Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need

considerations there are which might point to a higher or lower number of new homes than the OAN. This Housing Growth Options Background Paper (March 2017) provides the second stage of this process for the Craven Local Plan and it has concluded that four housing growth options should be the subject of a sustainability appraisal. This represents the evidence required to complete the first stage of the Local Plan's remit to set a housing requirement for the plan period. The second stage of the process is to consider what policy and other The Craven Local Plan Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Dec. 2016) provides the Council with a robust estimate of the objectively assessed needs for housing (OAN) in Craven District from 2012 to 2032.

SA Objective	Housi	Housing Growth Option A	wth Or	otion A		Housi	Housing Growth Option B	wth O	otion E	ω	Housi	Housing Growth O	wth 0	ption C	()	Housi	ng Gro	Housing Growth Option D	otion [J	Commentary
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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	mrət frod2	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	Œ	1	$\overline{\mathbb{C}}$	\mathbb{E}	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(++)	0	Options C and D may ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach is aimed at creating new jobs and safeguarding existing employers through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels. Options A and B may not provide the necessary workforce levels to keep the local economy at a vibrant level, particularly Option A with its lowest housing projection.

SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth.					SA Objective
C	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	145 dpa	Housi
(Long term	pact	cale	pa	Housing Growth Option A
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(-)	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	182 dpa	Housi
(-)	Long term	act	cale	pa	Housing Growth Option B
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÷	Long term	oact	cale	350 - 400 dpa	ng Gro
<u> </u>	Urban	of Impact	Location	ă	Housing Growth Option D
E de la companya de l	Rural	oact	on		ption I
0	Transboundary Impact				
Similarly to SO1, Options C and D may ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach is aimed at maximising opportunities for economic and business growth through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels. Options A and B may not provide the necessary workforce levels to keep the local economy at a vibrant level.					Commentary

SO4) Enhance access for all to essential					SA Objective		SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty.	8			SA Objective
	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	145 dpa	Hous		Ē	mrət frod2	of Impact	Time	Housing 145 dpa
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0	nsd1U	of Ir	Loca		Housing Growth Option B			nsd¹U	of Ir	Loca	Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa
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The second of th	Transboundary Impact				пВ			Transboundary Impact			n B
		of	Tir	21	핗			Short term		Tin	Ho 21
	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	214 dpa	Housing Growth Option C		E	Long term	of Impact	Timescale	Housing Growth O 214 dpa
	Long term	3000			Growt			NV.		9000	Growt
	nsd¹U	of Impact	Location		h Opt		±	nsd1U	of Impact	Location	h Opti
	Rural	ct	_		ion C		<u> </u>	Rural	_	_	Option C
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	mret troh2	of Impact	Timescale	350 - 400 dpa	lousin		Œ (Short term	of Impact	Timescale	Housing Grov 350 - 400 dpa
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C C	Urban	of Impact	Location] "	wth 0		Ξ	ned¹U	of Impact	Location	wth Op
Œ	Rural	pact	on		Housing Growth Option D			Rural	act	on	Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa
	Transboundary Impact				0			ransboundary Impact			
Whilst the location of individual schemes concerns physical access to essential facilities, it is important that a sufficient level of housing is provided which enables services to remain viable. It is difficult to ascertain the level at which this would be achieved and depends on the individual service requirements. The spatial strategy in combination with the housing requirement are important in addressing this objective. Therefore the impact of Options B & C are negligible in the absence of detailed individual service requirements. The most extreme projections of Options A & D are likely to have some negative impacts on service provision.					Commentary		Options B and C may work best to ensure a balanced population is retained to stem the influence of the ageing of the population and maintain economic activity. By providing a greater level of housing, these options may enable an increased choice that would meet a wide range of age and demographic groups including sufficient amounts to achieve affordable needs within the district over the plan period. Option A would most likely result in a significantly ageing population which could have negative effects for inequalities through increased pressure on health services, declining school rolls etc. Option D would meet the district's affordable need and increase business growth, helping to address inequalities. However, conversely it would be likely to harm the natural environment which would impact on inequalities of residents and may place significant pressure on public services.				Commentary

SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.					SA Objective		SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.		XXX			SA Objective
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(Long term	pact	Timescale	іра	ing Gr			mrət gnoJ	of Impact	Timescale	dpa	sing Gr
(±)	nsd¹U	of Imp	Location		Housing Growth Option C		£	nsd¹U	of Im	Location		Housing Growth Option C
Œ	IsruA	pact	ion		ption		Œ.	Rural	pact	tion		Option
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(++)	mrət gnol	pact	scale	350 - 400 dpa	ing Gro		©	Long term	pact	scale	350 - 400 dpa	ing Gro
(++)	nsd¹U	of Impact	Location	a	wth 0		Œ	nsd¹U	of Impact	Location)a	Housing Growth Option D
<u> </u>	Rural	pact	ion	32	Housing Growth Option D		Œ.	Rural	pact	ion		ption
0	Transboundary Impact					Billione	0	Transboundary Impact				D
Option D may ensure that the district can meet all its need for affordable housing in terms of numbers. Options A, B and C are likely not to meet the full need in terms of affordable housing, but the local authority would likely seek a percentage of 40% in terms of affordable housing on each eligible site. With increasing housing numbers, Option C performs slightly better than Option B, which in turn performs slightly better than Option A.					Commentary		Whilst Option D may contribute strongly to providing for higher employment levels, such a high level of development could place significant pressure on services including health, result in a loss of countryside and would likely result in high increases in emissions with the district. Option A may result in a decline in service provision. Options B & C may have the least overall negative impacts as they are thought to provide a better balance in terms of housing provision.					Commentary

SA Objective	Housing	Housing Growth Option A)wth C	ption	Α	Housing	sing G	Housing Growth Option B	Option	1B	Hou 214	Housing (214 dpa	Housing Growth Option 214 dpa	1 Optio	on C	<u> </u>	Housing Grov 350 - 400 dpa	Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa	/th Op	tion D		Commentary
	Timescale	cale	Location	ion		Time	Timescale	Location	tion		Tim	Timescale		Location		T	Timescale		Location	ם		
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	u	w	u	le:	12	n pontal	w	uı	le	ta	mare en Grand Harlo Kapland og at 1 den delse et displanter (n. 1. delse av 100 av 100 av ag fra dem Grand og 100 av	the second secon	u diameter		Te	mathematics (militarization of executify		Proposition of the Community of the Comm			ten er tre in der er e	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and		0	(++)		0	Display of the second of the s	6	<u> </u>	3	0			Land Common and Estate (Mariety of Mariety Common C	£	ı.		0	0	E	王	The property of the property o	All of the approaches may require increased education depending on the location of new housing. Whilst it would be expected that a greater level of education places would be required under Option C and particularly Option D, policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure including education should address increased need. It is hence difficult to determine which housing options have positive or negative impacts, but it would most likely be based on differing urban and rural provision impacts as the housing projections arise.
SA Objective	Housi	Housing Growth Option A	wth c	ption	₽	Hou	sing G	Housing Growth Option B	Optior	В	Но	using (Housing Growth Option C	h Opti	on C	4	lousin	g Grov	Housing Growth Option D	tion E		Commentary
	145 dpa	pa ::				182 dpa	dpa				214	214 dpa				ω	50 - 4	350 - 400 dpa				
	Timescale	cale	Location	ion		Time	Timescale	Loca	Location		Tim	Timescale		Location		П	Timescale		Location	'n		
#IT	of Impact	act	of Impact	pact		of In	of Impact	of In	of Impact	2	of I	of Impact		of Impact	+	0	of Impact		of Impact	act		
	Short ter	ret gnod	SdrU	Виг	Transboundary Impa	Short ter	net gnod	sdrU	Rur	ransboundary Impa	Short ten	Long tern		ed¹U	Rura	Transboundary Impac	Short terr	Long tern	ısdıU	Rura	Transboundary Impac	5
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have	u	u	Œ	<u>I</u>	1000.773	u	u u		Į į						vandessonanya familian maximi da anlihas mininta anni asa kasa sa asa kasa sa asa kasa sa asa kasa sa a		0	0	I	÷		The outcomes of this largely depend upon the location of new housing. However, it is generally agreed that the greater level of housing provision, the greater the population increase within Craven and therefore the greater the need for overall travel. However, the outcomes will largely depend on allocations and spatial strategy. Some indications can be made, e.g. Option A would likely result in poorer connectivity for those people living in rural areas, and Option D would put great pressure on existing public transpor

SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven.	*		12		SA Objective		Drainage.	Sustainable Urban	implementation of	including through the	environment	property and the	flooding on people,	SO9) Reduce the risk						SA Objective
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<u> Î</u>	mnət gnol	pact	Timescale	350 - 400 dpa	ing Gr						(T)				ı	Long term	of Impact	Timescale	330 - 400 apa	sing Gr
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0	Transboundary Impact				D			-			<u>-</u>					Transboundary Impact				D
Options A, B and C will always perform best here, as these options present the least potential to negatively impact on the amount of land taken from agricultural use or potential agricultural use in the future. In contrast, Option D has certainly the greatest negative impact due to increasing housing development taking away from the amount of agricultural land available for food growth within the District. This may be somewhat mitigated against by choosing the agricultural land of poorest quality in the District first for greenfield development, if possible.					Commentary		settlements.	location of the development throughout the district and particularly within individual	impact is not a direct correlation, as the impact of flood risk will also depend on the	would always result in the least impact in terms of flood risk. However, the overall	would most likely result in the greatest flooding risk throughout the district. Option A	flood risk in the District as greenfield land is replaced by built surfaces. Clearly, Option D	In general, the higher the level of development, the greater potential there exists for							Commentary

SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological	×				SA Objective	resources.	SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land						ä	SA Objective
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Housing Growth Options A and B will generally perform best here, as these options minimise the likelihood of negative impacts on the historic environment settings and areas of identified archaeological interest, with their relatively low projected housing growth rates. However, there is an agrument that there is more scope to enhance any heritage assets in poor condition through increased development. Hence the correlation between increased housing growth and an increasing negative impact on the historic environment is not always clear. Similarly, it can be argued that more housing development can mean uncovering more items of potential archaeological interest during ground excavations.				<u> </u>	Commentary	projections. This would be seen as	centre boundaries within the district. In contrast, Option D will demand a large percentage of greenfield land to contribute to its large housing development percentage of greenfield land to contribute and non-prudent use of land resources.	Housing Growth Options A and B offer the likelihood of the highest percentage of new						Commentary

SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	,		9		SA Objective	where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.					SA Objective
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	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	182 dpa	Hous	0	Short term	of In	Time	182 dpa	Hous
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0	Urban	of Impact	Location		Housing Growth Option		ned1U	of In	Location		Housing Growth Option B
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Ξ	Long term	pact	scale	pa	Housing Growth	T	miet gnod	pact	Timescale	dpa	Housing Growth
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	Long term	pact	scale	350 - 400 dpa	ing Gro	1	miət gnol	pact	Timescale	350 - 400 dpa	ing Gr
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	Rural	pact	tion		ption	<u> </u>	Rural	pact	tion		Option
	Transboundary Impact					1	Transboundary Impact				D
The larger the housing allocation, the more severe is the land take in rural areas, and the greater the threat to the open countryside and wider landscape character of the District. This is particularly important given the considerable environmental and socioeconomic importance attached to the scenic landscapes in and around the Craven District. In Option A, there is more scope for the urban areas to take most of the housing growth. Option D would present large difficulties in terms of protection of the open countryside due to the relatively extensive land take involved.		8			Commentary	Residential development has generally had a negative impact on biodiversity and habitats worldwide, primarily by the replacement of natural habitats by the built environment. In more recent times, there have been efforts to enhance biodiversity habitat within designs for larger sites for residential development. However, there is no doubt that more residential development, and associated human population impact, have on the whole negative impacts for the natural environment. Accordingly, overall the larger the housing projection, the greater the negative impact in this case.					Commentary

145	145 dpa	145 dpa			182 dpa	a	182 dpa			214 dpa	ра				350 -	350 - 400 dpa	350 - 400 dpa			•
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SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and		£ u		• to	⊕ "	€	Œ. u	€ le	to to	Œ.	Œ u	Œ u	Ŧ IE	1:	Œ.	Œ.	Œ.	Ŧ.	0 1	Each of the four options is expected to perform adequately here, given that all planning permissions for new development go through the development management process, where good and innovative design is encouraged to safeguard and enhance the visual
villages.			DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	が記					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1											character of the District's built environment.
SA Objective Hou	Housing Gr	Housing Growth Option A	tion A		Housing	g Gro	Housing Growth Option B	ption	8	Housing	ng Gro	Housing Growth Option C	ption		Housi 350 -	Housing Grov 350 - 400 dpa	Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa	ption		Commentary
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niet fronk	nnet gnod	ısdıU	Rura	Transboundary Impac	Short term	Long term	usdıU	Rura	Transboundary Impac	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	nsdrU	Rural	Transboundary Impact	·
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality.		Σ		0	0	Œ	Ξ	0	0	0	Œ	Ξ	0	0	I	Ī	Ē	Ξ	Ξ	

SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.					SA Objective	SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.				SA Objective
0	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	145 dpa	Hous	Short term	9	Time	145 dpa	Hou
0	Long term	pact	scale	ра	ing Gr	Long term	or Impact	Timescale	dpa	sing G
0	nsd¹U	of Impact	Location		Housing Growth Option A	ned¹U	9	Location		Housing Growth Option A
±	lsru <i>R</i>	pact	ion		ption	Rural	orimpact	tion		Option
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0	mrət frod2	of Impact	Timescale	182 dpa	Hous	Short term		Time	182 dpa	Hou
(-)	Long term	pact	scale	фа	ing Gr	Long term	of Impact	Timescale	dpa	sing Gı
Θ.	nsd¹U	of Impact	Location		Housing Growth Option B	ned¹U	9	Loca		Housing Growth Option B
	Rural	pact	tion		Option	Rural	of Impact	Location		Option
(-)	Transboundary Impact				В	nsboundary Impact	Tra			1B
0	Short term	of In	Time	214 dpa	Hou	Short term		Time	214 dpa	Hou
-	Long term	of Impact	Timescale	dpa	sing Gr	Long term	or Impact	Timescale	dpa	Housing Growth
①	nsd¹U	of Im	Local		owth	ned¹U	9	Loca		rowth
	Rural	npact	tion		Housing Growth Option C	Rural	or impact	Location		Option C
E	Transboundary Impact				0	spedml Ynebnuodar	ETT			10
T T	mrət frod2	of In	Time	350	Hou	Short term	0	Time	350	Hou
Ī	mrət gnol	of Impact	Timescale	350 - 400 dpa	sing Gr	Long term	or impact	Timescale	350 - 400 dpa	sing G
E CONTRACTOR	nsd1U	of In	Loca	pa	owth.	© nsd¹U	5	Loca	lpa	rowth
	Rural	of Impact	Location		Housing Growth Option D	Rural	or impact	Location		Housing Growth Option D
ī.	Transboundary Impact	1				rsboundary Impact	Тга			D
The greater the housing development in the District, the greater potential for problems regarding both water abstraction rates and the safe disposal of wastewater arising from new development. Therefore Options A and B perform the best of the four options, followed by Option C. Option D has the potential to cause increasing problems over the lifetime of the plan, in terms of both the conservation and enhancement of water quality and resources. In addition, the greater the water abstraction rates, the more likely a negative impact can occur on the protected conservation features of the European designated sites in the region (Special Areas of Protection and Special Conservation Areas). This objective is largely dependent on the density of housing development permitted.		•			Commentary	The support of energy production through renewable and low carbon sources is dependent in part on the form and layout of new residential development, in particular the levels of housing density. Clusters of high density housing can support local forms of renewable energy production. However, the density of development is beyond the scope of this policy as it focuses exclusively on the levels of housing growth only. In this regard, it can be stated that for the other aspect of this objective, the minimisation of the impact on climate change, it is the Option A which performs the best, followed by Options B & C. The lower the housing growth rate, the lower is the District's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast, Option D has the potential to cause both negative local and transboundary impacts.				Commentary

so 20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity, where new development is proposed.					SA Objective	and increase recycling rates in Craven.	SO19) Minimise waste production					SA Objective
÷	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	145 dpa	Housi		€	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	145 dpa	Hous
0	Long term	pact	cale	pa	ing Gro			Long term	pact	scale	pa	ing Gro
0	nsd1U	of Impact	Location		Housing Growth Option A		O 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Urban	of Impact	Location		Housing Growth Option A
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±	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	182 dpa	Housi		Ŧ.	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	182 dpa	Housi
0	Long term	oact	cale	pa	Housing Growth Option B		Œ.	Long term	pact	cale	pa	Housing Growth Option B
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Œ.	Long term	pact	cale	pa	ing Gro		Œ.	Long term	pact	cale	pa	ing Gro
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0	Transboundary Impact						0	Transboundary Impact				()
Ξ	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	350-4	Housi		<u>(-)</u>	Short term	of Impact	Timescale	350 -4	Housi
	Long term	act	cale	350-400 dpa	ng Gro		I	Long term	act	cale	350 -400 dpa	ng Gro
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Ξ	Rural	act	9		Housing Growth Option D		I	Rural	act	on		Housing Growth Option D
(-)	Transboundary Impact						£	Transboundary Impact				Ŭ
It stands to reason that the more housing development which takes place, the greater the land take in the District, and the more difficult it becomes to meet this objective. Therefore Housing Growth Options A and B perform the best, followed by Option C. In contrast, Option D has the potential to cause increasing problems over the lifetime of the plan, in terms of safeguarding minerals resources and other natural material assets					Commentary	prevention of waste is much preferred to the requirement to recycle. Hence, Options A and B, with the two lowest housing growth allocation per annum, perform best here, followed by Option C. Option D performs by far the worst under this objective.						Commentary