

Policy Committee – 7th December 2017

CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN – EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Report of the Strategic Manager for Planning and Regeneration

Ward(s) affected: All wards wholly or partly outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park

1. **Purpose of Report** – To present the Craven Local Plan Publication Draft Equality Impact Assessment (November 2017) for consideration and to highlight significant implications, so that the Council's equality responsibilities can be taken into account in decision-making on the Publication Draft Craven Local Plan.
2. **Recommendations** – Members are recommended to:
 - 2.1 Consider and accept the Craven Local Plan Publication Draft Equality Impact Assessment (November 2017) contained in Appendix A.
- 3 **Report**
 - 3.1 The Council is committed to meeting the needs of all local communities and completing an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of proposed policies helps to ensure that people's different needs – and how they can be met – are taken fully into account. Policies within the emerging Craven Local Plan have therefore been subjected to the EqIA process and this has culminated in the Craven Local Plan Publication Draft Equality Impact Assessment (November 2017), which is presented here and contained in Appendix A. The document is intended to be a supporting document for the Publication Draft Craven Local Plan.

Significant implications

- 3.2 An initial EqIA in April 2017 identified a potential negative impact on equality within policy ENV1: Countryside and Landscape. As a result, the policy was adjusted – in order to better promote equality – during formulation of the Pre-Publication Draft Craven Local Plan (June 2017).
- 3.3 A comment received during consultation on the Pre-Publication Draft Craven Local Plan (June 2017) identified a potential negative impact on equality within policy ENV12: Footpaths, Bridleways[, Byways] and Cycle Routes. In response, the policy was adjusted – in order to better promote equality – during formulation of the Publication Draft Craven Local Plan.
- 3.4 After consultation on the Pre-Publication Draft Craven Local Plan (June 2017), a potential negative impact on equality was identified by the EqIA report for policy

ENV11: The Leeds & Liverpool Canal. The report recommends an adjustment to the policy, which has been incorporated into the Publication Draft Craven Local Plan.

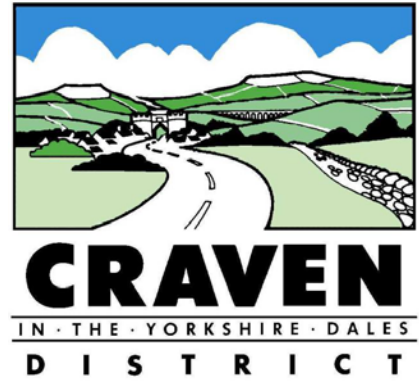
- 3.5 With the adjustments referred to at 3.2 to 3.4 having been made, the outcome of the EqIA process is positive for all policies contained in the Publication Draft Craven Local Plan.

4 **Implications**

- 4.1 **Financial and Value for Money (vfm) Implications** – None arising directly from this report.
- 4.2 **Legal Implications** – The report and appendix are evidence of the analysis undertaken by the Council to establish whether policies would impact on equality and therefore satisfy the Equality Duty in accordance with the Equality Act 2010.
- 4.3 **Contribution to Council Priorities** – Equality Impact Assessment contributes towards the Council priority “Resilient Communities – creating sustainable communities across Craven” by helping to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advancing equality of opportunity; and fostering good relations.
- 4.4 **Risk Management** – If the Draft Equality Impact Assessment is approved the Council’s Equality Duty will be satisfied, but if the Draft Equality Impact Assessment is not approved further measures to satisfy the Duty will need to be undertaken prior to consideration of the Publication Draft Craven Local Plan by the full Council on 19th December 2017.
- 4.5 **Equality Analysis** – No further implications other than those dealt with in the report and appendix, which themselves relate directly to Equality Analysis.
5. **Consultations with Others** – Financial Services, Legal Services
6. **Access to Information: Background Documents** – None
7. **Author of the Report** – Roy Banks, Planning Assistant; telephone 01756 706449; email rbanks@cravenc.gov.uk

Note: Members are invited to contact the author in advance of the meeting with any detailed queries or questions.

8. **Appendices** –
Appendix A – Craven Local Plan Publication Draft Equality Impact Assessment (November 2017)



Craven Local Plan

Equality Impact Assessment

Publication Draft

1. Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this Equality Impact Assessment is to systematically analyse the likely impact of the Craven Local Plan Policies on different groups of people in the community and how the needs of such groups have been taken into account in relation to the development of policies.

1.2 The Equality Act 2010 requires the Council to work towards

- eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation or any conduct prohibited by the Act
- advancing equality of opportunity and
- fostering good relations

with respect to the following 'protected characteristics'

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

1.3 This Equality Impact Statement helps in understanding the likely impacts of a proposal on protected groups. If a proposal is likely to have a negative effect on some people, the assessment may reveal ways in which the effect can be reduced or removed.

1.4 In the remainder of this document, Equality Impact Assessment has been abbreviated to EqIA (rather than EIA, which is associated with Environmental Impact Assessment).

2. The emerging Craven Local Plan

2.1 The Council is preparing a new local plan containing spatial planning policies for the district outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Policies within the emerging local plan have been subjected to the EqIA process:

- Policies contained in the April 2016 pre-publication draft local plan were subjected to an initial EqIA in April 2017.
- The results were used in the formulation of revised policies for the June 2017 pre-publication draft.

- The initial EqlA report was included as a background document during public consultation on the June 2017 pre-publication draft.
- The initial EqlA has been updated following public consultation on the June 2017 pre-publication draft. The results are presented in this second iteration of the EqlA, which will support the publication version of the Craven Local Plan.

3. Equality Impact Assessment reports

3.1 A report has been prepared for each local plan policy, including those contained in the June 2017 draft local plan and new policies introduced following consultation. The format of the reports is based on the Council's standard EqlA template:

- Reports begin by assessing the policy's relevance to equality.
- A copy of the policy (in its latest form) is included in the report for ease of reference.
- A reasoned answer is provided to the question of whether the policy has the potential to cause a negative impact on or discriminate against protected groups.
- If the answer is 'no', the assessment is complete, but if the answer is 'yes' the assessment continues to a second and third stage.
- The second stage is judging how the impact may be addressed.
- The third and final stage is establishing an action plan for addressing the impact.

4. Summary of results

4.1 The initial EqlA (April 2017) identified a potential negative impact on equality within policy ENV1. As a result, the policy was adjusted – in order to better promote equality – during formulation of the June 2017 pre-publication draft local plan.

4.2 A comment received during consultation on the June 2017 pre-publication draft local plan identified a potential negative impact on equality within policy ENV12. In response, the policy was adjusted – in order to better promote equality – during formulation of the publication draft local plan.

4.3 The EqlA report for policy ENV11 has identified a further potential negative impact on equality. Therefore, an adjustment to the policy has been recommended for inclusion in the publication draft local plan. See page 48.

4.4 Table 1, below, provides a summary of all results. A series of individual EqlA reports for each policy begins on page 6, in the same order that policies appear in the local plan itself.

4.5 Table 2, below, provides a brief assessment of how the Craven Local Plan relates to the aims of the public sector equality duty summarised at paragraph 1.2, above.

5. Next steps

5.1 This EqlA will support the publication version of the Craven Local Plan, which will be subjected to public consultation for a period of 6 weeks beginning in January 2018.

6. Monitoring

6.1 The Council is required to monitor the effectiveness of local plan policies and to report its findings in an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR is an essential part of the local plan process and enables the Council to examine past trends and predict future changes across a range of economic, environmental and social indicators; determine whether relevant local plan policies are having a positive or negative effect; and identify any need to amend, supplement, replace or remove policies.

Table 1: Summary of results

Policy	Relevance to Equality	Addressing Impact	Action Plan	EqIA Outcome
SD1	NO	-	-	✓
SD2	NO	-	-	✓
SP1	NO	-	-	✓
SP2	NO	-	-	✓
SP3	NO	-	-	✓
SP4	NO	-	-	✓
SP5	NO	-	-	✓
SP6	NO	-	-	✓
SP7	NO	-	-	✓
SP8	NO	-	-	✓
SP9	NO	-	-	✓
SP10	NO	-	-	✓
SP11	NO	-	-	✓
SP12	NO	-	-	✓
ENV1	YES	ADJUST	IMPLEMENTED	✓
ENV2	NO	-	-	✓
ENV3	NO	-	-	✓
ENV4	NO	-	-	✓
ENV5	NO	-	-	✓
ENV6	NO	-	-	✓
ENV7	NO	-	-	✓
ENV8	NO	-	-	✓
ENV9	NO	-	-	✓
ENV10	NO	-	-	✓
ENV11	YES	ADJUST	IMPLEMENTED	✓
ENV12	YES	ADJUST	IMPLEMENTED	✓
ENV13	NO	-	-	✓
H1	NO	-	-	✓
H2	NO	-	-	✓
H3	NO	-	-	✓
EC1	NO	-	-	✓
EC2	NO	-	-	✓
EC3	NO	-	-	✓
EC4	NO	-	-	✓
EC4A	NO	-	-	✓
EC5	NO	-	-	✓
EC5A	NO	-	-	✓
INF1	NO	-	-	✓
INF2	NO	-	-	✓
INF3	NO	-	-	✓
INF4	NO	-	-	✓
INF5	NO	-	-	✓
INF6	NO	-	-	✓

Table 2: The public sector equality duty

Aim of the public sector equality duty	Impact of the Craven Local Plan
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation or any conduct prohibited by the Act	The Craven Local Plan will have a positive impact in helping to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation of Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers, in particular, through Policy H3: Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma. Maintaining an adequate supply of available sites for Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need, will help to ensure fair and equal treatment, in a way that facilitates their traditional way of life, whilst respecting the interests of settled communities.
Advancing equality of opportunity	The Craven Local Plan will have a broad and positive impact on advancing equality of opportunity, particularly through its policies to deliver a range of housing (including housing for families, the elderly, people with disabilities, gypsies and travellers) and to deliver improved and accessible transport, recreation, education and other infrastructure and services, for the benefit of all.
Fostering good relations	The Craven Local Plan will have a broad and positive impact on fostering good relations through its housing policies, which aim to create balanced, mixed, sustainable communities, and policies that promote culture, sport, recreation, community initiatives and social facilities for all sections of society. Preparation of the local plan has provided opportunities for different groups and interests to participate in the process, to encounter diverse points of view and to contribute to the outcome. Monitoring and review of the local plan will provide further ongoing opportunities for all to participate.

Policy SD1 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SD1: THE PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

Where the local plan (or neighbourhood plan where applicable) is silent, or where relevant policies have become out of date, proposals for development will be approved, unless there are sound planning reasons why development should not be approved, taking into account whether:

- a) any adverse impacts of development would outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the national planning policy framework (taken as a whole); or**
- b) specific policies in the national planning policy framework indicate that development should be restricted.**

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#)

Answer:

No. Sustainable development is about positive growth – making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations for all sections of society and for the benefit of the whole community.

Policy SD2 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SD2: MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The Craven local plan adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding developmental change in Craven in line with national planning policy. The local plan supports the move to a low carbon future, and in this regard the local plan:-

(1.) proposes new development in locations which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adopts a spatial strategy which provides for such a spatial framework;

(2.) proposes new development in locations of low flood risk;

(3.) actively supports energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings, and

(4.) supports renewable and low carbon technologies.

The local plan takes account of climate change over the long term, including factors such as flood risk, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. New development will be planned to reduce vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which may be vulnerable, care will be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.

Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding will be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk. However, where development is necessary, the local plan provisions will accommodate the development safely without increasing flood risk elsewhere. The Local Plan is supported by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Craven, and individual planning applications will be required to be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment for the site and its surrounds where necessary. The assessment of planning applications will take account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards.

The Local Plan will apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development, to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:

- a) Applying the Sequential Test;
- b) If necessary, applying the Exception Test;
- c) Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;
- d) Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding;
- e) Seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations, where climate change is expected to increase flood risk.

The local plan, through its policies, seeks mitigation of climate change by promoting the reduction of the need to travel, providing for more sustainable modes of transport and providing opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy technologies. It provides opportunities for decentralised energy and heating, and promotes low carbon design approaches to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

In terms of adapting to climate change, the local plan considers future climate risks when allocating development sites to ensure risks are understood over the development's lifetime, in addition to considering the impact of and promoting design responses to flood risk. The local plan also considers the availability of water and water infrastructure for the lifetime of the development and design responses to promote water efficiency and protect water quality. The local plan promotes adaptation approaches in design policies for developments and the public realm.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Section 19\(1A\), Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)

Answer: No. Under the statutory requirements of section 19 (1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the local plan must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to ensure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. The outcome of implementation of such a policy has benefits for all members of society.

Policy SP1 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP1: MEETING HOUSING NEED

To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 4,600 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 230 net additional dwellings per annum. The housing requirement will be provided through all of the following:-

- a) Net dwellings completed since 1 April 2012;
- b) Sites with planning permission or under construction
- c) New site allocations identified in the local plan at Policies SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10 and SP11 in accordance with the distribution strategy set out at Policy SP4;
- d) Housing allowance for Tier 5 settlements, open countryside and small sites across the plan area identified in accordance with the distribution strategy set out at Policy SP4.

Housing Monitoring shows that 768 net dwellings have been completed between 1 April 2012 and 30 September 2017, the balance of the housing provision for the remainder of the plan period to be provided through b), c) and d) above is therefore 3,832 net additional dwellings

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#)

Answer:

No. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in their area as far as is consistent with the policies in the NPPF. The policy will benefit all sections of the community by meeting the needs of current and future residents by creating new homes in attractive and sustainable environments.

Policy SP2 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP2: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS GROWTH

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

- a) Making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land over the plan period for B1, B2 and B8 Uses through:
 - i) Safeguarding existing employment land and existing employment land commitments for B1, B2 and B8 uses (in Policy EC2); and
 - ii) Allocating 15.63 ha of additional employment land for B1, B2 and B8 Uses in Skipton (Policy SP5), Settle (Policy SP6) and Ingleton (Policy SP9)
- b) Supporting sustainable economic activity within towns, villages and the rural areas, including the sustainable growth of the existing employment cluster at Broughton Hall Business Park;
- c) Supporting enhanced transport connectivity with the wider Leeds City Region, North Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumbria and Greater Manchester. This includes:-
 - i) capacity and congestion mitigation improvements;
 - ii) pedestrian and cycle links to enhanced public transport facilities;
 - iii) protection of the original double track route of the Skipton to Colne railway line for future rail transport use as identified on the policies map, and
 - iv) support for the re-opening of former Crosshills Railway Station by safeguarding land at the former railway station from other forms of development, as identified on the policies map.

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Economic growth will be balanced with housing growth and employment opportunities will be provided for all residents and entrepreneurs for the benefit of all sections of the community by allocating and preserving employment uses thereby providing employment opportunities.

Policy SP3 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP3: HOUSING MIX AND DENSITY

The mix and density of new housing developments will ensure that land is used in an effective and efficient manner to address local housing needs. This will be achieved in the following ways:

- a) The local planning authority will use the housing mix set out below as a general guide for achieving an appropriate overall mix of new housing across the plan area and across all tenures;
 - Homes with 1-2 bedrooms – 39%
 - Homes with 3 bedrooms – 44%
 - Homes with 4 or more bedrooms – 17%
- b) The local planning authority will use 32 dwellings per hectare (net) as a general guide for achieving an appropriate overall housing density across the plan area and across all tenures;
- c) The local planning authority will apply the general guides, set out in parts a) and b) above, flexibly to ensure that individual proposals across the plan area are able to take account of local variations in housing need, scheme viability or other site-specific circumstances, which may indicate that a different housing mix or density is required in order to achieve local plan objectives.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#)

Answer:

No. The mix of housing to be provided will reflect the objectively assessed need, as evidenced in the SHMA. Evidence highlights a need for a mix of housing, including housing for older people, families, newly forming households and households working locally in a growing economy. This policy will make a positive contribution to the identified housing need in the plan area and will assist in developing diverse communities.

Policy SP4 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP4: SPATIAL STRATEGY AND HOUSING GROWTH

A sustainable pattern of growth will be promoted to deliver the spatial strategy of the plan over the plan period 2012 to 2032. This will be achieved by:-

- A. Directing most growth towards Skipton as the Tier 1 settlement (Principal Town Service Centre);**
 - B. Directing a level of growth to Settle and Bentham to underpin and enhance their roles as Tier 2 settlements (Key Service Centres);**
 - C. Directing a proportionate level of growth to Glusburn/Crosshills, Gargrave and Ingleton to underpin their roles as Tier 3 settlements (Local Service Centres);**
 - D. Directing limited growth towards Tier 4a settlements (Villages with Basic Services) to sustain their vitality and function;**
 - E. Directing limited growth towards Tier 4b settlements (Villages with Basic Services Bisected by the National Park Boundary) to reflect their roles as tourism hubs or gateways on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park;**
 - F. Directing a low level of growth to Tier 5 settlements and open countryside to support a sustainable, vibrant and healthy rural economy and communities;**
 - G. Delivering growth on sites that have planning permission and sites that are allocated for development under Policies SP5 to SP11;**
 - H. Supporting proposals for additional housing growth on non-allocated previously developed land within the main built up area** of Tier 1, 2, 3, 4a and 4b settlements provided they accord with all other relevant local plan and neighbourhood plan policies;**
 - I. Supporting the release of non-allocated sites for housing that adjoin the main built up area** of settlements where:-**
 - a) it can be demonstrated that the planned growth in the spatial strategy for the settlement will not be delivered during the plan period, or**
 - b) it is a rural exception site in accordance with Policy H2 of the local plan, or**
 - c) development is justified by special economic, environmental and /or social circumstances,**
- Proposals justified under a), b) or c) above, will be supported provided proposals:-**

- i) are consistent with the role and function of the settlement in the spatial strategy;**
- ii) are proportionate to the size of the settlement;**
- iii) are complementary to the settlement's form, character and appearance;**
- iv) would conserve the character and appearance of the countryside;**
- v) would avoid contributing towards the coalescence of settlements;**
- vi) would generate traffic that can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network; and**
- vii) accord with all other relevant local plan policies or neighbourhood plan policies.**

J. Supporting proposals for housing in Tier 5 settlements which is necessary to maintain a sustainable, vibrant and healthy rural economy and communities, and provided the proposal is :-

- a) small in scale compared to the size of the settlement, unless justified by special economic, environmental and/or social circumstances ; or**
- b) for an affordable housing rural exception site in accordance with policy H2; or**
- c) required in order to secure significant improvements to the environment or conservation of designated heritage assets in accordance with the National Enabling Policy; or**
- d) justified through the neighbourhood planning process, and**
- e) the proposal accords with all other relevant policies in the local plan.**

K. Supporting individual proposals for new homes in the countryside away from existing settlements provided that :-

- a) the proposal accords with the NPPF;**
- b) the proposal accords with all other relevant local plan and neighbourhood plan policies; and**
- c) one or more of the following special circumstances apply:**
 - i) the proposal would meet an essential need for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside;**
 - ii) the proposal is required in order to secure significant improvements to the environment or conservation of a designated heritage asset in accordance with the National Enabling Policy,**

iii) the proposal is for the re-use of one or more redundant or disused buildings and would enhance the immediate setting.

****The main built up area is defined as the continuous built form of the settlement and excludes:**

1. Individual buildings or groups of dispersed buildings which are clearly detached from the continuous built up area of the settlement, and
2. Gardens, paddocks and other undeveloped land within the curtilage of buildings on the edge of the settlement where land relates more to surrounding countryside than to the built up area of the settlement, and
3. Agricultural buildings and associated land on the edge of the settlement, and
- 4 Outdoor sports and recreational facilities and other formal open spaces on the edge of the settlement.

Guidelines for the distribution of new dwellings to deliver the spatial strategy is set out in the table below:-

Tier	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) at 230 net dwellings pa	Housing Provision (approx number of NET dwellings pa)
1	Skipton (Principal Town Service Centre)	50%	115
2	Settle (Key Service Centre for mid sub area)	10.9%	25
2	Low and High Bentham (Key Service Centre for north sub area)	10.9%	25
3	Glusburn/Crosshills (Local Service Centre)	3.5%	8
3	Ingleton (Local Service Centre)	3.5%	8
3	Gargrave (Local Service Centre)	3.5%	8
Tier	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) at 230 net dwellings pa	Housing Provision (approx number of NET dwellings pa)
4a	Villages with Basic Services		

4a	Burton in Lonsdale	0.4%	1
4a	Carleton	1.2%	3
4a	Cononley	2.5%	6
4a	Cowling	0.8%	2
4a	Farnhill and Kildwick	0.4%	1
4a	Hellifield	0.8%	2
4a	Low Bradley	0.8%	2
4a	Sutton in Craven	1.2%	3
4b	Villages with Basic Services that are bisected by the National Park boundary		
4b	Bolton Abbey	0%	0
4b	Clapham	0.8%	2
4b	Embsay	2%	5
4b	Giggleswick	0.8%	2
4b	Long Preston	0%	0
5	Other villages and open countryside and plan area small site allowance	6%	14

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#), Housing Growth Options Paper and Addendum (June and November 2017)

Answer: No. The spatial strategy reflects the roles of settlements, their respective functions and level of services and consideration of their ability to accommodate growth and improve the mix of housing. The strategy is the preferred option to deliver sustainable patterns of development in Craven. This and related policies support sustainable development and the provision of a variety of homes to cater for people's different needs, including affordable housing, low-cost market housing, homes for rent and homes for families, one-person households, elderly people and people with disabilities. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by identifying a strategy for sustainable housing development.

Policy SP5 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP5: STRATEGY FOR SKIPTON –TIER 1

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
SK013	Land east of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way, Skipton	3.112	100
SK015	Cefn Glas, Shortbank Road, Skipton	0.442	14
SK044	Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road, Skipton	0.591	19
SK058	Whitakers Chocolate Factory Site, Skipton	0.492	16
SK060	Business premises and land, west of Firth Street, Skipton	1.323	123
SK061	East of canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue, Skipton	2.781	89
SK081, SK082 & SK108	Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber , Skipton	C3 10.119 D1 1.8	324
SK087	Land to north of A6131 and south of A65, Skipton	1.104	35
SK088	Hawbank Fields north of Otley Road and south of A6131, Skipton	4.484	143
SK089 & SK090	Land to the north of Airedale Avenue & Elsey Croft and east of railway line, Skipton	C3 6.807 D1 1.8	218
SK094	Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line and A629, Skipton	3.082	99

SK101	East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane, Skipton	3.422	110
SK114 & SK124	Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close, Skipton	3.489	112
Total		C3 - 41.048 D1 – 3.6	1402

Mixed Use Regeneration Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)
SK139	East and west of Cavendish Street, Skipton	1.995
SK140	Skipton Station Areas A, and B, Carleton New Road, Sandylands Business Centre, Skipton	5.632
Total		7.627

Employment Sites

Site Ref	Location	Use Class	Area (Ha)
SK049	Land east of Skipton bypass, Skipton	B1,B2 and B8	6.02
SK113	Land south of Skipton Auction Mart, Skipton	B1,B2 and B8	3.01
SK135	Skipton Rock Quarry, Skipton	B2 and B8	1.064
Total			10.094

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for

housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP6 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP6: STRATEGY FOR SETTLE – TIER 2

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
SG021, SG066, SG080	Land to the north-west and south-west of Penny Green, Settle	2.487	80
SG025	Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle	3.91	125
SG027, SG068	Land to the south of Brockhole View and west of Brockhole Lane, Settle	1.775	57
SG032	Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle	0.412	13
SG035	F H Ellis Garage, Settle	0.162	32
SG042	NYCC Depot, Kirkgate, Settle	0.245	8
SG079	Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle	0.802	26
LA004	Land to north of Barrel Sykes, Settle	0.56	18
Total		10.353	359

Employment/Mixed Use Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
SG060	Northern part of Sowarth Industrial Estate, Settle	1.654	
SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480	5.039 Minimum 2.6ha for B1,B2 and B8	

Total		6.723	
Proposals for development on the sites identified above will be supported subject to compliance with the following Development Principles for each site.			

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP7 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP7: STRATEGY FOR BENTHAM –TIER 2

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
HB011	Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft, High Bentham	0.962	70
HB023	North of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham	1.648	53
HB024	North of Lakeber Drive, High Bentham	0.872	27
HB025	East of Butts Lane, High Bentham	1.015	32
HB026	North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham	2.577	82
HB036	Land to the East of Robin Lane, High Bentham	0.502	16
HB038	Land south of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham	C3 0.591 D1 0.300	19
HB044	Land to west of Goodenber Road, High Bentham	1.870	59
HB052	Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham	3.688	118
LB012	Wenning View, Low Bentham Road, Low Bentham	0.566	18
Total		14.602	494

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP8 – Establishing relevance to equality

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

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
SC085	Land at Malsis, Glusburn	12.66	Minimum 33
SC037(a)	Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Crosshills	0.79	25
Total		13.45	58

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP9 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP9: STRATEGY FOR INGLETON –TIER 3

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
IN006	CDC car park, Backgate, Ingleton	0.179	6
IN010	Caravan Park, north of River Greta, Ingleton	0.35	11
IN028	Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demesne, Ingleton.	0.9	29
IN029	East of New Village and south of Low Demense, Ingleton.	1.115	36
IN049	Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School, Ingleton.	0.653	21
Total		3.197	103

Employment Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Uses
IN022 and IN035	Land adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road and west of Tatterthorn Lane	2.94	B1, B2 and B8
Total		2.94	

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be

sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP10 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP10: STRATEGY FOR GARGRAVE –TIER 3

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area(Ha)	Yield
GA004	Neville House, Neville Crescent, Gargrave	0.423	14
GA009	Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal, Gargrave	2.542	60
GA031	Land to the west of Walton Close, Gargrave	1.38	44
Total		4.345	118

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP11 – Establishing relevance to equality

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

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

Housing Sites:

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
BU012	Richard Thornton's CE Primary School, Burton in Lonsdale	0.489	15
BR016	Land to west of Gilders, Langholme Skipton Road, Low Bradley.	0.77	25
SG014	Land at Lord's Close, Giggleswick	1.096	35

Mixed Use Housing and Employment Site

Site Ref	Location	Net Dev Area (Ha)	Yield
CN006	Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley	2.168	C3 – 93 B1 – 1,445 sqm
Total		4.427	168

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Draft policies SP5 to SP11 identify specific sites to deliver the sustainable development needed to realise the spatial strategy of the local plan and to meet objectively assessed needs for housing and employment over the plan period. This policy will benefit all sections of the community by allocating land for housing employment and mixed use sites by ensuring that development will be sustainable and providing housing and employment opportunities.

Policy SP12 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY SP12: INFRASTRUCTURE, STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY

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

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(Draft June 2017\)](#)

Answer:

No. The delivery of infrastructure and services to support new development will be an important element in the sustainable growth of Craven. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan has been produced in collaboration with infrastructure providers and will act as a focus for the delivery of physical infrastructure (transport, energy, waste, water and drainage), social infrastructure (education, health, leisure/recreation, community/social/emergency services) and green infrastructure (open space) for the benefit of all, in particular for those with reduced mobility, those with children and younger (school age) people.

Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV1: COUNTRYSIDE AND LANDSCAPE

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

- a) Expect new development proposals, in those areas not subject to national landscape designations, to respect, safeguard, and wherever possible, restore or enhance the landscape character of the area. Proposals should have regard to the relevant Landscape Character Appraisal, and specifically to the different landscape character types that are present in the plan area. Regard should also be had to the relevant Natural England Character Area Profiles (listed at para 5.5) and the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (2011) (or successor documents). Proposals will show how they respond to the particular character type they are located within.**
- b) Support proposals that secure the restoration of degraded landscapes, in ways that also help to achieve biodiversity and heritage objectives.**
- c) Support proposals which secure the preservation and appropriate restoration or enhancement of natural and historic man-made features.**
- d) In determining proposals which affect the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and its setting or the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the Council will give great weight to conservation of their special qualities, including their landscape, scenic beauty and intrinsically dark landscapes (for the enjoyment and experience of dark skies). In addition, proposals will be considered on a needs basis, should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings and be in line with the AONB or National Park Management Plan objectives.**
- e) Support proposals that secure the restoration, preservation and where possible enhancement of the public rights of way network, including the improvement of existing public rights of way, the creation of new public rights of way and the promotion of disabled access to the countryside.**
- f) The impacts of obtrusive lighting will be minimised within proposals for new development. All new proposals where external lighting is to be incorporated within a development scheme shall be subject to guidance set out in the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting GN01:2011. For the purposes of clarity, areas of remote open countryside and those which are**

identified as being sensitive to light pollution within the relevant Landscape Character Appraisal will be categorised as falling within zone E1.

g) Enable settlements to grow in ways that respect their form, distribution and landscape setting. Important considerations will include; allowing the countryside to permeate built-up areas; maintaining gaps between settlements in order to preserve their separate identities; and preserving and creating connections between built-up areas and the countryside, including existing and new public rights of way.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	Craven Landscape Appraisal (2002) , Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment (2009) , Rights of Way Improvement Plan (currently under review), Local Access Forums (NYCC and YDNP)
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Answer:	No. Human and natural activity evolves over time and therefore landscape character will also change over time. Positive and beneficial management of that change, including restoration and protection where necessary, is essential to maintaining the quality, distinctiveness and vitality of the local environment. Part e) of this policy has been adjusted previously, in response to the initial EqlA (April 2017) and in order to better promote disabled access to the countryside. This assessment is therefore based on the 'new' policy incorporating that adjustment.
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Addressing the impact

Having considered the potential or actual impacts the policymaker should be in a position to make an informed judgment on what should be done. There are four possible options:

Which of the options below best address the impact?

Options:

1. No major change - the EIA demonstrates that the policy is robust and that the evidence shows no potential for discrimination and that all opportunities to promote equality have been taken.
2. Adjust the policy to remove barriers or better promote equality.
3. Continue the policy despite potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality.
4. Stop and remove the policy – if the policy shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination it must be stopped and removed or changed.

Answer:

2. Adjust the policy to remove barriers or better promote equality.

With the addition of the following new paragraph, between current paragraphs d) and e), the policy would better promote equality and, at the same time, would be improved more generally:

- **Support proposals that secure the restoration, preservation and where possible enhancement of the public rights of way network, including the improvement of existing public rights of way, the creation of new public rights of way and the promotion of disabled access to the countryside.**

Leading on from this, current paragraph e) could also be improved by mentioning public rights of way specifically:

- e) Enable settlements to grow in ways that respect their form, distribution and landscape setting. Important considerations will include: allowing the countryside to permeate built-up areas; maintaining gaps between settlements in order to preserve their separate identities; and preserving and creating connections between built-up areas and the countryside, including existing and new public rights of way.**

Action plan

	ACTION	BY WHEN
1	Revise draft policy ENV1 as suggested above and re-consult	In time for scheduled consultation on the 2017 pre-publication draft local plan
2	Take comments into account before finalising the policy	In time for scheduled publication of the final local plan in 2017

Policy ENV2 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV2: HERITAGE

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

- a) Paying particular attention to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to the District's distinctive character and sense of place. These include:-**
 - i) The legacy of mills, chimneys, and terraced housing associated with the textile industry**
 - ii) The bridges and structures associated with the Settle-Carlisle Railway**
 - iii) The buildings, bridges, locks and other and structures associated with the Leeds-Liverpool Canal and Thanet Canal**
 - iv) The historic market towns of Skipton and Settle**
 - v) The legacy of traditional barns and other buildings and structures associated with the farming industry and historic land estates**
- b) Ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that will be given to its conservation. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that there are substantial public benefits.**
- c) Supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, especially those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.**
- d) Ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.**

e) Supporting proposals which conserve Craven's non-designated heritage assets.

Developments which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset.

f) Supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Craven's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Public records and information about national and local heritage assets](#)

Answer:

No. Heritage is what we've inherited from the past and place special value upon. It's a broad term applied to a wide range of things from landscapes and buildings to customs and knowledge. Heritage is irreplaceable and heritage conservation is therefore essential to the achievement of sustainable development. Communities and groups have an important role to play in helping to identify heritage assets which are appreciated locally for their historic, cultural or townscape value—ensuring that the significance of those assets can be properly and fully appreciated by all. The policy will benefit the community by restricting development which will cause harm to the significance of heritage assets.

Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV3: GOOD DESIGN

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

Context

- a) Development should respond to the context and proposals should be based on a proper understanding and appreciation of environmental features, including both natural and built elements such as landscape, topography, vegetation, open space, microclimate, tranquillity, light and darkness**
- b) Designs should respect the form of surrounding buildings including density, scale, height, massing and use of high quality materials which should be locally sourced wherever possible;**
- c) Development should be legible and create a sense of place by maintaining, enhancing and creating good townscapes with beneficial elements like views, vistas, enclosures, focal points, public art, backcloths and landmarks;**
- d) Development should seek to enhance local distinctiveness through maintaining good aspects of the local environment, improving poorer aspects and adding new aspects that benefit the local environment;**
- e) Development should protect the amenity of existing residents and business occupiers as well as create acceptable amenity conditions for future occupiers;**
- f) Proposed development of sensitive uses adjacent to existing sources of pollution should demonstrate through the submission of appropriate impact assessments that there would be no detrimental impact on future residential amenity.**

Infrastructure

- g) Designs should anticipate the need for external storage space within new developments, including space for the storage and collection of non-recyclable and recyclable waste;**
- h) Necessary services and infrastructure should be able to be accommodated without causing harm to retained features, or result in visual clutter;**

Ensuring Development is Accessible

- i) Development proposals including changes of use should be accessible and inclusive to everyone, ensuring a means of access for people with physical disabilities;**
- j) Development should be permeable and should make getting around easier—especially for pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities— by improving existing routes, adding new ones and creating connections to enhance the local network;**
- k) Access roads should be designed as streets—they should form part of the public realm, be people-friendly, safe and active, allow natural surveillance and help to create a network of easy-to-use routes;**
- l) Schemes should seek to incorporate secure storage for bicycles to encourage sustainable modes of travel;**
- m) Developers are encouraged to build new home to the ‘Lifetime Homes’ standard so that the can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and the elderly as well as assisting independent living at home;**

Art And Culture

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

Designing Out Crime

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

Shop Fronts/Advertisements

- q) Traditional shop fronts which make a valuable contribution to the distinctive character of their local area should, wherever practicable, be refurbished and retained in development proposals;**
- r) New/alterations to shop fronts will only be permitted if the design is consistent with the character and scale of the existing building, if it is of high quality and uses materials**

that are deemed acceptable to the area. The shop fascia must be designed in scale, in its depth and width, with the façade and the street scene of which it forms part;

- s) Proposals for advertisements will be assessed having regard to issues of highway/transport safety and the characteristics of the locality, including features of scenic, historic, architectural, cultural or other special interest;

Sustainable Design and Construction

- t) To require non-residential developments of 1,000 or more square metres where feasible to meet at least the BREEAM standard 'Very Good' for non-residential buildings requirement. Non-residential development should seek to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' or better unless it has been demonstrated through an economic viability assessment that it is not viable to do so;
- u) Sustainability should be designed in, so that development takes the opportunity to reduce energy use and water use, carbon emissions and minimise waste and ensure future resilience to a changing climate. Developments should also take the opportunity wherever possible to generate power through solar or other means. This should include industrial and commercial developments.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	North Yorkshire Police support the policy for its inclusion of designing out crime.
Answer:	No. Good design will help to ensure positive change that benefits the local economy, environment and quality of life and will promote: reductions in crime, the fear of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour; greater accessibility and inclusiveness for everyone; and the social role of public spaces.

Policy ENV4 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV4: BIODIVERSITY

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

- a) Wherever possible, development will make a positive contribution towards achieving a net gain in biodiversity and in particular will:**
 - i) Ensure that there is no adverse impact on any international designated site, unless the IROPI test under Article 6(4) of the EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive) has been passed and compensatory measures provided.**
 - ii) Ensure that there is no adverse impact on any national or local designated sites and their settings, unless it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that the benefit of, and need for the development clearly outweighs the impact on the importance of the designation.**
 - iii) Avoid the loss of, and encourage the recovery or enhancement of ecological networks, habitats and species populations (especially priority habitats and species as identified in the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan, 2008 or any subsequent update) by incorporating beneficial biodiversity features in the design (i.e. through landscaping or SuDS);**
 - iv) Conserve and manage the biodiversity and/or geodiversity value of land and buildings within the site;**
 - v) Increase trees and woodlands by incorporating appropriate planting, using native and locally characteristic tree and plant species where possible, and retaining and integrating existing mature and healthy trees and hedgerows that make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and setting of an area;**
 - vi) Ensure there is no deterioration in the Water Framework Directive ecological status of surface or ground waterbodies as a result of the development;**
 - vii) Enable wildlife to move more freely and easily throughout the local environment, including both the natural and built elements.**
- b) Development proposals should achieve benefits in biodiversity that are equal to, or where possible exceed the biodiversity value of the site prior to development. Where improvements in biodiversity are achievable these should be on site; however if this**

is not possible or practical, an equivalent) improvement should be provided off-site by way of mitigation; ideally, this should be as close to the site as possible.

- c) Development proposals that result in a significant loss in, or harm to, biodiversity on site, and where no compensatory measures are proposed, will be resisted.
- d) Would-be developers should be aware that compensation through replacement of biodiversity assets may not be practical or realistic in every case (e.g. recreating ancient woodland or ancient wood pastures) and that any development scheme based on such impractical or unrealistic proposals will not be acceptable.
- e) The loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland would be wholly exceptional.
- f) The following allocated sites will be accompanied by guiding development principles which will identify areas within each site where significant contributions to a net gain in biodiversity are to be made, via the introduction of green infrastructure routes:...

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Biodiversity Action Plan](#)

Answer:

No. Biodiversity means biological diversity, or the number and variety of plants and animals living in a specific area. Some safeguarded habitats and species are protected by law under national and international designations and some are identified under local designations. The policy will benefit all, as it aims to protect and enhance the natural environment by ensuring protection of specialist environments for the benefit of future communities.

Policy ENV5 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV5: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Wherever possible, development proposals will:

- i) Avoid the significant loss of, or harm to, existing green infrastructure assets and the disruption or fragmentation of the green infrastructure network;
 - ii) Enhance existing or create new green infrastructure and secure its long-term management and maintenance;
 - iii) Enhance existing or create new links in the green infrastructure network, including habitat corridors that help wildlife to move more freely through the local environment
- b) Development proposals should achieve improvements to the green infrastructure network where possible. Where improvements are viable these should be achieved on site, however if this is not possible or practical, contributions for off-site enhancements should be made for projects as close to the site as possible in order to promote linkages and stepping stones across the green infrastructure network.
- c) Development proposals that result in a significant fragmentation or loss to the green infrastructure network, and where no compensatory measures are proposed, will be resisted.
- d) The following allocated sites will be accompanied by guiding development principles which will set out more specifically how improvements and growth to the green infrastructure network can be achieved on each site:...

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	National Planning Policy Framework , Playing Pitch, Open Space and Built Facilities Study (2016) , Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project , Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy
Answer:	No. The term green infrastructure applies to all sorts of natural and semi-natural features that form a network across rural and urban areas and which support a sustainable, healthy and enjoyable way of life. Initiatives that enhance or create green infrastructure links within or beyond the plan area and which promote district, sub-regional or regional green infrastructure corridors and projects will be supported. This policy encourages access to green infrastructure for all.

Policy ENV6 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV6: FLOOD RISK

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

- a) Development will take place in areas of low flood risk wherever possible and always in areas with the lowest acceptable flood risk, by taking into account the development's vulnerability to flooding and by applying any necessary sequential and exception test;**
- b) Development will safeguard waterways and benefit the local environment (aesthetically and ecologically) by incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS); where the use of SuDS is not possible, feasible or appropriate other means of flood prevention and water management should be used. All surface water drainage systems (SuDS or other) should be economically maintained for the lifetime of the development.**
- c) Development will maintain adequate and easy access to watercourses and flood defences, so that they may be managed and maintained by the relevant authority.**
- d) Development will avoid areas with the potential to increase flood resilience, and seek to enhance as far as possible the natural capacity of soils, vegetation, river floodplains, wetland and upland habitats to reduce flood risk.**
- e) Development will minimise the risk of surface water flooding by ensuring adequate provision for foul and surface water disposal in advance of occupation (as per standards set out by the Environment Agency, see Appendix D). Surface water should be managed at the source and not transferred, and every option should be investigated before discharging surface water into a public sewerage network.**
- f) Development will maximise opportunities to help reduce the causes and impacts of flooding by ensuring adequate sufficient attenuation and long term storage is provided to accommodate storm water on site without risk to people or property and without overflowing into a watercourse (as per standards set out by the Environment Agency, see Appendix D).**

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#)

Answer:

No. Development will take place in areas of low flood risk wherever possible and always in areas with the lowest acceptable flood risk, by taking into account the development's (and therefore occupiers') vulnerability to flooding. The implementation of such a policy has clear benefits to all members of the community.

Policy ENV7 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV7: LAND AND AIR QUALITY

Land Quality

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

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

Air Quality

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

- d) Development will avoid severe residual cumulative impacts of traffic congestion and wherever possible, will help to ease existing traffic congestion;
- e) The location, layout and design of development will encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport, and green travel plans will promote reductions in car use;
- f) The location, layout and design of development will avoid or reduce harmful or unpleasant emissions from buildings, and mitigation measures will be introduced where necessary.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#)

Answer: No. New development should be accessible by walking, cycling and using public transport. The policy promotes green travel plans to encourage less reliance on cars for local journeys.

Policy ENV8 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV8: WATER RESOURCES, WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER

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

Water Resources

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

Water Quality

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

Groundwater

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Humber River Basin Management Plan](#)

Answer:

No. Water is an important and essential resource that needs to be managed in a sustainable way, so that it may continue to support Craven's homes, farms, industry, recreation, biodiversity and so on. In England and Wales, development is required to comply with the European Water Framework Directive, through meeting the relevant River Basin Management Plans' requirements for the benefit of all.

Policy ENV9 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV9: RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

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

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

Commercial Scale Wind Turbines/Farms

The Council has not identified suitable areas for commercial scale wind turbines or farms for the purpose of providing power into the National Grid within Craven. The development of commercial scale wind turbines or wind farms for the purposes of inputting power into

the National Grid will therefore only be permitted where criteria a0 to k) listed above are met and:

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

Small Scale Wind Turbines

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	National Planning Policy Framework , Renewable Energy Study , Landscape Sensitivity Framework
Answer:	No. The policy establishes a positive stance on renewable and low-carbon energy and encourages well-conceived proposals for sustainable generation projects and infrastructure, which has a benefit to all.

Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV10: LOCAL GREEN SPACE

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

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

SK-LGS49	Road approach, south side of Gargrave Road, east of entrance to Auction Mart
SK-LGS51	Road approach, between Harrogate Road & Overdale Grange
SK-LGS55	Gawflat Meadow
SK-LGS60	Burnside House
SK-LGS64	Land to north of Skipton, bounded to the north by Skipton Bypass, to the east by Embsay Road & The Bailey; and to the west by Grassington Road, Skipton
Sutton in Craven	
SC-LGS5	Sutton Park, Main Street, Sutton-in-Craven

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Local Green Space Methodology](#), [Assessment and Annexes](#)

Answer: No. The NPPF introduced the Local Green Space (LGS) Designation to enable communities to identify and protect green spaces of importance to them. LGS can only be designated in a local or neighbourhood plan. The policy aims to protect Local Green Spaces for the benefit of all.

Establishing relevance to equality

POLICY ENV11: THE LEEDS & LIVERPOOL CANAL

Development adjacent to, adjoining or which is likely to impact upon the character of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal including the Thanet Canal (Springs Branch) in Skipton will be expected to:

- a) Be of a high quality design that safeguards its historic character and integrates the canal into the development proposal in a way that treats the waterway as an area of usable space;**
- b) Integrate the waterway, towing path and canal environment into the public realm in terms of the design and management of the development;**
- c) Improve access to, along and from the waterway and improve the environmental quality of the waterway corridor. This will include supporting the wildlife that uses the Canal with appropriate plantings, provision of features such as bat and bird boxes, and connectivity of habitat, and maintaining the water quality of the Canal in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive;**
- d) Optimise views of water and generate natural surveillance of water space through the siting, configuration and orientation of buildings, recognising that appropriate boundary treatment and access issues may differ between the towing path and offside of the canal, and;**
- e) Improve the amenity of the canal. Development that would have an adverse impact on the amenity of the canal by virtue of noise, odour or visual impact will not be supported.**

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Canal and Rivers Trust – Access for All](#)

Answer:

Yes. Although the Canal and Rivers Trust has not raised the issue itself, it is clear that whilst the policy seeks to 'improve access to, along and from the waterway', it doesn't seek specifically to improve access for people with disabilities. Therefore more could be done in respect of ENV11 to promote access for all. The policy has been adjusted to address this.

Addressing the impact

Having considered the potential or actual impacts the policymaker should be in a position to make an informed judgment on what should be done. There are four possible options:

Which of the options below best address the impact?

Options:

1. No major change - the EIA demonstrates that the policy is robust and that the evidence shows no potential for discrimination and that all opportunities to promote equality have been taken.
2. Adjust the policy to remove barriers or better promote equality.
3. Continue the policy despite potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality.
4. Stop and remove the policy – if the policy shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination it must be stopped and removed or changed.

Answer:

2. Adjust the policy to remove barriers or better promote equality.

Part c) of the policy has been adjusted so that it seeks to improve access for people with disabilities. The adjustment is shown in bold, below:

c) Improve access to, along and from the waterway **for the benefit of all, including wheelchair-users, people with limited mobility and people with other disabilities** and improve the environmental quality of the waterway corridor;

Action plan

	ACTION	BY WHEN
1	Revise draft policy ENV11 as suggested above	Amended Publication Draft November 2017

Policy ENV12 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV12: FOOTPATHS, BRIDLEWAYS, BYWAYS AND CYCLE ROUTES

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

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

The local planning authority will also give specific support to:

- g) The creation, enhancement and extension of National Trails.
- h) The enhancement of green infrastructure corridors, at regional, sub-regional and district level, through the improvement of existing and the creation of new footpaths, bridleways, byways and cycle routes.
- i) Proposals that contribute to the creation of town or village loops.
- j) Proposals that include short, well-surfaced, stile-free circuits suitable for wheelchair-users and people with limited mobility.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	Rights of Way Improvement Plan (currently under review), Local Access Forums (NYCC and YDNP), comments of the North Yorkshire Local Access Forum in response to consultation on the June 2017 pre-publication draft local plan.
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Answer:	No. During consultation on the June 2017 pre-publication draft local plan, North Yorkshire Local Access Forum advised that the policy's aspiration to make the countryside more accessible for disabled people should be bolstered by a commitment to establish short, well-surfaced, stile-free circuits suitable for wheelchair-users and people with limited mobility. In response, the policy was adjusted and now includes specific support for such circuits within part j). The
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	aim of the policy includes improving the accessibility of footpaths, byways and cycle routes for the benefit of all.
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Policy ENV13 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY ENV13: GREEN WEDGES

Green Wedges will help settlements to grow in ways that maintain and reinforce their individual character and identity, by safeguarding against the coalescence of separate built-up areas, and will help to maintain and, wherever possible, enhance local recreational opportunities. Therefore, within the Green Wedges listed below and defined on the Policies Map, development will be resisted where it would compromise the gap between settlements. In addition, the Council will seek to consolidate, strengthen and enhance the character, appearance and, where appropriate, recreational value of these areas.

1. Land between High and Low Bentham.

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[Review of Green Wedge Designations in Craven](#)

Answer:

No. The Green Wedge designation has the objective of maintaining and reinforcing the individual character and identity of settlements in close proximity by restricting any development that would cause their physical coalescence. In addition, Green Wedges may provide or have the potential to provide a valuable recreational resource, which should also be afforded protection. The policy aims to protect green wedges throughout the district for the benefit of all.

Policy H1 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY H1: SPECIALIST HOUSING FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by:-

- a) supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, provided proposals accord with Policy SP4;**
- b) encouraging developers to build new homes to the ‘Lifetime Homes’ standard so that they can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and the elderly as well as assisting independent living at home;**
- c) allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham and Gargrave within Policies SP6, SP7 and SP10 respectively for delivering specialist forms of residential accommodation to meet the housing needs of older people.**

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	Strategic Housing Market Assessment , comments of McCarthy and Stone (a developer of housing for older people) in response to consultation on the June 2017 pre-publication draft local plan.
Answer:	No. People in Craven are living longer, which means that there are more active older people in good health in the population, but also more people (especially the very old) living with on-going conditions that may affect their mobility, hampering their ability to get out and about and socialise, leading to issues of loneliness and isolation for many. Therefore, a range of appropriate housing provision, adaptation and support is needed for Craven’s older population. Additionally, providing a wider range of older persons’ accommodation has the potential to free-up larger family accommodation. McCarthy and Stone advocate the inclusion of such a policy. The policy will have a positive impact on the needs of older people without impacting negatively on housing availability for other age ranges, which are fully catered for by policies SP1, SP3, SP4, SP5-SP11 and H2.

Policy H2 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY H2: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- a) Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by:**
 - I. the provision of a minimum of 30% of proposed new dwellings as affordable housing on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, and on any site with a combined gross floor area of more than 1000 sqm. 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.**
 - II negotiating with developers and landowners on brownfield sites to secure a proportion of new dwellings as affordable housing or to secure an equivalent financial contribution. In negotiating schemes the local planning authority will look to maximise provision having regard to the circumstances of individual sites and scheme viability. Developers will be expected to conduct negotiations on a transparent and ‘open book’ basis. In appropriate circumstances, the local planning authority will apply vacant building credit and will reduce on-site and/or financial contributions accordingly.**
 - III. Supporting registered providers in bringing forward wholly affordable schemes within Craven’s market towns and villages;**
 - IV Supporting in principle, the release of rural exception sites.**
- b) Affordable homes will also be provided in conjunction with registered providers through the purchase and repair of existing dwellings, alterations and improvements to the existing affordable housing stock and through the re-use of empty homes.**
- c) The size, type and tenure of affordable units will be expected to reflect the most up-to-date evidence of affordable housing needs, including the Council’s latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Affordable housing contributions should comprise either social or affordable rent tenures as well as intermediate tenure types. Providing an off-site contribution in lieu of an on-site contribution will only be supported where there are clear advantages or overriding reasons for doing so and it is agreed that an off-site contribution is preferable in terms of achieving housing and planning objectives.**

- d) Affordable housing contributions will be sought from proposed developments that are phased or are brought forward in a piecemeal fashion and where the total combined, or 'holistic' development exceeds the relevant threshold
- e) The provision of affordable housing will be secured via a planning obligation (section 106 agreement). The obligation will seek to ensure that affordable units are maintained in perpetuity for households in affordable housing need or that the affordable housing subsidy is recycled.

Rural exception sites

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#)

Answer:

No. The local plan aims to secure the provision of affordable housing – in appropriate numbers and of appropriate types and tenures – to reflect evidence of community needs, including evidence from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Affordable housing will support a range of needs including those of newly-forming and growing households. The precise mix of dwelling size and tenure on each site will be determined in accordance with identified local needs. Providing affordable housing will contribute towards a mix of housing provision to cater for all groups. The policy will be used to ensure affordable housing provision is developed to address identified need.

Policy H3 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY H3: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS, SHOWMEN AND ROMA

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

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

- a) Current evidence shows that the site is not needed; or
- b) The development proposal makes provision for an equivalent replacement site of an equal or better standard.

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Craven Traveller Housing Needs Survey and Technical Note](#)

Answer:

No. The local plan aims to address the local housing requirements of all communities, including Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma who live in or travel through the plan area (Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are ethnic groups and as such are protected against race discrimination). In doing so, the local plan will contribute to the overarching national aim of ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates their traditional way of life, whilst respecting the interests of settled communities. Policy H3 aims to maintain an adequate supply of sites to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma within Craven through safeguarding existing supply and supporting extensions to existing sites or new sites to meet newly arising need. This policy will have a positive impact for Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers. The policy contributes to the aim of advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations through the creation of diverse communities.

Policy EC1 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC1: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

The proposal will benefit the rural economy in accordance with Policy EC3.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Together, draft policies EC1 and EC2 support economic growth, retention of sites and premises, and promote economic diversity, particularly with respect to class 'B' uses. They aim proactively to meet development needs, whilst avoiding long term protection of sites that are not needed or redundant for the benefit of all.

Policy EC2 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC2: SAFEGUARDING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Employment Land Review](#)

Answer:

No. Together, draft policies EC1 and EC2 support economic growth, retention of sites and premises, and promote economic diversity, particularly with respect to class 'B' uses. They aim proactively to meet development needs, whilst avoiding long term protection of sites that are not needed or redundant for the benefit of all.

Policy EC3 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC3: RURAL ECONOMY

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#)

Answer:

No. The policy aims to acknowledge the rural situation and its particular set of circumstances. It takes a positive stance and looks to encourage growth in the rural economy by supporting proposals for sustainable development, by broadening the scope for and increasing the variety and diversity of economic activity in rural areas, and by 'not getting in the way' of enterprise and innovation that offers economic, environmental and social benefits to local communities. The policy is intended to be flexible and adaptable, so that it can respond to different needs within the rural economy, new opportunities that may arise in the future and changes in the rural economy over time for the benefit of all.

Policy EC4 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC4: TOURISM

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

- a) Enabling established destinations to become even better through the development of new and improved facilities;**
- b) Helping up-and-coming destinations to establish themselves and become successful;**
- c) Recognising opportunities to bring tourism into new areas that have untapped potential, including new types of activity and new destinations;**
- d) Acknowledging the range of sporting, recreational, cultural, arts, wildlife and leisurely activities that people may wish to engage in as tourists;**
- e) Ensuring that tourism development provides easy access to the network of public transport services, footpaths and cycle routes (including canal towpaths) in the area and, wherever possible, secures the improvement and expansion of that network;**
- f) Realising opportunities, where they arise, to secure additional knock-on benefits from placing tourism development and other forms of business and commercial development together in the same location, thereby achieving synergies of co-location;**
- g) Supporting, in principle, proposals for tourism development and for achieving synergies of co-location, in the following key locations for tourism development identified on the policies map;**

Bolton Abbey/Bolton Abbey Railway Station

Broughton Hall Estate

Ingleton – viaduct area

Gargrave – canal area

Skipton – canal and railway station area

Bentham – railway station area

Hellifield – railway station area

Embsay – railway station area

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

I) Conservation of the landscape and of the setting and special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park

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

III) Conservation of biodiversity value

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

V) Preservation and enhancement of the existing public rights of way network.

Proposals that include the development of non-designated land (shown in white on Diagram EC4) for the purposes of sustainable tourism will be supported, in principle, provided that the land adjoins the designated Tourism Development Commitment and the proposals are sensible in scale and meet the requirements of I) to V) above.

- i) Ensuring that the benefits of tourism growth – to the economy, environment and quality of life – are felt as broadly as possible within local communities;**
- j) Securing appropriate community use of private facilities provided as part of tourism developments, including sports, leisure, recreational and cultural and arts facilities, shops and open spaces;**
- k) Encouraging and supporting communities and business organisations to promote sustainable tourism through Neighbourhood Plans and other local initiatives;**

Individual proposals that accord with the Council's general approach set out in parts a) to k) above must also accord with all other relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies and must help to achieve sustainable development overall.

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Retail and Leisure Study](#)

Answer:

No. The boost that tourism and visitors provide is seen in the success of Craven's market towns as local places for shopping, culture, leisure and business. Tourism also helps in the understanding and appreciation of Craven's natural environment, heritage and culture, which, in turn, helps to conserve these resources for future generations. Supporting sustainable tourism is therefore an important aim of the local plan and will help to secure a thriving economy, vibrant town-centres, cultural experiences, active recreation, rich biodiversity, beautiful landscapes and well-preserved historic places, which will be both attractive to visitors and beneficial to local communities for the benefit of all.

Policy EC4A – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC4A: TOURISM –LED DEVELOPMENT AT BOLTON ABBEY

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

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

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

Larger scale development will be restricted to the following general locations indicated on the Policies Map (Inset Map No. 24):

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?	
Links to evidence:	National Planning Policy Framework , Retail and Leisure Study , Bolton Abbey Development Options Appraisal Study (April 2017)
Answer:	No. Tourism led mixed use development at Bolton Abbey has the potential to boost the tourism economy of the area and achieve the synergies of co-location with other business and commercial development to provide for significant high value employment opportunities in accordance with policy EC4 of the Local Plan, but this must be achieved without harm to the important and significant historic, ecological and landscape assets of this special place for the benefit of all.

Policy EC5 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC5: TOWN, DISTRICT AND LOCAL CENTRES

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

Level 1 Town Centre – Skipton

Level 2 Town Centre – Settle

Level 3 District Centres –Bentham and Crosshills

Level 4 Local Centre – Ingleton

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

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

Retail Capacity

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

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

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

Out of Centre Proposals

When considering proposals for town centre uses in out of centre locations as identified on the proposals maps, proposals will be required to demonstrate that there are no locations

available in the town centre that could accommodate the proposal, and the impact of the proposals are acceptable.

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

Level	Settlement centre	Floorspace Impact Thresholds (gross)
1	Skipton town centre	1,500 sq.m
2	Settle town centre	750 sq.m
3	Bentham district centre	500 sq.m
3	Crosshills district centre	500 sq.m
4	Ingleton local centre	250 sq.m

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

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Retail and Leisure Study](#)

Answer:

No. The ultimate goal of the plan is to secure sustainable long term growth that responds to the distinct evolution and change of the retail economy. The centres in the retail hierarchy will be supported and enhanced by development which strengthens their resilience to economic, social and technological change for the benefit of all.

Policy EC5A – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY EC5A: RESIDENTIAL USES IN TOWN AND VILLAGE CENTRES

Within the primary shopping area of Skipton, as identified on the proposals map, the primarily retail function of this area will be safeguarded and protected. Proposals for residential use at ground floor level will only be supported where it can be adequately demonstrated that the proposed residential use will not result in the loss of retail uses. Proposals for standalone residential uses that require planning permission within the identified town centre area of Skipton and Settle will be supported where it can be adequately demonstrated that the proposed residential use will not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses.

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

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

First floor residential use

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Retail and Leisure Study](#)

Answer:

No. The ultimate goal of the plan is to secure sustainable long term growth that responds to the distinct evolution and change of the retail economy. The centres in the retail hierarchy will be supported and enhanced by development which strengthens their resilience to economic, social and technological change for the benefit of all.

Policy INF1 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY INF1: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

Where necessary, planning obligations will help to mitigate the impact of Craven's growth, support the provision of local infrastructure as identified under policies INF2, INF3, INF5 and INF6, secure community benefits and achieve sustainable development. This will be done in the following ways.

- a) Planning obligations will be required where the form of development needs to be prescribed or where proposed development needs to be accompanied by new or improved infrastructure, facilities or services, or by environmental improvements.
- b) Contributions secured through planning obligations may be required on-site or off-site or via the payment of funds; may be linked to the phasing of development and may be co-ordinated in partnership with infrastructure providers, service providers or other relevant bodies.
- c) Financial contributions secured through planning obligations may be pooled to address needs or cumulative impacts arising from more than one development proposal.¹
- d) Development proposals will be refused if they are likely to have any relevant and significant adverse impact, including cumulative impact, that cannot be adequately mitigated by a planning obligation (or planning condition, if appropriate).
- e) Negotiations undertaken during pre-application discussions or during the planning application process will take account of scheme viability and site specific circumstances.
- f) Individual planning obligations will be renegotiated where a relevant and significant change in circumstances has occurred and the obligation no longer serves a useful purpose. This will include changes in scheme viability where this can be supported by compelling viability evidence. Applications to remove or modify affordable housing obligations will be determined solely on the economic viability of meeting those obligations.
- g) Applicants will be expected to make adequate viability evidence available and to adopt a transparent and open book approach to negotiations. Financial or other sensitive information, which may be made available during negotiations, will be treated as confidential, unless the applicant indicates otherwise.

¹ No more than 5 planning obligations may be pooled together (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 – Part 11 Planning Obligations)

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

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#)

Answer:

No. Planning obligations or “section 106 agreements” may be entered into by developers as part of the development process. They are sometimes needed to ensure that places and communities grow in a sustainable way and to help deliver the objectives, aspirations and strategy of the local plan. Where necessary, planning obligations will help to mitigate the impact of Craven’s growth, support the provision of local infrastructure, secure community benefits and achieve sustainable development for the benefit of all.

Policy INF2 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY INF2: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SOCIAL SPACES

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

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

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(Draft Jun '17\)](#)

Answer:

No. The policy aims to support the retention and improvement of existing community facilities and social spaces, and the provision of new ones, to help promote the health, well-being and equality. The loss of facilities can reduce a community's ability to meet its day to day needs and can result in people travelling longer distances to access facilities, disadvantaging the less mobile. Facilities are places of social interaction and can help older people avoid isolation and loneliness. The policy benefits all of the community by protecting and enhancing accessible playing fields and other sports facilities.

Policy INF3 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY INF3: SPORT, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION FACILITIES

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

- a) Supporting proposals for the provision of new sport, open space and built sports facilities, or for the improvement of existing sport, open space and built sports facilities, including facilities for temporary events, provided the proposals are of a scale in keeping with the location, are well located and accessible and accord with all relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies.
- b) The provision or contribution towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities is required in the following circumstances:
 - 1. All new housing and mixed-use developments of 11 or more dwellings and where the maximum combined gross floor space of development does not exceed 1000m², including those on sites allocated under local plan policies SP5 to SP11. Contributions will not be sought from developments of 10 units or less, or which have a maximum combined gross floor space of no more than 1000sqm (gross internal area).
 - 2. In designated rural areas all new housing and mixed use developments yielding between 6 to 10 dwellings and from developments of less than 6 dwellings but more than 1000m² combined gross floorspace. In designated rural areas, contributions will not be sought from developments of 5 units or less.
- c) Where a quantity deficiency exists in a location, the Council will seek, where possible, on-site provision of facilities and will expect appropriate arrangements to be made for their on-going maintenance. Where the locality has a deficiency in the quality of existing open space or sports facilities, the Council will require a contribution to be made to address that deficiency. Deficiencies are identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 and any subsequent updates when compared against minimum standards. New provision or contributions towards improving existing spaces and facilities must cater for needs arising from the development, in accordance with the open space, sport and built sports facility standards set out in Appendix A and the specific recommendations and actions set out in the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)

and the Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 and subsequent updates. Financial contributions towards off-site provision of new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities will be calculated according to the formula set out in Appendix A.

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence: [National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Playing Pitch, Open Space and Built Facilities Study](#)

Answer:

No. In order to plan effectively for sport, open space and built sports opportunities, and to meet the NPPF requirement that policies relating to such facilities and spaces should be based on robust and up to date assessments of needs and opportunities for new provision, a Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facility Strategy were prepared in 2016. This study makes an assessment of the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing provision and identifies areas of deficiency and surplus, making recommendations as to where facilities could be improved or redeveloped, or where new open spaces, pitches and facilities could be provided to address localised quantitative and accessibility deficiencies for the benefit of all.

Policy INF4 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY INF4: PARKING PROVISION

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

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:	Interim Guidance on Transport Issues including Parking Standards and Advice on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans , Craven District Council Parking Strategy 2014-2019 , North Yorkshire County Council Parking Strategy (2011)
Answer:	No. Parking provision and management for cars and other vehicles in new developments, including residential, business/industrial, retail and town centre, is an important sustainability consideration in reducing congestion, supporting sustainable transport modes, promoting public safety, reducing conflict between road users and providing for different abilities and needs. The policy will benefit all and particularly those with reduced mobility.

Policy INF5 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY INF5: COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

Broadband Access in New Developments:

- d) All new development proposals will be required to demonstrate the anticipated connectivity requirements of the proposed use and how the development will contribute to, and be compatible with, Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent).**
- e) All new development will be required to enable a Next Generation Access broadband connection (or its equivalent) where viable. Where it can be demonstrated that the provision of a Next Generation Access broadband connection (or its equivalent) is not viable, proposals should provide a minimum download connection of 10Mbps or the requirements of any universal service commitment, whichever is greater, and incorporate suitable infrastructure to support delivery of Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent) at a future date.**
- f) Applicants proposing major development schemes should engage with communication providers and local broadband groups to explore how Next Generation Access broadband (or its equivalent) can be provided and how the development may contribute to and integrate with active broadband projects within the local area.**

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[European Commission Broadband Strategy and Policy](#), [Broadband Delivery UK](#)

Answer:

No. The expansion of communication infrastructure across Craven will be supported, particularly in areas where mobile and broadband connectivity is poor or non-existent. The provision of appropriate communications infrastructure within new development should balance the viability of a new development with that of the long term social and economic viability and vitality of Craven in terms of connectivity to high quality communications infrastructure and the benefits it provides to residents and businesses for the benefit of all.

Policy INF6 – Establishing relevance to equality

DRAFT POLICY INF6: EDUCATION PROVISION

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

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

Does the policy or procedure have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation?

Links to evidence:

[National Planning Policy Framework](#), [Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#)

Answer:

No. In the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools and work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues. Planning should actively manage patterns of growth to enable infrastructure such as primary schools to be provided in walkable locations to areas of new residential development to facilitate sustainable travel patterns. The policy will have a positive impact on younger (school age) people.

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