority of those new residents in these villages, in order to access all essential services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There will negligible effects in terms of augmented flood risk here, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There will be negligible effects in terms of effects on the natural and agricultural conditions here, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	0	+	0	This policy can be seen as prudent use of land resources as it enables rurally based communities to continue and prosper.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	+	0	There is most likely a negligible effect here, perhaps with a minor positive implication for rural villages as any heritage assets will be protected, and with good design, potentially enhanced.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on biodiversity and geodiversity, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on open countryside and wider landscape character, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the heritage assets in villages in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on open countryside and wider landscape character, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on climate change, given the low and limited level of residential growth.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on the conservation of water quality and resources, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on the minimisation of waste production, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on the safeguarding of minerals, given the low and limited level of residential growth.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	(++)	(++)	+	+	The delivery of infrastructure will deliver employment benefits and will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities in Craven through the making and letting of contracts to undertake works to provide infrastructure. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment. The provision of appropriate infrastructure will benefit new employment companies.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	(++)	(++)	+	+	Like SO1, contracts to deliver infrastructure via local contractors will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic and business growth. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment. The provision of appropriate infrastructure will benefit new employment companies.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy will have a minor positive influence as better and improved infrastructure provision is a benefit to people's everyday social and working lives.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, through facilitating the provision of infrastructure including essential facilities, will enhance access to all, the benefits of which will extend beyond Craven.

SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy will have a minor positive influence as better and improved infrastructure provision is a benefit to people's everyday social and working lives.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy, by tying infrastructure provision with delivery of development, will make a positive contribution to this objective by matching affordable housing delivery with infrastructure provision.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	+	+	+	0	Improving infrastructure provision will make a positive contribution to education facilities over time in the district, and hence allow more people to avail of increasing educational opportunities.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, by facilitating the provision of infrastructure associated with development, will improve connectivity and accessibility through providing safe access to adoptable Highway standards.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	(++)	+	+	The policy should have the effect of providing suitable infrastructure to reduce the potential for flood risk associated with new development.

SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	It is difficult to determine whether there will be overall positive or negative effects resulting from the operation of the policy, and indeed positive and negative influences may balance each other out. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where. For example, some infrastructure will result in greenfield land take up, and conversely, infrastructure provision can reduce in lower flood risk.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	(++)	+	+	Again, infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where. Overall, however, infrastructure provision should have a positive effect in terms of prudent use of land resources as it supports residential and employment development.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	+	0	0	With the acknowledgement that infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where, appropriate infrastructure provision has the capacity to support the conservation of heritage areas in urban areas.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	It is not possible to measure or determine whether overall there are positive or negative effects on biodiversity as the infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where. Infrastructure provision, in supporting new development, can have positive and/or negative impacts depending on the infrastructure provided.

SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on the open countryside and landscape character will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where, and there may be a mix of positive and negative effects, both most likely of a minor nature.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure and does not consider the issue of design.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy may have positive and/or negative effects depending if the infrastructure involves for example, road or rail infrastructure provision.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on minimising the effects of climate change and energy production will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, by enabling the provision of drainage and water infrastructure in particular, will make a positive contribution to improving efficiency in the use of water.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	(++)	(++)	0	0	The proposed policy can provide appropriate and modern waste recycling facilities to boost recycling rates.

SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	The proposed policy may benefit the protection of mineral resources through effective infrastructure provision.
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Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	The landscape policy has been prepared such that new development should respect local landscape character as well as giving great weight to the conservation of designated landscapes. The policy may have some positive effects on job creation as businesses are encouraged to locate within Craven due to its high quality landscape and countryside, which in turn would result in new employment opportunities.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	0	+	0	Craven's landscape and countryside has been recognised as an important asset for businesses wanting to be located within Craven, this was identified in the draft Employment Land Review (2015). Protection of the landscape may present beneficial impacts on the tourism economy, as the landscape of the area is a significant draw for people visiting the District, and therefore its continued protection is likely to have positive effects.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	0	The policy could result in improvements in access to green space, for example supporting the improvement of degraded landscapes may mean better quality open spaces. The policy is likely to present positive effects on health and wellbeing through protecting the countryside and enhancing landscapes wherever possible, including protection of the AONB. It has being shown by studies that the provision of attractive landscapes and countryside areas is an important contributor to people's physical and mental health, especially those people living in urban areas.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	0	+	0	There can be some minor positive effects in terms of an attractive countryside and landscape encouraging people to walk and cycle for shorter trips instead of using a private vehicle.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	++	+	+	The policy could present positive effects for flood risk and urban drainage. The Wildlife Trusts have advised the importance that landscape restoration can have on managing flood risk. In general, protection of the countryside from development provides a managed approach to keeping land open and thereby ensuring places exist for flood water to be held, thereby reducing the risk of damaging property.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	The policy seeks to employ a general approach to the protection of the countryside and restoration of the landscape which can help to improve soil quality and retain important agricultural land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	+	++	+	The policy seeks to support the restoration of degraded landscapes, this is likely to have a positive effect on land resources particularly soil quality as development is primarily directed towards urban areas. Links to the re-use of brownfield land are weaker, but there is still potential for some positive benefits as areas of greater landscape value are protected from development.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential	+	+	0	+	0	There are close links between the landscape and countryside and the historic environment within Craven. The policy also seeks to promote the restoration of degraded landscapes in accordance with heritage objectives. The avoidance of major development within the AONB will help to retain its historic character. Protection of the landscape is also likely to have positive benefits in relation to heritage tourism. There are links here with the heritage of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.	++	++	+	++	++	There are likely to be indirect benefits for biodiversity and geodiversity through the protection of the landscape. Protection of the countryside and landscape is also likely to have benefits on improving habitat connectivity. The policy seeks to protect the AONB from inappropriate development, which will protect resident rare species and habitats.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	++	Landscape has an important role in ensuring good design through maintaining and enhancing landscape character. There are wider impacts in maintaining landscape quality beyond administrative boundaries. There may be some indirect positive effects in terms of directing development to more urban locations which will reduce the distance travelled for services.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	0	+	+	There are some positive effects, as the attractive settings of the towns and villages would be maintained and improved by ensuring the conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	0	++	+	Conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape can assist to minimise all of air, noise and light pollution, and certainly maintain and improve local air quality in rural areas. This policy would result in sensitive design of the built environment in rural areas which can protect against the otherwise negative effects of noise and light pollution in tranquil rural areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	++	+	If Craven's countryside and landscape is conserved sufficiently, that means there are more carbon sinks available to absorb emissions from dwellings, traffic and industry. These carbon sinks come in the form of trees and plants which can take in carbon dioxide emissions. Conservation of the countryside in Craven has a vital role to play in reducing emissions, and also in adapting to climate change impacts within the District.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	0	+	0	Protection of the countryside and landscape will not directly influence water efficiency, but can certainly help to ensure watercourses are protected and their quality of water is preserved. Protection of land and water quality should be policies which interact together to ensure their best effectiveness.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	+	0	There are some positive effects in that some minerals resources and other natural material assets can be safeguarded with the conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	The protection of heritage assets helps create and retain jobs in Craven. This particularly applies to employment in the tourism sector but may also apply to other work areas such as building maintenance.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	There is a clear link between heritage assets and the tourist and visitor economy in Craven. Settlements with well maintained historic buildings can help attract inward investment not just in related businesses such as tourism, but also in businesses where the attraction and retention of skilled employees is important. This may support local business growth. □
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	There is continued interest in local heritage and the conservation and interpretation of heritage assets can help foster this. The restoration and enhancement of heritage assets by local people makes a major contribution to the improvement of historic settlements. The historic environment does less to reduce poverty and inequality except through the creation and retention of employment as noted above. The positive influence is most probably greater in urban areas compared to rural.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	Craven's town centres are valued for their rich historic environment. The protection of this environment helps in retaining their vitality. The positive influence is most probably greater in urban areas compared to rural. Heritage assets are less relevant to access to services, employment and telecommunication services.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	Attractive historic environments contribute to a sense of well being, on a personal and community level. There are transboundary positive effects for the wellbeing of people visiting from outside the district. There are many existing examples within Craven where the historic environment including re-use has an important role in providing places for the community to meet, helping to reduce social isolation
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	Heritage structures including unlisted buildings make an important contribution to meeting housing needs through the conversion of buildings originally intended for other uses such as mills and barns and the continued occupation and maintenance of purpose built dwellings. They also serve to broaden the choice of housing available which makes Craven an attractive location in which to find a home. This has an impact beyond its boundaries as people commute from their homes in Craven to work elsewhere. The positive influence is most probably greater in urban areas compared to rural.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	The historic environment in Craven tends to be characterised by quite high density settlements whether in the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham or smaller villages across the district. This clustering of such buildings makes the provision of services easier and helps reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	The conservation of the historic environment which may, for example, involve the conversion of buildings of historic interest can help to achieve an efficient use of previously developed land. Conservation is of less obvious benefit in remediation of contaminated land although conversion of structures to other uses may allow the removal of contaminants such as asbestos.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	Draft policy ENV2 is the main policy concerned with achieving this objective in the short and long term, and in all areas of Craven. There are transboundary impacts from visitors from other areas enjoying the historic environment of Craven.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Conserving and enhancing the heritage assets makes a major contribution to the distinctiveness of Craven's countryside, although they do not play a direct role in the conservation of tranquil areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	As noted above Craven's heritage assets contribute to the District's distinctiveness. They inspire innovative design both in new structures and in the conversion of existing buildings which contribute to the character of Craven.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	+	+	0	0	The historic settlement pattern of high density towns and villages in Craven encourages the use of sustainable travel patterns, and hence minimisation of air pollution from traffic. Light and noise pollution are more difficult to examine, but historical buildings tend to have less intrusive lighting than some more modern designed buildings.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	0	+	0	+	As noted above, the historic settlement pattern of high density towns and villages in Craven encourages the use of sustainable travel patterns. This has an impact beyond the boundaries of the District. Generally they do not however contribute to renewable energy production.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	The policy itself is unlikely to increase the number of employment opportunities within Craven. However, good design can be important in ensuring new developments are sustainable in the long term through durability, quality and flexibility which in turn will assist in helping to retain employers within Craven. .
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	Good design can help to promote the right conditions for economic growth through the provision of a high quality built environment. This is also a driver for attracting inward investment. Good design will also help to maintain a strong visitor economy within Craven and attract visitors from other areas offering transboundary benefits, linked with the historic environment of Craven.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Good design quality ensures places meet the needs of different people including older people and children and is particularly important in enabling people to remain in their homes through adaptations. Good design can ensure properties are energy efficient including through layout and orientation which will have benefits in reducing fuel poverty. There is a less clear link between design and poverty and inequality.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	Good design is not relevant compared to policies relating to the location of development in terms of achieving access to facilities.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Good design can promote a range of health and well being benefits including reducing crime and perception of crime, improving highway safety through making streets more usable for those on foot and bicycle, improving access to green spaces including incorporating these on sites, and indirectly enhancing access to health facilities. There would be likely to be more a positive influence on urban rather than rural areas.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	++	+	0	Design has an obvious impact on the quality of housing and innovative design can help broaden the range of housing. Although the allocation and availability of sites is key to the provision of housing to meet future needs, innovative design may contribute to the rapid development of affordable housing..
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	Any direct effects between good design and standards of education are negligible.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can ensure safe access to new developments and support sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	It is possible, through careful design to reduce the risk to life and the impact of flooding. Incorporation of sustainable urban drainage systems into developments also requires innovative design if it is to be a successful and attractive feature of new development. The likely positive impact is likely to be greater in urban rather than rural areas. However there is still a need to appropriately locate development to minimise the risk from flooding which cannot be addressed by the design of individual developments. This is addressed in draft policy ENV6.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Achieving suitable densities through innovative design will indirectly help to minimise land take up from new development and thus protect some agricultural land. Any positive effect is thought to be somewhat weak.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	+	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	Innovative and high quality design makes a major contribution to the achievement of this objective particularly the conservation and enhancement of historic assets but also contributing to increasing access and enjoyment of the historic environment. In turn this promotes heritage based tourism. This can have a transboundary impact to the benefit of the greater North Yorkshire area.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can contribute to the local distinctiveness of Craven's countryside but does not have a direct role in the protection of tranquil areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	++	++	+	Design of development should through this policy contribute to the distinct character of Craven. This can have a transboundary impact to the benefit of the greater North Yorkshire area.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can mitigate the impact of development on levels of noise air and light pollution as well as protect new development from pollution. However draft policies ENV7 and ENV8 are more fundamental to achieving this objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	Innovative and careful design can contribute to the reduction of green house gas emissions through conservation of energy and the use of renewable forms of energy production in developments, for example the incorporation of solar panels. It has a less obvious role in reducing the need for travel and the use of sustainable travel patterns which is normally determined by the location of development (although the provision of facilities such as cycle storage may assist in this objective). The minimisation of impact on climate change has an impact outside of Craven DC.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	It is not considered the policy will have any significant effects on water quality but innovative design can contribute to achieving water efficiency in line with national standards.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy explicitly expects areas for the storage of recycled waste to promote recycling. However, ultimately it will be for the individual to undertake responsibility for recycling.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV4 Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	+	+	Biodiversity conservation and enhancement is likely to result in maintaining and increasing tourism in the District, in terms of tourists experiencing the natural environment that is of national importance in and around Craven. This includes the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Forest of Bowland AONB. Therefore tourism jobs can be promoted and increased. Also, employment firms are often more likely to locate in areas which display functioning and vibrant natural environments.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	+	+	+	There is potential for some positive effects on the protection of biodiversity networks and encouraging sustainable nature related tourism. Similarly to SO1, business entrepreneurs are often more likely to locate where a suitable natural environment exists, particularly for predominately rurally based business products.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	+	+	++	Biodiversity can help to foster community cohesion through pride in the local environment. Craven has a strong natural environment that residents enjoy and get benefits from. It is a distinctive environment in national terms, and this can encourage community cohesion in looking after natural resources.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	Protection of biodiversity is very important for all people regardless of demographic background, given its key importance in supporting people's daily lives. There are also established close links between biodiversity and human health and wellbeing, and therefore this policy will have noticeable positive effects.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	0	+	0	Suitable and affordable housing should generally be concentrated in and around existing settlements, so the effect of this policy in potentially removing land from any housing allocations is minor. Fundamentally, the lives of people living in these future dwellings are dependent on a functioning natural environment.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the preservation of trees and other vegetation helps to prevent or slow down flooding episodes, or help prevent them arising to the same degree in the first place. Preserving the countryside in rural areas and improving green infrastructure within towns is essential with regards to having a positive impact on flood risks.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	0	++	++	The policy seeks to protect biodiversity and geodiversity which can encompass soil quality. At a landscape scale, a variety of soil environments are needed to support a variety of plants, animals and microorganisms. All organisms need low levels of toxic compounds, and also filtering of water and air. The protection of biodiversity then infers a protection of the soil quality conditions that they require.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	++	The protection and where possible the enhancement of biodiversity can always be seen as a prudent use of land resources because of biodiversity's elemental importance to our way of life. Through the protection of the natural environment this may have positive effects on directing development to improve contaminated sites. The policy may indirectly work towards the re-use of brownfield land, although other policies within the plan more specifically relate to this.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of biodiversity can often protect heritage assets and particularly their settings in rural areas. There are many public walking trails set up in Craven and throughout England which combine heritage and biodiversity attractions within the walks.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy is aimed directly at meeting this SA objective and therefore raises major positive benefits. □

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	++	Biodiversity has a role in promoting distinctiveness and character of landscapes. Landscape projects are closely intertwined with biodiversity conservation enhancement, such as in for example, the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's Living Landscapes programme. The development of landscape character assessment, which is based on an analysis of geology, soils, topography, hydrology, cultural pattern - many of the same elements that influence species distribution - has provided one means of speculating on the biodiversity potential of different areas of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	There are some positive effects in terms of integrating biodiversity and green infrastructure into towns and villages. This supports the visual character of towns and villages, although appropriate building design would also play an important role.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	+	+	+	Biodiversity and our natural environment are important in improving air quality. Natural environments are our carbon sinks and should be protected, maintained and enhanced for these assets to be able to function in this way, along with their conventional function for wildlife and diversity in our places.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy has benefits for the protection of air quality through maintaining the natural environment. Biodiversity, through the ecosystem services it supports, makes an important contribution to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Consequently, conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity is critical to addressing climate change.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	+	++	+	Protection of biodiversity is likely to have positive benefits on water quality through good maintenance of the natural environment. Biodiversity improves water quality and helps ecosystems to withstand pressures from pollution. Much research has shown that ecosystems with more species are more efficient at removing nutrients from soil and water than are ecosystems with fewer species.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	+	+	0	The conservation and possible enhancement of biodiversity in the policy can help to identify and safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets.

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	+	The aim of green infrastructure is to create a pleasant environment for people to live, this can have an indirect positive effect on business owners and employers choosing to remain in the area. Green infrastructure is generally more related to urban environments, and ensuring that urban dwellers have ready access to green space, and providing space for biodiversity networks in urban environments. Although through the connection of villages, towns and cities that green infrastructure can provide, there are some minor benefits for rural environments between the urban areas.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure enables a pleasant environment which in turn attracts businesses and inward investment. This role can be transboundary in effect with other authorities in the Leeds City Region, with Craven adding to the overall offer. The Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy notes the links between the economy and the natural environment. The tourism economy benefits from green infrastructure networks, for example around Skipton and links with the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure is important in community identity, and in addressing inequality by ensuring everyone has access to open space of good quality. This is important for all sections of the community including older people and children.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	+	The provision of green infrastructure is important in providing links for people to access facilities without using a private vehicle, either by cycling or walking. Research and thought would be given to the best locations in which green infrastructure assets would best connect people with facilities and places.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure goes hand in hand with access to green space, and location of networks will be important. Green infrastructure can also reduce inequalities through ensuring all people have good access which will in turn promote healthy lifestyles, either informally or through formal activities. In social behaviour can also be reduced if green infrastructure networks are designed appropriately.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure can have a minor role to play in improving the quality and location of housing through the creation of pleasant environments in which housing developments will be set in and also used to connect them with other destinations, for example key facilities and services, employment and retail locations. Cumulative impacts are likely to improve this outcome as more developments get better green infrastructure provision.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and the objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure can provide pleasant and accessible routes from housing developments to education facilities or employment, enabling people to walk or cycle rather than use their private vehicle. In Craven, green infrastructure can provide access routes along the Leeds-Liverpool canal where possible. This policy can have great benefits in terms of reducing the level of private vehicles around morning and evening peak times which increase air pollution and traffic congestion in urban areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	+	++	Green infrastructure can play a fundamental role in reducing the impacts of flooding by offering a mechanism to reduce the spread and speed of floods in times of flood events, and often reducing the potential for flooding events to occur in the first place. Green infrastructure networks can be used to reduce surface water run-off and store flood water. By developing and restoring green infrastructure with a presumption in favour of open water courses through channel restoration and de-culverting, a more natural and slower response to heavy rainfall can be achieved.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	+	++	0	The provision of green infrastructure can play an important role in the provision of allotments in urban areas which can provide 'home-grown' produce for urban inhabitants. In this respect, green infrastructure offers a smart, innovative way of managing our natural capital through providing independence from international food networks and often providing a higher quality local food product.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	+	+	Investing in green infrastructure makes sound economic sense - a single area of land can offer multiple benefits, provided its ecosystems are in a healthy condition. Such healthy ecosystems, which are powered by the diversity of life within them, provide society with a stream of valuable, economically important goods and services such as clean water and air, carbon storage, pollination etc. Positive benefits may also arise from the remediation of brownfield land for green infrastructure purposes.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	+	There are relationships between the historic environment and green infrastructure particularly with the importance of the nearby Yorkshire Dales as an area for recreation and links with the plan area. Green infrastructure can help protect and improve the settings of the historic environment elements, especially in urban areas.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure is likely to be highly beneficial for habitats and species. New plantations should be of native species to ensure that local and national habitats and species are well supported and assist in appropriate links between green infrastructure and designated protected sites. Green infrastructure can act as the link for species and habitats to migrate and this should be encouraged and supported. Cumulative impacts could assist in improving this outcome. If done inappropriately, biodiversity could be adversely impacted, for example through non-native species taking over more important native species and habitats, even increasing invasive species, if appropriate selection of plants are not made. Native species use is vital in the design of green infrastructure. This policy is viewed through positive green infrastructure implementation.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	Green infrastructure provision can assist in protecting the open countryside by providing linkages between the urban areas. The positive effects would not be very significant, given that the main concentration of green infrastructure is in urban and semi-urban environments.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	The provision of green infrastructure can help to ensure schemes are designed well in landscape terms, integrating the built and natural environment and fostering a sense of place. Green infrastructure can also help to provide good landscapes, albeit it will be important to ensure that places are not over managed.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure can have positive benefits on air quality through operating as carbon sinks. Cumulatively this could be maintained and improved as more green infrastructure is incorporated into design schemes. Green infrastructure is also likely to encourage walking and cycling, reducing the use of the private car and enabling more sustainable modes of travel, thereby improving air quality. Green infrastructure can also act as a buffer to reduce noise impacts between different uses, for example through tree planting.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Green infrastructure provides a range of climate change services that can make a substantial contribution towards adapting to climate change, and a limited yet important contribution towards mitigating climate change. For example, green infrastructure can reduce the need for travel by car by offering attractive walking and cycling routes, enabling sustainable modes of travel. Whilst it is expected that within Craven the car will continue to be an important mode of travel, within Skipton and other larger urban areas, car use can potentially be reduced.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure can help to improve the quality of water resources. The quality of water flowing through an urban catchment can be severely impacted due to high speed runoff, pollutants and detritus collected from urban surfaces and reduced infiltration of precipitation. The use of trees in urban and semi-urban areas can provide significant water quality benefits. Floodplain and riparian woodland can reduce diffuse pollution, primarily by enhancing siltation and sediment retention, nutrient (phosphate and nitrate) removal and fixing heavy metal concentrations. There are minor positive links between the efficiency of water use and green infrastructure.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	There are minor positive effects of appropriately designing green infrastructure networks to ensure the safe management of hazard risks where new development areas are proposed.

Policy: ENV6 Flood Risk						
Policy description: The policy seeks to avoid and alleviate flood risk within Craven						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Through reducing flood risk in key employment locations, this should help to attract new businesses through providing them with more certainty against flood risk. It can therefore provide a mechanism to potentially increase the jobs within the Craven area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Within Craven, some of the planning area's employment sites lie within areas of flood risk. The Skipton Flood Alleviation scheme will help to bring forward business growth within the area by reducing flood risk in key employment locations. This will have benefits for both the local and wider economy. Business confidence can continue to improve with a much reduced future exposure to flooding episodes.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	+	+	0	0	There are some minor positive links in terms of directing future development away from flood risk areas, thereby reducing the potential costs associated with flood damage to property of residents.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	+	Similarly to SO3, the proposed approach to flooding and flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on this SA objective, as it should reduce the instances of homes and other property being damaged in flood events, which can otherwise have a negative effect on people's physical and mental health and wellbeing.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	+	In terms of suitability of housing, avoidance of flood risk is of key concern and this policy can assist in ensuring that people do not have to be unduly concerned about flooding and accompanying health and financial issues.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
S09) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy and SA objective go hand in hand in aiming to reduce flood risk. The policy will help to reduce the impact of flooding on people and property by providing a robust policy approach to flood risk management. The policy also requires the incorporation of SUDS where possible.
S010) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	Reducing flood risk will help to maintain soil quality, by preventing events that damage crops and lead to saturation episodes across fields and agricultural areas. Flooding events can often place land out of action for agriculture for months at a time.
S011) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	The policy may have a beneficial effect on protecting the historic environment through measures to reduce flood risk overall.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	++	+	Managing flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity through preventing short term and long term damage to natural habitats, and resultant loss of species. The implementation of SUDs mechanisms can also help to create gains in biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO13, managing flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on open countryside through preventing short term and long term damage to open countryside features and the character features of the landscapes in Craven.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	+	There are indirect positive impacts here. A proper response to reducing exposure to flood risk should concentrate on protecting and enhancing natural environment features, which in turn can alleviate air pollution. Noise and light pollution effects are minimal.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Similarly to SO16, there can be indirect positive impacts here. A proper response to reducing exposure to flood risk should concentrate on protecting and enhancing natural environment features, which in turn can alleviate air pollution and minimise impacts on climate change through mitigation measures.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	+	The potential effects caused by flood episodes can be minimised on water infrastructure, including damage to water supply systems, damage to wastewater disposal systems, temporary insufficient supply of drinking water, and insufficient supply of water for washing.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	0	+	0	There are some minor positive links in terms of avoiding repeated flood episodes, which otherwise have the potential to inhibit future access to minerals resources and other natural material assets.

Policy: ENV7 Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	The land and air quality policy has been prepared such that new development should respect local landscape quality as well as giving great weight to the conservation of designated landscapes. The policy may have some positive effects on job creation as businesses are encouraged to locate within Craven due to its high quality landscape and countryside, which in turn would result in new employment opportunities.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Much of the employment growth expected within Craven will occur within and around the main settlements of Skipton, Bentham and Settle. It is not expected that development in these locations is likely to be significantly restrained by landscape constraints. Craven's landscape and countryside has also been recognised as an important asset for businesses wanting to be located within Craven, this was identified in the draft Employment Land Review (2015). Protection of the landscape and air quality may present beneficial impacts on the tourism economy, as the landscape of the area is a significant draw for people visiting the District, and therefore its continued protection is likely to have positive effects.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	The policy is likely to have an effect on directing development to settlements including brownfield sites. This will have positive effects on reducing car reliance, and supporting the vitality of town centres through directing development to brownfield locations which are often located within or close to urban centres. Also limits on traffic congestion from air quality measures could restrict development particularly at points where there is existing congestion, including Skipton town centre, which would improve overall access.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	The policy will result in positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people, through maintaining good quality agricultural land, managing traffic congestion, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel and managing emissions. The policy is also likely to have positive effects on highway safety through a managed approach to traffic. Transboundary effects include improving the health and wellbeing of visitors to the area including strategic greenways and waterways - for example the Leeds-Liverpool Canal.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	The policy through encouraging the re-use of brownfield land and supporting the remediation of contaminated land is likely to have positive effects on addressing housing need. Whilst this is more likely to apply to opportunities in existing settlements, there may also be rural opportunities which comply with other policies in the plan. The policy is likely to have positive effects on the location of housing through avoiding areas of good quality agricultural land, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel. Cumulative impacts are also likely to be sustained, as unchecked pollution could adversely harm both human health and the natural environment.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	Through a managed approach to traffic and encouraging sustainable transport modes, the policy is likely to have positive effects on people being able to access education and training, in terms of access in a transportation sense. Otherwise this policy has little influence on people obtaining suitable education and training opportunities.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	The policy may result in minor benefits in reducing social isolation through ensuring the creation of places which encourage walking and interacting through limits in traffic congestion.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	+	+	+	There are clear links here in terms of maintaining land of good quality. The maintenance and planting of vegetation such as trees assists in preventing the worst impacts of flood episodes. It has been shown that natural habitats and vegetation slow down surface water runoff, and are much more effective in this than hard, man-made surfaces.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	++	+	++	+	There are strong links between the policy and the SA objective, in retaining the best quality agricultural land in Craven and also through measures which seek to re-use brownfield land and address contamination. Minimising impacts on air quality is also likely to have positive effects on soil quality. Transboundary effects are identified, in terms of helping to protect soil quality in neighbouring authorities.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	+	There are again clear and direct links between the policy and the SA objective, as the policy seeks to improve land quality including re-using brownfield and remediating contaminated land

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	The policy presents overall positive effects on the historic environment. Whilst the remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of brownfield land could help to maintain the quality of the historic environment including buildings which have become redundant, careful consideration will need to be given to the design of individual schemes. Managing traffic congestion could present benefits for the historic environment, for example in and around Skipton town centre, including better access through sustainable transport modes.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	The policy is likely to present direct benefits on biodiversity through protecting land and air quality, although not necessarily enhancing habitats and species. However, these measures can generally assist wildlife corridors in combination with an effective policy on biodiversity protection. It is important that brownfield land of high biodiversity value is afforded protection.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is likely to present some positive outcomes in enhancing landscape quality through remediating contaminated land. The policy could have indirect effects on keeping remote areas tranquil through directing development to brownfield locations where possible and managing traffic demands appropriately.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	+	0	There are some minor positive in terms of providing an appropriate setting for more rural towns and villages, but effects in terms of innovative design are negligible.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	++	+	+	The policy would have strong positive effects on maintaining air quality as this is partly the purpose of the policy. The policy may have more indirect effects on protecting areas valued for dark skies, as it promotes development on brownfield sites. Noise impacts can be mitigated against by promoting green infrastructure networks between developments.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	+	+	The policy deals with air pollution and as such it is seeking to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption. The policy does this through seeking to minimise impacts from traffic congestion, encouraging sustainable transport modes and reducing emissions from land uses. Overall this policy should have have some major positive outcomes.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	++	++	Maintaining air quality and improving the condition of land is likely to have some positive benefits for water quality. These should be certainly also transboundary effects as a result of the influence and reach of river catchments throughout the wider region.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	+	The policy through supporting the re-use of brownfield land and the remediation of contaminated land so that it can be redeveloped, presenting benefits on minimising waste in a wider sense in terms of landscapes. This is also considered a transboundary effect.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	+	0	0	The policy presents some benefits on safeguarding natural resources through encouraging the redevelopment of brownfield land. Also hazard risk areas can be restored to favourable conditions, for example to natural habitats for biodiversity.

Policy: ENV8 Water resources, water quality and ground water						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure water quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	+	0	Any employment development will need to be served by adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure which matches the type, scale, location and phasing of a development. Employment opportunities also depend on an adequate supply of good quality water.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	+	+	0	Employment land may be encouraged to locate to areas already serviced by adequate water and wastewater treatment plants. Any employment development will need to be served by adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure which matches the type, scale, location and phasing of a development. Business growth also depends on an adequate supply of good quality water.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	The policy is likely to have positive benefits on health and wellbeing through protecting water quality, which is essential for human health and wellbeing. The policy will also ensure that new developments are serviced by adequate infrastructure. Over time cumulative benefits can be gained.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new development is serviced by adequate water and wastewater treatment infrastructure to ensure suitable dwellings for habitation, and encourages the incorporation of water conservation measures within homes.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
S09) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	+	+	The correct future location of additional water and wastewater infrastructure can minimise the potential effects caused by flood episodes on water infrastructure, including damage to water supply systems, damage to wastewater disposal systems, temporary insufficient supply of drinking water, and insufficient supply of water for washing.
S010) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	++	++	++	The quality of water can have an important impact on soil quality. It is also important to ensure that wastewater is managed appropriately to prevent harmful effects such as contamination of soils.
S011) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	++	The protection of water quality and resources is likely to be very beneficial to biodiversity, particularly wetland habitats. Similarly, the safe treatment of wastewater will help to protect biodiversity interests.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	++	0	++	+	The protection of water quality helps to ensure effective functioning ecosystems which can in turn protect and enhance the open countryside and the wider character of the landscape.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	+	+	+	+	Climate change has potentially negative effects on water quality, in terms of the underlying factors and processes controlling nutrient transport and storage in river catchments. Any influence on protecting water quality is welcome to try to avoid or reduce this negative aspect of climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy presents significant benefits on maintaining and improving water quality and ensuring efficient water use. This pollution policy seeks to ensure that future developments do not adversely impact on ground or surface water quality. Groundwater Source Protection Zones are addressed, safeguarding these sensitive areas, particularly from possible leakages of wastewater systems. Overall a major positive outcome. Cumulatively this outcome is likely to improve as more developments incorporate the latest water protection measures and reduce risks for the future with up to date technology installed.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There are no direct impacts associated with this policy on waste minimisation.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to conserve groundwater resources and therefore has some minor positive effects on safeguarding natural resources overall.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	The preferred approach is likely to have some benefits on the economy, particularly within the renewables sector as the policy provides support for renewable energy projects in Craven subject to them meeting the criteria within the policy. The alternative approach could stimulate further growth in the renewables sector, as it increases developer certainty. However, opportunities for renewable projects within Craven are limited by resource and landscape sensitivity issues. Therefore any gain is likely to be small. There are uncertainties in both approaches on the tourism economy as it would depend on the location of proposals and the amount of development coming forward. Innovative renewable projects can also stimulate tourism in some instances through education and information dispersal.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Both approaches may result in positive benefits for job creation. Whilst it would be possible to be more specific under the alternative approach, employees for such projects often live outside of the area and limited resources would mean any increase in jobs is unlikely to be significant.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	Both approaches offer the opportunity for neighbourhood schemes at a local level to come forward to generate energy within communities. This could help to reduce fuel poverty. It is considered that the policy could be strengthened to make greater reference to neighbourhood schemes.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	The effects of an uptake in renewable schemes at a community and regional level would certainly be positive, but on an individual level, renewable energy projects promoting physical, mental and social health benefits can be said to be weakly positive. The benefits may increase over time however as climate change issues become even more critical.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	The policy enables well conceived renewable energy projects which may include new housing developments which incorporating low carbon energy schemes into their build which in turn will assist in improving the quality of housing. Cumulatively as more developments incorporate renewable energy schemes into their proposals, the more energy efficient buildings will become. It is unlikely that the alternative approach would result in any significant further gain in comparison.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	Positive effects may become more evident in the longer term as renewable energy projects in Craven, combined with an uptake in renewable energy projects elsewhere, should slightly reduce the risks of climate change influenced effects such as an increased frequency of heavy rain events. This would in turn slightly reduce the risk of flooding episodes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	0	Renewable energy projects can be seen as a prudent use of land resources, due to their move away from fossil fuel dependent, and the resultant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	The preferred approach to the policy states that proposals for renewable energy projects should result in no significant adverse effects on the historic environment. The alternative approach could provide greater protection of the historic environment as it may identify areas that are unsuitable as a result of conservation impacts.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	Whilst the preferred approach does not seek to enhance the biodiversity of Craven, it does seek to protect it. The alternative approach may result in greater protection as a result of areas of search ruling out unsuitable locations. However, the preferred approach does make reference to designated sites.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	The preferred approach seeks to ensure that local landscapes are protected from development that would have adverse effects. The preferred approach seeks to ensure that areas recognised for their tranquillity are protected including the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The alternative approach may provide better clarity in ruling out areas that are unsuitable for different types of renewable energy, but would not seek to actually enhance the landscape.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Renewable energy projects can be often located in a sensitive manner related to the existing built environment, but renewable energy projects are generally not known or suited for innovative design. This is something seen as having a low impact on this objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	0	Both approaches would seek to provide general support for renewable projects provided they met criteria. This would have positive benefits on air quality. The alternative approach results in some uncertainty, depending on set targets. Evidence shows that renewable energy resource within Craven is relatively low. Both approaches would also ensure development is situated in compatible locations. However, the alternative approach, through identifying areas of search, could result in greater clarity where developments are unsuitable as a result of amenity considerations. This may principally apply to larger commercial scale schemes.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	Both approaches would provide general support for renewable energy, this would also have beneficial impacts on reducing GHG. Setting targets may result in greater benefits but it is recognised that evidence shows general resource and landscape capacity is limited within Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	It is intended that both approaches would seek to ensure that any redundant equipment is removed from site and that satisfactory site restoration can be achieved. Any construction project including those for renewable energy is likely to generate some waste, but the type of waste is generally lower in quantity and less hazardous than fossil fuel energies.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both approaches would help to secure minor benefits in protecting mineral resources, but such positive effects would be negligible.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as Local Green Space in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will seek to protect local green space designations.											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans.											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of Local Green Space does not play a direct role in maximising employment opportunities in Craven, regardless of whether the preferred or alternative option is employed to identify them
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify local green spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space will not directly address poverty but can cater for the changing needs of ageing population and can help support diverse and engaged communities in urban and rural areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space will not directly enhance access to facilities such as health centres, schools colleges, and telecommunications although they can provide a similar benefit. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space enhances the provision of green space and makes it more accessible. By doing this it can have a positive impact on health and well being in all areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify local green spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space does not directly contribute to meeting Craven's housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Local Green Space may make areas more attractive to house occupiers.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space does not directly contribute to the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	The designation and protection of Local Green Space may reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation and other activities close to peoples homes. Local provision may also encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns. This will be achievable in the short term by the Local Plan policy seeking to protect greenspace whereas leaving this to neighbourhood plan will only achieve a comprehensive provision of Local Green Space across Craven if and when all parishes have a neighbourhood plan.

SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban		Rural	Impact
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Some Local Green Spaces can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off. They can also provide an alternative to inappropriate development in flood plains. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Space may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The designation of Local Green Space is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although it may include agricultural or grazing land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	Local Green Space will not usually contribute to the remediation of contaminated land or the re-use of brownfield land although it may include brownfield sites. Overall, local green space can mean a prudent use of land resources in an urban context for the reasons previously outlined.

SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option				Commentary			
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact					
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban		Rural	Impact	Transboundary
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of local greenspace will not usually contribute to this objective, although in individual cases it may enhance the setting of a heritage asset, particularly in an urban context.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	++	+	0	-	++	++	+	0	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space through draft policy ENV10 provides the opportunity for the enhancement and creation of habitats and thus achieving a net gain the Districts biodiversity. They may also contribute to habitat connectivity. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving these aims across the District in the short term.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	++	++	++	0	-	++	++	++	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space on sites that meet the criteria in part 1 of the policy will contribute to local distinctiveness and character as well as providing tranquil areas close to habitations. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving these aims across the District in the short term.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of local greenspace will not usually contribute to this objective, although, in individual cases, innovative building design may respond to green space nearby.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	By remaining undeveloped, local greenspace can contribute to the maintenance of dark skies, particularly in rural areas. They may also in individual cases assist in the reduction of noise pollution by providing a buffer between noise sources and habitation. In a similar way they may help ameliorate air pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	By providing recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, local green space can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel. They are less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	If a Local Green Space includes an area of water it is likely to contribute towards conserving and enhancing that water quality. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving this aim across the District in the short term. It is considered however that Local Green Space will not directly contribute to encouraging water efficiency.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space will not directly contribute to the quality of water resources or encouraging water efficiency.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	By protecting land from development unless within specific circumstances, draft policy ENV10 can serve to protect mineral and other natural resources from development that would prevent their exploitation. Under the terms of the policy their extraction would usually require provision of a replacement provision.

Policy: ENV11 Leeds-Liverpool Canal						
Policy description: Development adjacent to the canal will be expected to be of high quality and further integrate the waterway into the						
Reasonable Alternative: No reasonable alternative.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of the canal will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of the canal will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Integration of the canal will not directly address poverty but can cater for the changing needs of ageing population and can help support diverse and engaged communities in urban and rural areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal can act as a sustainable route and access to facilities within Craven.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	Integration and protection of the Leeds-Liverpool canal enhances the provision of green and recreational space and makes it more accessible. By doing this it can have a positive impact on health and well being in all areas.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal does not directly contribute to meeting Craven District's housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Local Green Space may make areas more attractive to house occupiers.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool does not directly contribute the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	(++)	(++)	(++)	+	0	The integration and protection of the Leeds-Liverpool may reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation and other activities close to people's homes.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	(++)	(++)	(++)	+	0	The Leeds-Liverpool can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by being a controlled waterway in itself, and providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The integration of the Leeds-Liverpool canal is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although it may include agricultural or grazing land.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal can act as a sustainable route and access to facilities within Craven, and it is seen as a prudent use of land resources.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal can enhance the conservation of the historic environment in Craven including heritage assets.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	Integration of the canal will protect and provide habitat for biodiversity in some locations along the way.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	0	Integration of the canal will protect and open countryside along the way of the canal.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	(++)	+	0	Provision of innovative design is one of the key tenets of the policy along the way of the canal.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The integration and maintenance of the canal has the capability of minimising air, noise, and light pollution.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	By providing recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, the Leeds-Liverpool canal can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel. It is less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	0	0	Integration and maintenance of the canal can help to conserve and enhance water. It is considered however that the canal will not directly contribute to encouraging water efficiency.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool will not directly contribute to the minimisation of waste production and increasing recycling rates in Craven.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool will not directly contribute to the safeguarding of minerals resources and other natural material assets.

Policy: ENV12 Footpaths, Bridleways, Byways and Cycle Routes						
Policy description: This policy looks at enhancing Public Rights of Way and creating new ones where required.						
Reasonable Alternative: There is no alternative suggested.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	Public rights of way give increased opportunities to access essential facilities.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of Public Rights of Way increases recreation opportunities for the populace of Craven.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	The maintenance and provision of Public Rights of Way is a key mechanism in ensuring connectivity and reduce the need for non-sustainable travel.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of Public Rights of Way increases recreation and sustainable connection opportunities for the populace of Craven, and it is a prudent use of land resources in this regard.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	0	0	There can be an indirect link between the objective and the policy, as more and well maintained Public Rights of Way exposes more people to natural habitats and species, and in turn can encourage more people to care and protect their natural environment.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	There can be an indirect link between the objective and the policy, as more and well maintained Public Rights of Way exposes more people to natural habitats and species, and in turn can encourage more people to care and protect their natural environment.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	A minor benefit as more people should be encouraged to walk and cycle to recreational opportunities rather than use vehicle travel.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	A minor benefit as more people should be encouraged to walk and cycle to recreational opportunities rather than use vehicle travel, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Public Rights of Way provision will not directly contribute to the quality of water resources or encouraging water efficiency.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Public Rights of Way provision will not directly contribute to the minimisation waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Public Rights of Way provision will not directly contribute to the minimisation waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.

Policy: ENV13 Green Wedges											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria to maintain the three designated Green Wedges in the District, namely between Farnhill & Kildwick and Glusburn & Crosshills, Glusburn & Crosshills & Sutton, and between High & Low Bentham.											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not maintain the three designated Green Wedges and allow development applications in these areas to be assessed free of any Green Wedge designations.											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection or not of Green Wedges does not play a direct role in maximising employment opportunities in Craven, regardless of whether the preferred or alternative option is employed to identify them.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedges will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas, albeit in a relatively minor way. With these three Green Wedge designations, there is visual distinction and separation maintained between some scenic villages, and there is some space maintained for recreational use. Non-designation of Green Wedges may not have a significant negative effect.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedges will not directly address poverty but can help to promote community cohesion by acting as a barrier against urban sprawl between the aforementioned villages.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedge space will not directly enhance access to facilities such as health centres, schools colleges, and telecommunications although there is a benefit of additional recreational space in some areas. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedge enhances the provision of green space and some recreational space. Keeping separation between villages and communities can enhance mental wellbeing of local residents in these villages.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	Green Wedge designations do not directly contribute to meeting Craven District's housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Green Wedges may make areas more attractive to house occupiers in urban areas.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green Wedges do not directly contribute to the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	The maintenance of Green Wedges may somewhat reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation close to people's homes. Local provision of recreational space may also encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	++	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	Some Green Wedges can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off. They can also provide an alternative to inappropriate development in flood plains. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Space may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	-	0	The designation of green wedges is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although in these cases in Craven the three designations do include include agricultural land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	++	+	0	-	-	(--)	-	0	Green wedges can be seen as the prudent use of land resources in so far as meeting its objectives of continued separation of villages and providing some recreational space.

SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban		Rural	Transboundary Impact
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	It is not the direct intention of the maintenance of green wedges to directly contribute to this objective, although in individual cases it may conserve the setting of a heritage asset. The linkage between the policy and this objective is nonetheless quite weak, and it cannot be stated that the alternative policy of not maintaining the green wedges would not enhance the historic environment relating to individual heritage assets.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	+	++	+	-	-	0	-	0	Designation and protection of green wedges provides the opportunity for the enhancement and creation of habitats. They may also contribute to habitat connectivity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	++	++	+	++	+	-		-	-	-	Continued designation and protection of green wedges will contribute to local distinctiveness and character as well as providing tranquil countryside areas close to habitations. The alternative policy would likely to erode the open countryside through housing development.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of green wedges will not usually contribute to this objective, although, in individual cases, innovative building design may respond to green space nearby.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	By remaining undeveloped, green wedges can contribute to the maintenance of dark skies, particularly in rural areas. They may also in individual cases assist in the reduction of noise pollution by providing a buffer between noise sources and habitation. In a similar way they may help ameliorate air pollution.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	By providing some recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, green wedges can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel. Although possible, they are less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy as there is not a direct relation between the policy and this objective. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a small transboundary benefit.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	Green wedges can contribute to conserving and enhancing water quality where streams, rivers and/or lakes are partly or wholly within the green wedge itself or in the vicinity. There is no relationship between the policy and the improvement of water efficiency as this relies fundamentally on people's empathy with the natural environment.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green wedges will not directly contribute to the minimisation of waste production and the increase of recycling rates in the district as there is no relationship between the policy and this objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	-	0	By protecting land from development unless within specific circumstances, the policy can serve to protect some mineral and other natural resources from development that would later prevent their exploitation.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	+	+	0	0	Evidence indicates that Craven's population will age significantly over the plan period and at a substantially higher rate than the expected change at regional and national level. With specialist and extra care housing, there should be some employment created for carers of people who may require assistance with this housing.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	+	+	0	0	Evidence indicates that Craven's population will age significantly over the plan period and at a substantially higher rate than the expected change at regional and national level. With specialist and extra care housing, there should be some employment created for carers of people who may require assistance with this housing.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	0	This approach will almost certainly result in stronger community cohesion as appropriate facilities will be provided for elderly people. It should result in more social cohesion in the community, as loneliness and social isolation among elderly people should be tackled and reduced.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	++	0	This approach should provide appropriate housing facilities for elderly people, and less inappropriate accommodation and social isolation, and hence access to essential facilities should be greatly improved.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	++	0	The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be better and more appropriately met through the provision of specialist housing. Greater community cohesion and less social isolation should be some of the results. Therefore, this policy should have a positive effect on this objective.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	+	++	+	This objective represents the prime intention of this policy. The needs of elderly people should be much better provided for with specialist housing where required. There would still be the requirements of younger people who need to purchase affordable and suitable housing, which this policy is not aimed towards, and other policies in the plan aim to tackle this.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and this SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	This policy would have a positive effect, as connectivity would be improved through more concentrated specialist housing provision for elderly people, which would result in the reduction or elimination in the requirements to travel from more isolated locations.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	Specialist housing units would be directed towards areas at the lowest risk of flooding, to reduce as far as possible any potential issues regarding flood impacts on people, property and the environment.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0		0	0	0	The provision of specialist housing units would potentially result in some greenfield land been taken for development, however development within the plan is concentrated where possible on land of the lowest agricultural quality. There is also the relatively low number of specialist units to consider which generally are concentrated in urban areas.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, but there may have a minor negative effect on the prudent use of land resources over time, simply due to the necessity to take land, but this is seen to be negligible given the relatively low numbers of specialist housing units.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0		+	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is one of those. Therefore, the effect on the historic environment should be minimal with the relatively low number of specialist housing units. Enhancement of heritage assets is possible in urban areas.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is one of those. Therefore, the effect on the natural environment should be minimal with the relatively low number of specialist housing units.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and the protection of open countryside is one of those. Therefore the relatively low number of specialist housing units should result only in a relatively minor negative impact over time due to the inevitable land take involved.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	Development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against Policy ENV3 Good Design which aims to ensure that growth in Craven results in positive change, which benefits the local economy, environment and quality of life and seeks to enhance local distinctiveness.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	0	0	There is likely to be a positive effect over time, as the concentrated nature of specialist housing means that less elderly people will need to use private vehicles to access many essential services, and hence there would be a reduction of travel overall.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	0	0	There is likely to be a positive effect over time, as the concentrated nature of specialist housing means that less elderly people will need to use private vehicles to access many essential services, and hence there would be a reduction of travel overall. Small scale renewable energy production facilities may be included with specialist housing units.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and this SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and this SA objective.

Policy: H1 Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Effects should be negligible as specialist housing units would be directed away from mineral safeguarding areas.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	++	+	0	The provision of affordable housing of a minimum of 30% could help to retain key employers within Craven as it enables people to live within the district and therefore provides a pool of labour, particularly with people who are in economic activity. A lower percentage may result in too few affordable housing units being built, and such provision may not retain people in lower paid work who require affordable housing. A considerably higher percentage may increase the risk of undermining the viability of development, the willingness of landowners to release land and, therefore, the delivery of housing, including affordable housing. □

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	+	++	+	0	The preferred approach of a minimum provision percentage of 30% would likely see the provision of what is believed to be the most appropriate level of affordable housing based on existing evidence. This could be important to providing the best opportunity for people in economic activity to live locally. This is likely to be attractive to business through a stronger pool of available labour. A lower percentage would see lower numbers of affordable housing provided and would likely negatively impact on maximising opportunities to provide a pool of labour within Craven, thereby having negative consequences for economic and business growth. A much higher percentage of minimum provision may lead to problems of development viability and housing delivery, which can undermine economic growth.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	++	+	+	The average age of the Craven population is rising, and whilst it is recognised that many retired people in Craven are relatively financially well-off compared to the general population, there still may be greater affordable housing need for some older people. The SHMA identifies a need for older persons' affordable housing. Ensuring all sections of the community are able to live in good quality housing and that those who are unable to meet their housing needs through market housing are housed affordably helps to increase equality. The preferred approach would likely make the greatest contribution towards achieving this objective. A lower percentage may fail to provide the amount of affordable housing likely to be required, and therefore possibly result in inequality within communities. Equality benefits may not arise from a higher percentage, because of the potential development viability and housing delivery problems referred to above.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	+	+	+	0	Access to services would likely be provided under this preferred approach, as they would be likely to be provided under slightly lower and higher percentages.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	+	0	The ability for people's housing needs to be met is a strong contributor to quality of life. Given the preferred approach would likely result in the most appropriate affordable housing being constructed it is likely to result in strong benefits to wellbeing. Whilst lower and higher percentage allocations would still result in the provision of affordable housing, a lower option would not be likely to contribute to meeting housing needs at the same level that the preferred approach would, and would therefore perhaps contribute less to promoting health and wellbeing overall. A higher percentage option may result in over-provision, which may be still positive for health and well-being, but can have negative economical outcomes elsewhere.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	The preferred approach is likely to result in what is believed to be the most appropriate levels of affordable housing being constructed, which will seek to meet affordable needs within Craven. Lower and higher percentage provision options below a minimum of 30% and above a minimum of 30% respectively would result in that is thought to be too low and to be too high affordable housing in terms of meeting housing requirements. □

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not determine the distribution of housing but seeks to ensure that affordable housing is provided on new residential schemes. Therefore the policy has little impact on reducing the need for travel.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan address this.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan seek to protect the historic environment.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan seek to address biodiversity.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly seek to influence location of affordable housing. Other policies within the plan will consider landscape impact. Therefore the options score neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly seek to influence location of affordable housing. Other policies within the plan will consider design. Therefore the options score neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

Policy H3: Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Given the limited levels of provision anticipated, any effects are likely to be negligible regarding this objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	0	0	0	0	Given the limited levels of provision anticipated, any effects are likely to be negligible regarding this objective.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	+	The policy may indirectly help to ensure that older and/or less mobile people within the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community are accommodated in locations where they are able to access services easily. Housing the needs of the community is important in equality and diversity. Whilst the policy does not set allocations because of an absence of current need, it sets a positive framework for meeting future arising need.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	++	0	The policy does not allocate new sites but provides for the opportunity to ensure requirements are met where they arise in the future. The provisions of the policy helps the Gypsy, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community to access facilities more easily.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to meet the needs of the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community where they arise and will therefore make a positive contribution to health and wellbeing as meeting their accommodation needs is of significance and is likely to have positive effects on reducing isolation within the community. Furthermore the policy also seeks to ensure that new pitches are located with good access to health facilities.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to meet the housing needs of the Gypsy, Traveller, Showmen and Roma community and therefore scores positively whilst accepting the policy does not meet the needs of all people within Craven. The policy seeks to ensure that new accommodation is suitable and affordable.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy may assist access to more ready access to education facilities through the provision of housing, but the effect is likely to be indirect at best.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to ensure that any new provision has good access to the surrounding highway network. New provision would be likely to increase travel overall, but the policy seeks to ensure such that accommodation is provided within close proximity of services.

Policy H3: Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to met the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is not located in areas subject to high flood risk. The NPPF technical guidance requires sites proposed within Flood Zone 2 to be subject to an Exception test as caravans are a highly vulnerable type of development.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not set specific locations for pitches but provision is likely to be low over the plan period, and any effect is thought likely to be negligible. Moreover, the provision of housing tries to avoid the best agricultural land in the district where possible for each settlement.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources.	?	?	?	?	0	There are predominately unknowns here as the policy does not allocate specific sites for new pitches. Therefore uncertainty exists as development proposals may or may not come forward on brownfield land, which would be the most prudent use of land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that any new proposals do not harm the natural and built environment, which includes the historic environment of heritage assets and their settings.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the policy will not lead to the enhancement of biodiversity, the policy does include provisions to ensure harm does not occur. The effect is deemed quite weak overall.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision would not harm the natural environment which includes landscapes. Whilst the policy does not specifically seek to protect tranquil areas, the policy includes wording to ensure that provision is made within locations that are compatible.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is well designed.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy relates to a relatively small community and it is unlikely that impacts would arise in terms of air quality and dark skies. The policy does include provisions to ensure development takes place in compatible locations.

Policy H3: Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to met the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy relates to a small community with few pitches within Craven. It is considered that the policy is unlikely to have any significant effects on greenhouse gas emissions or reducing the need for travel or renewable energy provision.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	-	0	-	0	The policy has no direct positive effect on conserving, enhancing or improving the efficiency of water use. There may be a minor negative effect on water quality, but this is subject somewhat to the effectiveness of other policies.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	0	+	0	0	The policy requires the provision of areas for recyclable waste collection and therefore scores positively in this regard. However, the proposal may lead to an increase in pitches in the future and therefore may in turn result in an increase in household waste, but this is dependent on proposals coming forward.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	As a result of the low population and projected future need within Craven, the policy is considered unlikely to result in any significant land take up requirements and therefore is unlikely to have impacts on mineral resources. Development hazards are covered by other national and local policies.

Policy: EC1 Employment and Economic Development						
Proposed approach: The policy will support economic development and new employment land subject to criteria being met.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of new employment land is likely to have positive effects on job creation. However, to ensure these are accessible, wording could be added to the policy. It is not intended that specific sectors will be targeted within the Local Plan in order to maximise growth and enable flexibility. The policy is identified as having minor benefits on job creation at a transboundary level as Craven is a net importer of employees. The policy supports economic growth which is likely to help safeguard key employers.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	+	+	The policy is directly related to the provision of new economic development and employment land and therefore the policy is likely to present significant positive effects for supporting local business growth and inward investment. Rurally the policy is identified as having a minor positive effect as new employment is likely to be directed to urban locations. The policy is not related to the tourism or visitor economy, and it could be argued that the cumulative effects of employment land has potential for negative implications on this sector without careful consideration of matters including landscape and the historic environment.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	Supporting economic growth could help to reduce inequalities job creation and maintaining already low unemployment rates .

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is worded to ensure that where possible new employment land growth takes place in established areas or on allocated sites which will have been assessed for their accessibility. The policy may have benefits for town centres as business growth creates spending power and there may be opportunities for office development in town centres. On a transboundary level employment land growth within Craven could help to support access beyond the plan boundary and could help the vitality of villages and towns in close proximity of Craven.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	The provision of new employment land may be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of people through increased employment opportunities and wealth generation which can better enable healthy lifestyles. Economic growth can also help to reduce crime if employment rates increase, but this is recognised as not being a significant issue within Craven. Transboundary minor positive effects are identified as the policy could help to benefit the wellbeing of people living in adjacent authorities but working within Craven.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	+	+	+	0	Economic growth can help to maximise life opportunities for young people within Craven through employment and training. The policy could also improve the skills and qualifications of local people through training opportunities. Wording could be added to the policy to support this.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	+	+	+	0	Employment land development is steered to sustainable locations more accessible by public transport which supports sustainable travel. The policy itself however, could result in an increased need for travel overall if it results in greater employment levels. Access will be an important consideration and the policy makes reference to the ability for new development to be accommodated within the existing highway network. However, direct access is more of a site level consideration.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	-	Increased development could have a negative impact on flood risk if it is not directed to areas at lower risk. Policy ENV6 concerns the management of flood risk and all new development will be required to have regard to this policy. As part of the assessment of employment allocations will consider flood risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	0	-	0	It is recognised that new development will require a loss of soil to built development. The loss of good quality agricultural land will depend on the location of new development coming forward.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	The allocation of specific sites together with development proposals coming forward will determine the policy's effect on remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of brownfield land. Policy EC2 seeks to protect existing employment areas which will be important in encouraging the re-use of brownfield land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The specific location of new development will determine impacts on the historic environment. Established industrial areas and allocated sites will be generally less sensitive. However, provisions are made within the policy which seek to ensure new developments accord with the historic environment policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and	0	+	+	0	0	Other policies within the plan including the biodiversity policy manage biodiversity impacts and seek to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity through new development. The individual location of new development will influence impacts on biodiversity. However, in general established industrial areas are less sensitive. The allocations process excludes sites that are of designated biodiversity importance. There are opportunities for biodiversity to be integrated into schemes for new employment land and within established industrial areas and these opportunities should be sought wherever possible.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	+	0	+	0	The protection of landscape character will depend on the individual location and design of new developments. However, generally the policy seeks to direct development to those areas less sensitive. As part of individual schemes consideration should be given to any mitigation required to avoid adverse impacts. In terms of allocations this will be managed through development principles.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	The policy includes provisions to ensure that new development is of a good design that accords with the Good Design Policy ENV3. The design of individual schemes will generally be considered through the planning applications process unless development principles are necessary as part of land allocations for specific sites.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	-	0	The policy could have negative consequences for air quality, much of this will depend on the use proposed. For example uses that require high numbers of transport movements are more likely to have a greater impact. The policy makes reference to ensuing new development does not result in adverse amenity conditions this includes noise.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon	-	-	-	-	-	New employment and economic development is likely to result in an increase in GHG's. The policy's likely impacts through an increase in jobs within Craven is likely to mean an increased need for travel. However, the policy seeks to direct new development to accessible locations. Renewable energy is considered under other policies.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	0	Employment uses could have a large requirement for water consumption. This is not covered in the policy however, it is subject to consideration under other policies within the Plan. Consumption and quality of water in future developments will be important to take into account and mitigate, as far as possible.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	-	-	0	0	This policy does not directly deal with waste recovery and recycling. However the use of the land whether for employment is likely to result in increases of waste and therefore waste recovery and recycling. Developments also have the opportunity to incorporate compost and reduce waste in the first instance, as mitigation to improve sustainability.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	New employment land development is generally directed towards urban locations, where the requirements for mineral workings are low to avoid impacts on communities. However, prior extraction should be implemented where possible in new proposals.

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy.											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect existing employment land from redevelopment for other uses. It is therefore considered that the preferred approach would help to maximise job opportunities within Craven. Having a policy within the plan may help business expansion as encouragement is given to the protection of employment land for re-use or growth. Transboundary effects are identified as Craven operates in an economy wider than its own administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF supports sustainable development including development of land for employment. However, there would be less protection for existing employment sites. If existing employment sites were lost within Craven, it may not be possible to find suitable alternative locations within Craven. □</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect existing employment locations with the intention that these are a focus for economic growth within Craven with good accessibility. The loss of these areas would be detrimental to the economy as alternative land is unlikely to be available to the same extent. Transboundary effects are identified as Craven operates in an economy wider than its own administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF (paragraphs 18-22) seeks to encourage business growth), therefore it is considered that not having a policy would still provide encouragement for business growth. However, the NPPF provides little protection for existing sites, there are unlikely to be large scale opportunities for alternative provision within the main settlements, particularly Skipton. Therefore in the long term negative effects are likely.</p>
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Retaining land in employment use could have indirect benefits for reducing inequalities and maintaining low levels of poverty as the purpose of the policy is to help retain jobs and prosperity within the area.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The provisions of the NPPF also support economic growth and therefore this may have minor positive effects on tackling inequalities including employment. However, if land was lost to other uses and alternative provision was unavailable this could result in a loss of jobs and prosperity and therefore increased poverty and inequalities.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy will help to retain land which is currently in employment use, these areas are generally accessible by public transport or within walking distance of settlements. The policy may help to reduce unequal access to telecommunications as it gives infrastructure providers more certainty over future demand.</p> <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>The NPPF supports economic growth. However, the NPPF makes little reference to the protection of existing sites and the potential loss of employment land. Accessibility is considered elsewhere. If employment land was lost to other uses, this could result in employment land being directed to less accessible locations.</p>
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The retention of employment land should help to contribute towards retaining jobs and potential growth. This presents positive effects on wellbeing of people. The policy may present positive effects on social isolation if it helps to retain currently high employment rates.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF would not specifically protect employment sites, it does present a positive framework for contributing towards economic growth which is good for the health and wellbeing of people and communities. However, if land was lost to other uses and alternative provision was not available this could result in negative consequences through a decline in jobs and prosperity within Craven.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Retaining land in employment use should help to retain businesses within Craven which may help to benefit people through skills and training.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF supports education and employment growth, not having a policy would provide little protection for existing employment land, this could result in a loss of businesses and therefore training and skills opportunities within Craven.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure the protection of employment sites, this may help to direct new economic growth to these locations which are generally already well served by public transport infrastructure and good access to the highway network. However, the overall need for travel would be unlikely to decrease.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF seeks to ensure new economic development takes place in sustainable locations. However, a loss of employment land to other uses could require employment needs to be met further out from their existing locations, this could increase travel requirements and may not be easily accessible by public transport.</p>
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Protecting employment land for employment uses, may help to reduce overall land take up. There are established industrial areas such as Snaygill Industrial Estate in Skipton which are in high flood risk zones. Therefore overall the draft policy scores neutral.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy could result in greater land take up requirements, this could have negative consequences for flood risk. □</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would help to retain the best quality agricultural land within Craven as it seeks to ensure the reuse of existing employment sites and therefore helps direct new development to vacant locations within these sites rather than developing new greenfield land. This would also present positive effects on soil quality.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy and relying on the NPPF may require greater land take up this presents negative consequences for protecting better quality agricultural land and soil.</p>
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy may have benefits on remediating contaminated land as it seeks to protect land which is currently in employment use and therefore encourages the re-use of land, some of which may be contaminated from previous employment use. The policy is likely to have a positive effect on encouraging the re-use of brownfield land as it supports the re-use of existing employment sites. However, the NPPF encourages the re-use of brownfield land.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy within the plan may result in the loss of some existing employment sites. To relocate businesses or for new business growth within Craven, this would require additional land take up of which limited brownfield opportunities exist.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	It is not considered that the protection of existing employment sites would have much effect on this objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns existing employment sites and therefore it is unlikely that the policy would have significant effects on biodiversity but this would depend on the nature of uses coming forward in these locations.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns existing employment sites and therefore it is unlikely that significantly effects would arise as these are generally in urban locations but this would depend on the nature of individual proposals. Other policies within the plan are more relevant to landscape, specifically ENV1.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns the protection of existing employment sites therefore no significant impacts are expected.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The sustainable growth of the economy within Craven will be supported in general this could have negative consequences for pollution. However, the policy through the protection of existing sites, seeks to ensure employment opportunities can be accessed by public transport reducing impacts on air quality through emissions. Therefore whilst there are positive elements to the policy, the overall growth of the economy, which this policy supports would likely result in higher emissions.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Relying on the NPPF may result in a need for greater land take up elsewhere either within Craven or outside of its boundaries. If these sites are not accessible by public transport or further from where people live it would likely result in an increase in emissions from travel and therefore have negative consequences for air quality.</p>
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect employment land. Retaining land in employment use will continue to further increase GHG's, the scale of this depends on the nature of businesses in these locations in the future. However, employment growth is a key priority for the council and other policies will help mitigate this. The policy alone has little effect on the production of renewable energy which instead is covered by other policies within the Plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy and relying on the NPPF, may result in employment land being pushed further out of settlements or to other locations, this could result in increases in travel movements and therefore GHG's, impacting on climate change.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Safeguarding employment land will ultimately lead to the use of the land, whether for employment or not, thereby increasing water consumption. Water quality is controlled through other policies.</p> <p>Alternative approach</p> <p>The NPPF supports economic growth which in turn through development would result in increased water use.</p>
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The protection of employment sites does not directly affect waste production.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy may help to safeguard mineral resources through protection of employment land and the effects this may have on steering new economic development to existing sites. Nevertheless, the policy does not prevent the development of new growth on other sites and therefore scores neutral.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy may result in additional land take which could require land with mineral resources. It would be important that prior extraction takes place in this instance.</p>

Policy: EC3 Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	0	++	0	This aim of this policy is to support the rural economy so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities.. As such it is considered that the implementation of this policy will help to maximise employment opportunities within Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	0	++	0	This policy sets out a specific approach for the rural economy. This together with other economy policies relating to the plan area's urban areas, together will help to achieve this specific objective by maximising opportunities for economic growth specifically within the rural area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	0	++	+	By supporting the rural economy to grow and diversity by providing opportunities for employment opportunities in the rural area, this policy will help to achieve community cohesion and to reduce rural poverty
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	0	+	+	Providing and supporting employment uses in rural areas will allow the provision of essential employment facilities, allowing rural areas to grow in a sustainable way and provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities. It will not provide access to ALL for essential employment facilities/opportunities, however it will help some living in rural areas access employment opportunities. This policy approach is likely to have a transboundary impact as employment facilities/opportunities created and supported through this policy may be accessed by those living outside the plan area.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of new employment opportunities in rural areas may be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of people through employment and wealth generation which enables healthy lifestyles. This policy may also help to reduce social isolation through the growth and diversification of the rural economy in a sustainable way, both within and outside the plan area. Economic growth may help to reduce rural crime, but it will be important to ensure inequalities are minimised.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	0	+	+	Economic growth can help to maximise life opportunities for young people within Craven through employment and training opportunities in the rural parts of the plan area. The policy could also improve the skills and qualifications of local people (either from within or outside the plan area) through training opportunities, for example provided within the workplace.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	-	-	0	-	-	Rural locations can impose limitations such as the existing relatively poor public transport links that exist in some rural areas. Access to economic premises will be an important consideration. This policy will consider whether proposals would result in sustainable rural development. The policy specifically supports proposals for and protects existing live work units, providing opportunities for people to live and work in the same locality and reducing the need to travel. It is recognised, however that not all employment opportunities will be provided along side residential uses and that this policy is likely to increase travel overall from within and possibly from outside the rural plan area.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Other policies within the plan consider flood risk, all proposals for new development will be required to accord with the flood risk policy. Any proposal considered under this policy would therefore be considered in terms of flood risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	This policy recognises the important role farming has in the rural economy and supports proposals to use farmland and buildings in new and different ways and to diversity the rural economy. This could be achieved in a way that protects and maintains soil quality through farming practices. The building of new buildings in the countryside is may not protect and enhance agricultural conditions or maintain soil quality, however the extent of new building would depend on how far this objective is be achieved. The aim of this policy is to achieve sustainable rural economic growth.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	This policy supports opportunities to use farm and forestry land and buildings, however the definition of PDL excludes land that is or has been occupied by agricultural buildings. The policy also supports opportunities for other rural businesses, which could be brought forward
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The specific location of new development will determine impacts on the historic environment. Proposals will have to accord with ENV2: Heritage.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	Other policies within the plan including the biodiversity policy manage biodiversity impacts and seek to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity through new development. Opportunities to use farmland and buildings in new and different ways to diversify the wider economy may help to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity through forming practices.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	?	?	0	?	0	The protection of landscape character will depend on the individual design of new developments. Economic development in the rural part of the plan area may help to achieve this objective or not, depending on the nature of development proposed. The policy does require proposals to accord with all other relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan policies so that plan led sustainable development is achieved. On balance therefore it is considered that the sustainability impacts of this policy EC3 for the rural area is uncertain.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does require proposals to accord with all other relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan policies so that plan led sustainable development is achieved. This would include the Good Design Policy ENV3.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	0	-	0	The policy could have negative consequences for air quality, much of this will depend on the use proposed. For example uses that require high numbers of transport movements are more likely to have a greater impact. Given that this policy provides opportunities for economic development within the rural plan area, it is likely that it would have negative consequences on areas valued for their intrinsically dark skies. The landscape policy (ENV1) helps to provide protection for dark skies within the AONB.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	0	-	0	New employment and economic development in the rural part of the plan area is likely to result in an increase in GHG's. New or diversification of existing rural businesses is likely to mean an increased need for travel. However, the policy seeks to achieve plan led sustainable development together with all other relevant local plan policies. Renewable energy is considered under other policies.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	?	?	0	?	0	Employment uses could have a large requirement for water consumption. This is not covered in the policy however, it is subject to consideration under other policies within the Plan.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the policy may result in an increase in waste, the policy does not concern the management of it which is covered by other policies within the plan
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	?	?	0	?	0	Impacts on mineral safeguarding will depend on the location of individual developments. To mitigate this prior extraction should be implemented in new proposals. The policy does not concern hazard risks.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tourism is a significant part of the local economy and provides employment opportunities. Both options would support tourism growth and may therefore have positive effects. The identification of key locations for tourism development, in the preferred approach, would provide additional positive support and encouragement, so the positive effects may be greater under that option.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Both policy options would enable, help and support tourist destinations and businesses to succeed, innovate and grow, and may therefore have positive effects. However, the identification of key locations, in the preferred approach, would provide additional support and encouragement.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	In both options, the policy seeks to benefit local communities, to promote neighbourhood participation and to secure community use of tourist facilities, which may help towards achieving this objective. However, whilst effects may be positive, they may not be particularly strong or vary significantly between the two options.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Both policy options seek to secure community use of private sports, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities, shops and open spaces provided as part of tourism developments. This may have some positive effect, particularly in rural areas, but the effect may not be strong or significantly different between options.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Both policy options seek to secure community use of private sports, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities, shops and open spaces provided as part of tourism developments; and improvement of public transport, footpaths and cycle routes. This may have some positive effect, particularly in rural areas, but the effect may not be strong or significantly different between options.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although both policy options may offer economic and social benefits, the effect on housing choice is unlikely to be direct or significant.

SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a direct or significant effect on education and training.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Both policy options seek to ensure that tourism development provides easy access to public transport, footpaths and cycle routes, and provides improvements where possible, which may help to reduce the need for travel and to improve connectivity. However, the preferred option does go further by identifying key locations near railway stations and the canal.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option identifies key locations for tourism development, including areas in Skipton, Embsay and Ingleton that are close to areas of flood risk. The alternative option does not identify these locations, does not raise the same issues and would have a neutral effect, with flood risk being considered on a site-by-site basis under the separate flood risk policy.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option identifies key locations for tourism development, including Bolton Abbey, Gargrave and Bentham, which are in areas of grade 3 agricultural land. The alternative option does not identify these locations, does not raise the same issues and would have a neutral effect.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both policy options would support brownfield development, but tourism growth is also likely to depend on greenfield development. There are parcels of contaminated land within the plan area, but not a great amount. Some key locations identified in the preferred option may offer opportunities for redevelopment of brownfield and contaminated land (e.g. built-up areas near railway stations). Overall, neither option may have a strong effect on the use of land resources.

SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	Both policy options would support and encourage cultural and heritage tourism, which may help to conserve and enhance heritage assets and improve access to and enjoyment of the historic environment. However, the preferred option may offer greater opportunities for positive effects, by identifying several key locations centred on heritage assets (including railways and the canal) and by promoting the archaeological interest of the committed tourism development opportunity site.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bolton Abbey Station is identified, in the preferred option, as a key location, but is also in the vicinity of Hambleton Quarry SSSI, so potential impacts may need to be avoided or mitigated. The preferred option also provides positive support for the biodiversity value of the committed tourism development opportunity site at Hellifield. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect on geodiversity or biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option provides positive support for the provision of green space within the committed tourism development opportunity site at Hellifield. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect on countryside, landscape or green space issues, which are addressed by other policies.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a significant direct effect on design issues, because good design is a general requirement and addressed by the good design policy.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth in tourism is likely to bring a degree of air, noise and light pollution, but effects may be minimised. In the preferred option, greater opportunities may arise for sustainable travel due to the identification of key locations at railway stations, which may help to minimise noise and emissions. Neither policy option addresses light pollution, which is addressed in the countryside and landscape and good design policies.

SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	In the preferred option, greater opportunities may arise for sustainable travel due to the identification of key locations at railway stations, which may help to minimise impacts on climate change. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a significant effect on issues of water quality or water resources, which are addressed by a separate specific policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth in general may threaten to increase the production of waste, so minimisation and mitigation may be necessary. Whilst growth in tourism may contribute to that general effect, neither policy option is likely to have a specific or significant additional effect on waste production or recycling.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option identifies key locations in areas with mineral resources (Gargrave, Hellifield, Bentham) and with coal mining legacies (Bentham, Ingleton), so tourism growth in those locations may pose a greater threat. Avoidance through the choice of sites and the implementation of mitigation measures may be needed.

Policy: EC4a Tourism led development in Bolton Abbey						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support tourism led business and development opportunities in Bolton Abbey.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	++	0	This aim of this policy is to support tourism led development in Bolton Abbey so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities. As such it is considered that the implementation of this policy will help to maximise employment opportunities in Bolton Abbey.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	0	This policy sets out a specific approach for the Bolton Abbey economy, which looks to maximise opportunities for employment and business growth within ecological and built heritage boundaries.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	++	+	By supporting the rural economy to grow and diversity by providing opportunities for employment opportunities in Bolton Abbey, this policy will help to achieve local community cohesion and to reduce rural poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	0	There are minor benefits in a local context.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	The continuing development at Bolton Abbey is intended to be compliant with tight natural and built heritage standards so it is in the interests of the policy to ensure that flood risk is reduced in so far as possible.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The reduction of agricultural land is negligible in the context of Craven as a whole, given the local nature of the policy.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	Tourism led development is thought to be a prudent use of land resources in the local context of Bolton Abbey.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	(++)	(++)	(++)	(++)	0	The extra cash revenue generated by the tourism led development at Bolton Abbey can be used to conserve and enhance the historic environment of the local area.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism led development is thought to have a negligible effect on the protection of biodiversity throughout Craven.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism led development is thought to have a negligible effect on the protection of open countryside throughout Craven.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	0	0	0	Innovative design will be fully expected in tourism led growth at Bolton Abbey, given its existing valuable historic environment.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: EC5 Town, District and Local Centres						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to provide a strategy for Craven's five main centres (Skipton, Settle, Cross Hills, Bentham and Ingleton), includes provision for retail needs within Craven across the plan period and sets a threshold for requirement for sequential tests for main town centre uses outside of centres.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	-	0	This approach will underpin and enhance the vitality and viability of the identified retail centres in Craven creating employment opportunities and enhancing economic activity. The policy does not allow for town centre related activity in rural areas
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	-	0	By directing most retail growth to settlement centres, this approach will under pin and enhance opportunities for economic and business growth in Craven. The approach will allow for new development and extension thereby maximising opportunities for growth. The policy does not allow for town centre related activity in rural areas
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	-	0	The policy directs retail, leisure and community uses to settlement centres. This generates activity and through the bringing forward of employment opportunities assist in combatting poverty. Community cohesion could be fostered by locating community facilities in settlement centres. The town centre focus for community uses means that little growth will be directed toward rural areas. The policy approach will bring people closer to the key services. This could reduce the reliance on the car as a primary mode to transport.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	-	0	The policy approach brings forward retail, commercial, leisure and community activity in settlement centres. These are the most accessible locations by virtue of public transport accessibility. For those resident in rural areas, access may not be enhanced as development will not be directed there.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	-	0	The policy approach, by directing community and leisure uses towards settlement centres will make provision for ensuring health and wellbeing through physical provision and social interaction.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	-	0	Access to development schemes would be designed to a standard where safe access and egress would be achieved and it is anticipated that this would be to an adoptable standard. Development schemes would be designed so as to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist access and linking schemes with the wider settlement, thus reducing reliance on the car and encouraging sustainable travel patterns. By directing development to main centres, the need to travel to access services offered there would be reduced

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy approach of directing town centre activity to existing centres could be affected and limited by the presence of land at a higher risk of flooding in some areas. The use of Suds is not affected by the policy but design specifics at scheme level will determine the most appropriate drainage solution.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	+	0	The focus of the policy on town centres will reduce demand for using BMV for this purpose. The policy will have little direct effect on this objective other than to seek to safeguard BMV accordingly.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The policy approach seeks to underpin existing town centres, where there is already a better supply of brownfield land. The potential ecological value of brownfield land will be assessed at the time of application and as such it is not possible to ascertain ecological value and associated contribution.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	-	+	+	+	0	The policy approach could, without mitigation, adversely affect the quality of the historic environment. This could lead to a short term adverse effect whilst mitigation and appropriate policies are put in place. The increases in local activity could also affect the quality of town centres arising from the policy approach could also have an adverse effect if not mitigated.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	0	The impact of development is less wide spread as it is concentrated on settlement centres. By directing growth toward settlement centres, the character of the countryside will be safeguarded thereby contributing to local distinctiveness and safeguarding tranquil areas which typically are away from town and village centres
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	By focussing the approach to town centres, schemes will be designed to take account of and reflect local distinctiveness and vernacular. High design standard will be assured through appropriate planning policy approaches thus reflecting the local vernacular. Sensitive rural locations will be unaffected as it is not anticipated that development will be directed there.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	+	0	There are no designated air quality management areas in Craven. However, without mitigation, new development may have a minor detrimental effect upon air quality in main settlements by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport etc. However as this policy directs development to the most accessible locations by public transport, the effect is unlikely to be significant however. Rural areas will not be adversely affected as these are out of centre locations in any event. By focussing on town centres, the potential conflict arising from noise generating and noise sensitive development will be mitigated through site selection and the development management process. By focussing on main settlements and areas of existing activity, areas noted for dark skies will be protected as most new development will be away from these areas

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	0	0	Without mitigation, the policy approach is likely to have a detrimental effect upon carbon emissions by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport during construction and operation. However by supporting settlement centres as hubs of activity and service centres, the need to travel to access services would be reduced, thus reducing reliance on the car as primary mode of transport or needing to travel. The policy approach of supporting and enhancing development in accessible locations would also encourage and support sustainable travel patterns.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	0	0	Development in settlement centres will increase activity and this will increase waste generation as a consequence. An effect of increased retail provision in town centres will be an increase in recycling as consumers replace items in line with a broader commercial and retail offer.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	<p>Minerals resources are likely to be located away from settlement centres and development will not affect this. Minerals resources are unlikely to be sterilised as a result of the policy approach. Where proposals concern and area of minerals resource, the winning of the mineral in question can be secured as part of the development process should this be appropriate, although this is unlikely.</p> <p>With regard to former mine workings, the development process will identify and mitigate hazards associated with former mine workings particularly in the north of the plan area.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres												
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.												
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.												
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))					Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact		
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Preferred Approach The proposed policy, by setting a context for allowing residential conversions in appropriate circumstances will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities through undertaking conversion works, increasing vibrancy within the centre and enabling proprietors to live over the business. Alternative Approach Some residential development at first floor would generally be acceptable under Prior Notification which would still enable proprietors to live above the shop, but may mean that full opportunities for town centres to be places for living as well as more traditional functions would not be maximised. Effects therefore are more neutral. □
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Preferred Approach The proposed policy, by setting a context for allowing residential conversions in appropriate circumstances will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic growth. Alternative Approach The General Permitted Development Order under prior notification would allow for some floorspace to be converted above shops. However, opportunities would be more limited which may not maximise the potential for living close to centres and resultant economic growth. □
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Preferred Approach The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will promote equality, diversity and community cohesion. The policy would further strengthen opportunities for people to live close to centres which could be particularly beneficial for meeting the needs of an ageing population. Alternative Approach Having no policy approach could restrict the opportunities for people to live close to centres. However, it is recognised that Craven's towns are small and whilst people may not be able to live within the centres there are opportunities to live nearby, therefore effects are considered neutral. □
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	Preferred Approach The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will enhance access to essential facilities which will particularly add to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres across Craven. Alternative Approach Having no policy approach would allow for some residential conversions under prior notification but there may be underused space which would not maximise potential for contribution towards this objective. □
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	Preferred Approach The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will promote physical, mental and social wellbeing. Living within town centres can be beneficial for people wanting to lead a vibrant lifestyle and would also contribute towards people meeting their housing needs. Alternative Approach Having no policy approach would still enable some people to live within centres but opportunities would be more limited. □
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	Preferred Approach The preferred approach maximises opportunities for housing needs to be met and within accessible locations. Younger people particularly may desire to live in town centres locations where opportunities for leisure exist. Alternative Approach Not having a policy approach would still allow for some living above the shop but would not encourage opportunities to the same level.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

<p>SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will improve connectivity, reduce the need to travel whilst also ensuring safe and effective access.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach may result in people living further out of centres. However, it is recognised that Craven's settlements are small and distances from the edge of settlements including Skipton to centre's is not significant. □</p>
<p>SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would present positive effects in seeking to meet residential needs above shops, this would reduce the amount of new build development required which could reduce pressure to build in zones of medium to high flood risk.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the option would allow for some development above shops via prior notification, it may be that greater land take is required to meet housing needs. However, the influencing factor would be the location of new housing elsewhere which is mitigated by the flood risk policy (ENV6) which steers development away from high flood risk areas. Therefore a neutral effect is considered likely. □</p>
<p>SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would present positive effects in seeking to meet residential needs above shops, this would reduce the amount of new build development required which could reduce pressure to build in areas of greater agricultural value and the loss of soils.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the option would allow for some development above shops via prior notification, it may be that greater land take is required to meet housing needs. However, there are other policies within the plan that would seek to steer new development away from areas of greater agricultural value (policy ENV7). □</p>
<p>SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources</p>	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will ensure the prudent use of resources for example through conversion. There is also a greater level of brownfield land in and around town centres within Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting out a policy that seeks to provide housing within town centres in appropriate locations may result in a greater level of new build and could increase the overall area of land take up specifically on greenfield sites to meeting housing needs. □</p>
<p>SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres which can be in the historic environment, make a positive contribution to conserving the historic environment by keeping and bringing buildings back into beneficial use, particularly upper floors. Careful consideration would need to be given to ensure individual proposals would not lead to insensitive conversions. Policy ENV2 (Heritage) helps to mitigate this.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach may not result in opportunities being maximised for bringing upper floors into use. This may result in vacancies or void space at upper floor level which may result in the deterioration of historic buildings. It is noted that the rights set out by the GPDO exclude listed buildings.</p>
<p>SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species</p>	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may result in less pressure to build in areas of greater biodiversity value.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative option would allow for a level of development in town centres but not to the same extent which result in development pressure in areas of greater biodiversity value. Other policies within the plan however, would mitigate this specifically, policy ENV4. □</p>
<p>SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may result in less development pressure to build in the countryside as it would provide the greatest opportunity to meet housing needs in urban locations. .</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst not having a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order would allow for some development in town centres, there may be a greater need for new build development in edge of settlement locations in order to meet housing needs. This could result in negative consequences on the countryside and landscape. □</p>
<p>SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres would maximise opportunities for innovative design proposals for town centre living.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not providing a policy approach would have generally neutral effects as innovative design could still be achieved through other forms of development.</p>

<p>SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality</p>	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres would help to minimise air pollution through enabling people to live close to town centres therefore reducing the need for travel. However, a neutral score is given overall as development per se would likely result in increased pollution.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order, would still allow for some living within the town centre but may result in an increase in new build development to meet housing needs, this may increase air pollution if it also results in an increase in travel movements.</p>
<p>SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will minimise and mitigate the effects of climate change through enabling people to live close to services and employment. The conversion of buildings may also offer opportunities for renewable energy. However, enabling development per se is likely to result in increased GHG's, therefore a neutral score is given.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst not having a policy approach would allow for some residential development in town centres, opportunities would not be maximised and housing needs may need to be met further away from town centres in less accessible locations. □</p>
<p>SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Impacts on water use and resources are not directly related to whether people live in the town centre or in other locations.</p>
<p>SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may help to reduce construction waste. However, domestic waste would depend on people's behaviours.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach may result in a greater level of new build in order to meet housing needs this would result in greater levels of construction waste. However, domestic waste and recycling depends more on people's behaviours.</p>
<p>SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed</p>	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would maximise opportunities for housing needs to be met within town centres and particularly through conversion, this would reduce the requirements for new build development and consequently the loss of land of mineral resource value.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order would still allow for residential development in town centres. However, in order to meet housing needs a greater level of new build development may be required, which may include development on land of mineral resource value. However, prior extraction would help to ensure that a loss of minerals does not result.</p>

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that help to mitigate any negative impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to create new accessible employment opportunities and enable people to move from lower to higher paid jobs. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of maximising employment opportunities within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that help to mitigate any negative impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to create new accessible employment opportunities and enable people to move from lower to higher paid jobs. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of maximising employment opportunities within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to reduce inequalities between neighbourhoods and reduce poverty. This may be achieved by securing for example the provision of training programmes to improve skills in the local workforce, thereby enabling people to move from lower to higher paid jobs. The implementation of Travel Plans that are aimed at enhancing the accessibility/connectivity of employment areas through the provision of walking and cycling routes, or the provision of new bus services to connect with residential areas or railway/bus stations, may be also be achieved. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of promoting equality and diversity and fostering community cohesion within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to enhance access to services, employment and education, support village services and facilities and the vitality of town centres by securing for example the provision of local training programmes/apprenticeships which are easily accessed by the local workforce or contributions towards improving capacity at local schools or providing new schools and the implementation of Travel Plans that are aimed at enhancing the accessibility/connectivity of employment areas through the provision of walking and cycling routes or the provision of new bus services to connect with residential areas, town and village centres and railway/bus stations. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of enhancing access for all to essential facilities within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing by securing for example environmental improvements such as the provision of open space or sport and recreational facilities within employment and residential areas or contributions to improving the quality and accessibility of open space and recreational facilities close to employment and residential areas and the implementation of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans to provide well designed, safe pedestrian and cycling routes that reduce crime and the fear of crime connecting employment areas to residential areas and town centre services, facilities and open space. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of promoting physical, mental and social health and wellbeing for residents/workers within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits including securing the provision of affordable housing to meet affordable housing need within the plan area and to improve housing choice. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of enabling residents to live in suitable and affordable housing and may also have minor positive transboundary impact by reducing pressure on affordable housing in nearby authority areas.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to enhance access education and training by securing for example the provision of local training programmes/apprenticeships which are likely to support improved opportunities and life chances for young people and help to improve the qualifications and skills of residents within Craven and contributions towards improving capacity at local schools or providing new schools. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of enabling everyone to access a good standard of education and training to augment skill levels and may have minor positive transboundary impacts by reducing pressure on educational infrastructure in nearby authority areas.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel and ensure proposed developments have safe access by securing for example the implementation of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans to provide well designed, safe pedestrian and cycling routes that reduce crime and the fear of crime connecting employment areas to residential areas and town centre services, facilities and open space. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective and is likely to have minor positive transboundary impacts by reducing pressure on services/facilities in nearby authority areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to reduce the risks and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment by securing the provision and implementation of off site flood prevention and alleviation measures, including SuDs. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective and is likely to have minor positive transboundary impacts by also potentially reducing the risk of flooding in nearby authority areas.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	++	+	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to maintain soil quality and grow food in Craven by securing the provision of allotments where a deficiency in allotment provision within the catchment area of a proposal is identified. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to ensure the prudent use of land resources by securing schemes to remediate contaminated land prior to development. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment including the beneficial use of heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archeological interest by securing, for example, the provision and implementation of a suitable historic landscape management plan or a listed building or conservation maintenance, repair and/or management plan or contributions towards the investigation and protection of archaeological remains and ancient monuments in advance of development or a requirement to reinstate and repair historic features directly affected by the development and its construction impacts. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, including protected habitats and species by securing, for example, restrictions to development in identified / sensitive areas to avoid harm to existing biodiversity features, improving habitat of significant specific species, on-site works to enhance existing features such as woodlands, hedgerows, ponds etc or habitat creation, protection, restoration and /or future management for targeted species or habitats. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy will have minor positive effect in respect of transboundary impact where habitat improvement occurs close to the plan area boundary with other authorities, helping to create habitat corridors.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	++	0	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character by securing for example the restriction of development to protect existing features from damage or the implementation of on site or off site works and long term management measures needed to improve an existing feature. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy will have minor positive effect in respect of transboundary impact where landscape protection and improvement occurs close to the plan area boundary with other authorities helping to enhance green infrastructure corridors.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages by securing, for example public realm works including public art which can help to enhance local character and identity through helping create a 'sense of place', and promoting better visual 'legibility' of the local area by contributing to more recognisable and distinctive places and townscape. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact. □
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	+	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise air, noise and light pollution by securing for example mitigation measures identified within Air Quality, Noise or Light Impact Assessments. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts where proposals are located close to the boundary of the plan area with neighbouring authorities. impact. □

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise impacts on climate change by securing for example mitigation measures identified within Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for minimising car use. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts. □
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use by securing for example mitigation measures to reduce the risk of pollution and deterioration of water resources and the implementation of schemes for water conservation and re-use of water on site. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts. □
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise waste production and increase recycling rates by securing for example the provision for waste and recycling infrastructure, either on- or off-site. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts. □

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets by securing the extraction of mineral resources before development takes place. The safe management of hazard risks may be secured through the provision of safety management plans. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts. □

Policy: INF2 Community facilities and social spaces						
Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.						
Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against unnecessary loss						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Community facilities and social space can provide and maintain employment including opportunities for better paid work. These benefits will apply equally across urban and rural areas and will apply in both the short and long term. Transboundary employment benefits are likely to be limited
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	++	0	Some community facilities may support the tourist economy as well as serving residents of Craven. They may also contribute to business growth both directly and by making Craven a more attractive location for investment.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Retention and growth of local community facilities will become particularly important for the ageing population. They play an important role in overcoming isolation of individuals within the community. Generally, they support engaged and diverse communities in towns and the countryside and contribute to the reduction of inequalities.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	0	Community facilities can be important in providing access to education and services and play an important role in supporting village service. Equally, they help support the vitality of town centres.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of health centres obviously enhance access to health facilities and the location of facilities may also promote physical and mental health, by for example encouraging walking and cycling to local facilities, reducing isolation and acting as centres for advice and services.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play an obvious role in the provision of suitable housing although the existence of nearby facilities may make areas more attractive to house occupiers. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	++	+	Community facilities such as schools and collages are of obvious importance providing access to education to communities in Craven and other nearby communities. Other facilities such as libraries, community centres and places of worship may also play a role in education provision
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	Retention and growth of local community facilities can help reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of more sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in reducing the risk and impact of flooding. Community facilities will be expected to meet policy ENV6 Flood Risk.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a role in the protection of natural and agricultural conditions. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in the prudent use of land resources. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment although individual historic buildings may serve as community facilities and facilities may provide a suitable use for individual historic buildings which helps promote heritage based tourism
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity. Policy ENV4 requires that development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity and this will apply to the development of community facilities such as schools.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in protecting and enhancing Craven's open countryside. Proposals for community facilities will be required to help achieve this objective however.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in promoting and enhancing innovative design in Craven. The design policy (ENV3) requires all development to seek to achieve good design standards. This policy applies equally to community facilities.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in minimising pollution. Policies ENV3, ENV7 and ENV8 seek to achieve this and apply to community facilities.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The provision and retention of local community facilities can reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel pattern and thus positively impact on carbon reduction. Community renewable energy projects will also contribute to this objective and may be considered as a community facility. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in conserving water resources. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirements for the conservation of water quality and quantity and community facilities should comply with this policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling but will be expected to comply with these requirements.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a role in safeguarding mineral resources and the scale of development involved in the provision of community facilities would not normally have a significant effect on mineral resources. If necessary conditions can be added to a planning permission requiring prior extraction.

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision. Assessments should						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more than 5 dwellings to provide or contribute					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Sport, recreation facilities and some open spaces can provide and maintain employment including opportunities for better paid work. These benefits will apply equally across urban and rural areas and will apply in both the short and long term. Transboundary employment benefits are likely to be limited.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Some sport, recreation facilities and open spaces may support the tourist economy as well as serving residents of Craven. They may also contribute to business growth both directly and by making Craven a more attractive location for investment.

<p>SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty</p>	++	++	++	++	+	<p>Retention and growth of sport, open space and recreational facilities are important to Craven's communities, especially the ageing population. They play an important role in overcoming isolation of individuals within the community. Generally, they support engaged and diverse communities in towns and the countryside and contribute to the reduction of inequalities. Some facilities may be accessed by residents and visitors outside the plan area, resulting in this policy having a transboundary impact.</p>
<p>SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities</p>	++	++	++	++	+	<p>Sport, open space and recreational facilities are important in providing access to opportunities to maintain and improve health and wellbeing of the community both within and outside the plan area.</p>
<p>SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing</p>	++	++	++	++	+	<p>The provision of new together with the safeguarding and improvement of existing sport, open space and recreational facilities will promote physical and mental health, by providing opportunities for spaces and facilities to promote physical, mental and social health and well being both to residents and visitors within and outside the plan area.</p>
<p>SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Sport, open space and recreational facilities do not play an obvious role in the provision of suitable housing although the existence of nearby facilities may make areas more attractive to house occupiers. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.</p>

<p>SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels</p>	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Some sport, open space and recreation facilities may provide opportunities to provide education and training, particularly within the tourism sector, to communities in Craven and other nearby communities.</p>
<p>SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access</p>	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Retention, improvement and provision of new sport, open space and recreational facilities can help reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of more sustainable travel patterns both within and outside the plan area.</p>
<p>SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in reducing the risk and impact of flooding. Community facilities will be expected to meet policy ENV6 Flood Risk.</p>
<p>SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in the protection of natural and agricultural conditions. Proposals for such facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).</p>

<p>SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in the prudent use of land resources. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).</p>
<p>SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
<p>SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species</p>	+	+	+	+	0	<p>The provision or improvement of open spaces throughout the plan area will play a role in protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity. This policy will complement Policy ENV4, which requires that development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity and this will apply to existing and new open spaces.</p>

SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	++	++	++	++	0	The provision or improvement of open spaces throughout the plan area will play a role in protecting and enhancing parts of Craven's open countryside. The policy also requires all new housing and mixed use developments of more than 5 dwellings to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and recreational facilities. This may be achieved through new spaces and facilities within new developments or the improvement of existing spaces and facilities off site.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	enhancing innovative design in Craven. The design policy (ENV3) requires all development to seek to achieve good design standards. This policy applies equally to sport, open space and recreational facilities.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in minimising pollution. Policies ENV3, ENV7 and ENV8 seek to achieve this and apply to Sport, open space and recreation facilities.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The provision, improvement and retention of sport, open space and recreation facilities can reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel pattern and thus positively impact on carbon reduction. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in conserving water resources. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirements for the conservation of water quality and quantity and sport, open space and recreation facilities should comply with this policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling but will be expected to comply with these requirements.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in safeguarding mineral resources and the scale of development involved in the provision of sport, open space and recreation facilities would not normally have a significant effect on mineral resources. If necessary conditions can be added to a planning permission requiring prior extraction.

Policy: INF4 Parking Provision						
Preferred Approach: Contain a specific policy on parking provision.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative approach identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Generally there will be minimal impact on inward investment. The tourism economy may benefit from a managed approach to car parking as car parking is an important factor influencing visitor experience.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	0	The policy has been prepared to ensure good accessibility to services either through car or sustainable modes.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	<p>The policy has been prepared to ensure satisfactory access to facilities including health facilities. Enabling sufficient parking will have positive effects on the wellbeing of people.</p> <p>Ensuring sufficient parking is important to highway safety as it minimises the impact of anti social parking. The policy has also been prepared to ensure new car parking is designed to minimise opportunities for crime.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	North Yorkshire's Parking Standards refer to educational establishments, therefore in planning for new or expanded facilities, the policy will help to ensure good access to education. The use of Travel Plans can also help to maximise accessibility.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	The policy will help to ensure good access is achieved in new developments. The aim of the policy is also to ensure sustainable travel is possible including through cycle storage.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	+	+	+	0	The policy includes provision to incorporate SuDS within car parking schemes. However, generally the policy will have little impact on reducing flood risk and preventing inappropriate development in floodplains.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	New car parking may involve the loss of soil through direct land take. However, strategically this is likely to be insignificant.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The direct impact on heritage assets will be influenced by individual schemes. However, the policy could be strengthened to include reference to the historic environment.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	+	0	+	0	Other policies within the plan seek to protect and enhance biodiversity value. However, an indirect link exists in promoting sustainable travel patterns and the provision of a managed approach to parking which reduces the potential for parked cars damaging the natural environment.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	+	0	+	0	Providing a managed approach to car parking helps people to enjoy the countryside and reduce the risk for parked cars to be a visual nuisance in tranquil areas or beauty spots.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	The design policy will consider this matter in more detail. However, the provision of satisfactory parking and means to promote sustainable travel patterns all come under the umbrella of good design.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The promotion of sustainable travel patterns including cycling and measures to promote the use of low emission vehicles will help to minimise the impacts of new development on air quality, although ultimately this will depend on individual behaviours.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	Whilst car use generally has negative effects on climate change, the policy includes reference to promoting the incorporation of sustainable travel patterns including cycling as well as charging points for low emission vehicles.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy includes reference to protecting water quality through the use of oil interceptors.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

Policy: INF5 Communications Infrastructure						
Preferred Approach: The policy consists of two main areas, to ensure communications infrastructure is suitable on design grounds, and the delivery of infrastructure to drive forward Next Generation Access broadband within Craven including developer requirements.						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF states that Local Plans should support the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure. Therefore no alternative approach is identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	++	+	The policy is likely to present positive benefits for jobs, as improved communications infrastructure particularly given the rural nature of Craven will encourage economic growth and in turn may lead to an increase in jobs. The policy could help to encourage an increase in better paid jobs through opportunities for sectors such as advanced manufacturing and knowledge driven companies. It is likely that this effect will be particularly positive for rural areas where an absence of telecommunications infrastructure can be a barrier economic growth. The policy is also likely to have positive effects on safeguarding key employers. Transboundary effects have been identified as communications infrastructure enables growth at a wider level than Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	0	Supporting improved communications infrastructure will have significant positive effects for the economy as this is a key element of economic growth in an ever increasing digital age and will help attract inward investment particularly where companies may look to be located within an attractive rural environment. The policy will also likely have positive benefits for the tourism sector. Transboundary effects have been identified as communications infrastructure enables growth at a wider level than Craven.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	++	+	through increasing the ability to access services online for those less mobile. The policy may also present indirect benefits to those communities who may be deprived at the moment in terms of barriers to services, as increased network can enable some services to be delivered online. The internet also has an important democratic role in enable local people to be more engaged in decision making. Transboundary effects have been identified as an improved communications network may help to establish communities that are not defined by

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	+	++	0	<p>The policy is likely to support a reduction in car reliance, through enabling services and employment opportunities to be accessed from home. It is likely the importance of homeworking may improve in line with technological improvements.</p> <p>Whilst the policy could have positive effects on village services and town centres particularly given the support for Wi-Fi networks within Craven's centres, there remains uncertainty within the retail sector over the longer term impacts of online trading. The policy would present direct benefits in addressing unequal access to telecommunications including broadband.</p>
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Mixed effects are identified for health and wellbeing, as an increase in communications including broadband speed may help people to communicate better across distance which has obvious benefits. However, there is an argument that ever increasing online capabilities can have negative consequences for social isolation as people use technology to communicate rather than face to face.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	<p>There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.</p>
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	++	+	<p>The role of technology in education is becoming increasingly important. Digital technology is important both within schools and colleges as well at home, the policy will support enhancement of facilities.</p> <p>The policy is also considered important in terms of access to education facilities, for example through enabling distance learning.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	+	++	+	Increased telecommunications can have direct positive benefits on improving connectivity, particularly digital connectivity. This can reduce the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Whilst the policy includes provisions to protect the historic environment it will be important to monitor the cumulative impacts over time to ensure that infrastructure does not result in harm. The policy may have a positive effect on the historic environment through encouraging the re-use of buildings and retaining vitality within historic town centres.</p> <p>The policy may have positive effects on increasing access and enjoyment of the historic environment through increased ability to learn about the historic environment through digital equipment. This is considered to be a transboundary effect as people can learn about Craven's heritage from a distance.</p>
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy seeks to ensure that communications infrastructure does not have a negative impact on the natural environment including protected sites. However, it is unlikely that the policy would enhance biodiversity within the area. Indirectly negative effects could arise locally through the implications of economic growth arising from improvements in technology.</p>
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy seeks to ensure the impact of new equipment does not harm the visual character of the landscape and countryside within Craven, but effects in terms of enhancement are unlikely to be significant.</p>
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy seeks to ensure good design of new infrastructure and equipment. However, it is unlikely the effects of the policy will enhance the visual character of Craven.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The policy may have some minor positive indirect effects on air quality if improvements in communications reduce the need for travel to access services and employment. Noise and light are unlikely to be affected.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

Policy: INF6 Education Provision						
Preferred Approach: Seek contributions towards primary and secondary education through development permissions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternatives.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	++	+	Investment in education provision is likely to lead to long-term benefits in skilled employment in Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	+	Investment in education provision is likely to lead to long-term benefits in skilled employment in Craven.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	+	Investment in education provision is likely to lead to long-term benefits in skilled employment in Craven.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the policy and this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	+	+	There are likely to be long-term mental and social health benefits over time with a well educated workforce.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	++	+	Funding of education facilities compliments this objective entirely.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
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SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
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Craven District Council

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



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