



Craven Local Plan

Draft 5/4/16

**DRAFT TEXT, POLICIES AND
POLICIES MAP WITH
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
INTERIM REPORT AND
SUSTAINABILTY APPRAISAL OF
POLICIES**

CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

**Approved for Consultation by Craven Spatial
Planning Sub Committee
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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Vision

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

Objectives

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

Strategy

- 1.6 The strategy is the method for achieving our objectives — or the tactics for securing each objective, on the way to realising our vision. These tactics take the form of strategic and development management policies, of which there are 38 in total.

Proposals

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

Plan Period

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

Plan Area

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

the whole of the District, i.e the plan area and the national park, you will read – “Craven District”.

Other Planning Documents

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

Duty to Cooperate

- 1.11 The plan has been prepared in co-operation with neighbouring councils and agencies that work across council boundaries, to ensure that no opportunities are missed to work together on issues that are “bigger than local”, cross administrative boundaries and require a policy response.

Engagement, Collaboration and Evidence

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

2014 draft plan) and the plan has taken account of these updated reports in the formation of strategy and policy requirements.

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

Sustainability Appraisal

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

Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.15 Neighbourhood plans are optional for parish councils and work with the local plan, and effectively become part of it once they are 'made' (following a successful independent Examination and Referendum) They can add local detail, plan extra growth and facilitate local projects. Neighbourhood Plans are required to conform broadly with the local development plan. The Craven Local Plan has been prepared with neighbourhood plans in mind, as they're likely to be an important part of Craven's planning future.
- 1.16 The Localism Act 2011 introduced the concept of neighbourhood planning. Under the Localism Act 2011, relevant bodies (notably parish and town councils in the case of Craven) are able to apply to designate an area as a neighbourhood plan area and subsequently prepare a neighbourhood development plan.
- 1.17 A neighbourhood plan can be used to decide where new development takes place, what it should look like and other aspects of community interest. A neighbourhood plan cannot be used to stop development

already allocated or permitted, or propose less development than that in this local plan. A neighbourhood plan can, however, propose more development than the local plan.

1.18 This new process provides an opportunity for local communities to work with the Council on the allocation of sites as well as other corporate objectives, such as improving equality, cohesion and integration and recognising diversity. Specifically, a neighbourhood plan could allow local communities to:

- Choose where they want new homes or community buildings to be built;
- Have their say on what those new buildings should look like;
- Include other matters in their plan, which are important to them.

1.19 The neighbourhood planning process is initiated by the relevant parish or town council, not Craven District Council. The process of preparing a neighbourhood plan or order is led by the relevant parish or town council, whom are responsible for meeting the majority of the associated costs, although Craven District Council does have a duty to support parish and town councils throughout the process. The preparation of neighbourhood plans and orders is optional: parish and town councils are under no obligation to prepare a neighbourhood plan or order. Any community or business groups that are interested in neighbourhood planning within their parish, may wish to discuss their ideas with the relevant parish or town council and explore options for co-operative working.

1.20 Basic conditions of a neighbourhood plan:

- A plan must have appropriate regard to national policy;
- It must conform to the strategic elements of the local plan;
- It must be compatible with EU obligations - for example, a Strategic Environmental Assessment may need to be carried out if the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects;
- It must also be compatible with human rights obligations;
- It should be based on up to date and robust evidence.

1.21 Craven's parishes will be encouraged to adopt neighbourhood planning and will be guided and supported in their neighbourhood planning efforts.

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

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

SECTION 2: CONTEXT

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

Location and Area

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

Sub- Regional/ Economic Context and Transport Links

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

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

East Lancashire, in particular with nearby towns in Pendle and the City of Lancaster.⁴

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

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

- Angus Fire (Bentham): a manufacturer of fire protection products that has been in operation for over two hundred years, with customers in over a hundred countries and specialisms across a wide range of industrial sectors;
- Dales Pharmaceuticals (Skipton): UK operation for the international pharmaceuticals company. Dales Pharmaceuticals hold licences for manufacture, assembly and importation of medicinal products for human and veterinary use, including investigational medicinal products and specialist services, such as Home Office Controlled Drug licences;
- Homeloan Management Limited [HML] (Skipton): the largest third-party financial administration company in the UK and Ireland, with approximately £44 billion of assets currently under management;
- Principle Healthcare International (Skipton): the UK's leading producers of vitamins, minerals and food supplements. The company heads up a

⁴ NLP – Craven draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements 2015 Fig 2.10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ ONS, Business Demography Statistics 2013

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

⁹ NLP, Craven Draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements for Economic Growth 2015

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

- 2.9 Between 1999/00 and 2004/05, Craven experienced a relatively large and steady rate of employment land development (with an average of 2.42 ha developed annually). Following this however, development reduced significantly to just 0.45 ha over the period 2005/06 – 2013/14. It is thought that this was due to a combination of a perceived lack of available employment sites combined with a tightening of finances and a more challenging business environment following the financial crisis¹¹.
- 2.10 A recent survey of local businesses in Craven identified a number of barriers to their further expansion. By far the most common barrier to further expansion was identified as a lack of suitable land and premises (67% of respondents highlighted this concern), in addition to the availability of a local workforce (33%) and a lack of affordable premises (26%)¹².
- 2.11 There is a diverse mix of business sectors within Craven, with concentrations scattered around the authority area¹³. However, the principal employment area within Craven is the area in and around the south of the plan area (encompassing Skipton but also Cross Hills and Sutton-in-Craven, in addition to Gargrave). Within Skipton itself, a large number of Public Services and Professional Services firms are evident. Clusters of businesses are also evident in the smaller, yet significant, settlements of Settle, Bentham and Ingleton.
- 2.12 There is a close correlation between the number and frequency of businesses and the strategic road network, with large hubs of firms visible to the east and west of Skipton via the A59 which provides a link to the M6 at Preston to the west and to the A1(M) at York/Harrogate and the port of Hull to the east; to the south of Skipton via the A629, which provides a link to the M606/M62 at Bradford to the south-east, along with the A65 which forms a trans-Pennine route linking the plan area with the M6 for Cumbria

¹⁰ NLP, Craven Draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements for Economic Growth 2015

¹¹ NLP, Craven Draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements for Economic Growth 2015

¹² NLP, Craven Draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements for Economic Growth 2015

¹³ NLP, Craven Draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements for Economic Growth 2015
Figs 2.5 and 2.6

and the Lake District to the north-west and West Yorkshire (Leeds) and the M1 to the south east.

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

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

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

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

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

Settlements

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

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

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

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

Natural and Built Environment

- 2.24 Craven has a unique and outstanding natural and built environment, which is reflected in landscape, biodiversity and heritage designations.
- 2.25 The Craven plan area sits alongside the western boundary of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and has its own important, distinctive rural landscapes which provide a high quality landscape setting for the National Park, including the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which covers an extensive part of the plan area. The underlying gritstone and limestone geologies of the plan area, and the Aire Gap serves to effectively denote the change from limestone geology to the north to gritstone geology to the south and the effects of glaciation also serve to derive a rich and diverse landscape character and quality in Craven.
- 2.26 The market towns of Skipton and Settle and the larger villages of Ingleton, Giggleswick, Rathmell, Hellifield, Gargrave and Embsay are situated within the setting of or bisected by the national park boundary. The village of Clapham is bisected by the boundary of both the national park and the Forest of Bowland AONB , thus forming a unique dual-gateway to these areas, making the village popular with photographers, birdwatchers, cyclists and walkers, providing potential leisure/tourism opportunities. The market town of Bentham is also situated within the setting of the Forest of Bowland AONB. The three market towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham are located in river valleys below steep sided Pennine uplands and moors. These valleys have long been important transport routes across the Pennines and Craven's central position in the north of England within the Pennines is integral to the past growth of its historic settlements.
- 2.27 The Craven plan area has a built environment of exceptional quality with many of its historic market towns and villages having a distinctive character derived from a blend of the agricultural character of North Yorkshire with

¹⁵ Draft Craven SA/SEA Scoping Report

Pennine industrial heritage, associated with the building of the Leeds-Liverpool Canal, the railways, early watermills, textile mills and mill workers housing. The attractive historic market town of Settle for instance is notable for the survival of its many 17th and 18th century buildings, its steep lanes and narrow 'ginnels' as well as buildings and structures associated with the Settle-Carlisle Railway. The historic market town of Skipton has a unique character with its fine medieval buildings and street pattern juxtaposed with its textile mills, chimneys and terraced housing and the buildings, bridges, locks and other structures associated with the Leeds- Liverpool Canal and Thanet Canal.

- 2.28 What is also notable about Craven, is that there is very little, if any derelict land or buildings within its settlements and many former historic mills have been conserved and converted for other uses, including housing and employment. Many former contaminated industrial sites have also been remediated and redeveloped for housing.
- 2.29 The rich heritage of Craven is reflected in the number of heritage designations including 888 Listed Buildings, 31 Scheduled Monuments, including the Park Hill Earthwork (Civil War Battery in Skipton), 2 registered Parks and Gardens, including Broughton Hall, which is considered to be the best surviving example of work by William Andrews Nesfield and Gledstone Hall, which features a planting scheme by Gertrude Jekyll, and 29 Conservation Areas.¹⁶
- 2.30 The plan area is also rich in biodiversity and has a number of biodiversity or geodiversity designations of European and national importance, including a small part of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in the south of the plan area and 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) spread across the whole plan area. There are more than eighty Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) located across the plan area and Craven District also has extensive areas of Ancient Woodland (186 sites).

¹⁶ "Heritage Counts 2013" Historic England

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

People and Demographics

2.32 Craven District has a total population of 55,459¹⁷. About 82% of the total District population live in the Craven plan area.¹⁸ The population of Craven increased by 11% between 1991 and 2011, however when this growth in population is examined in more detail by age group, it is clear that this growth in population was not balanced across different age groups. Over this period, the proportion of the population aged 0-15 increased by 4% but the proportion of those aged 16-39 reduced by 16.7%. Older age groups increased significantly, with those aged 40-59 increasing by 29.2% and those aged 60 and over increasing by 30%¹⁹

2.33 Official population projections²⁰ indicate that the resident population in Craven will continue to age. Whilst this may happen in many areas throughout the country as people continue to live longer, the projections indicate that this is likely to be particularly acute in Craven compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region or England as a whole. The percentage of the population aged 65+ in Craven is expected to increase from 24% to 37% over the 2012–2037 projection period, with the percentage aged 80+ expected to increase from 7% to 15%. This is at a substantially higher rate than the expected change in both Yorkshire and Humber and in England, where the percentage aged 65+ is projected to increase by 7%, and the population aged 80+ by 4%. The 2012-SNPP statistics suggest that Craven's median age is expected to increase from 48 to 54 over the 2012–

¹⁷ ONS 2012 Mid Year Estimate

¹⁸ Craven SA/SEA Scoping Report

¹⁹ SHMA 2015 Fig 4.1 page 49/50

²⁰ ONS 2012 - SNPP

2037 period. This is above the Yorkshire and Humber and England's median average age in 2037 (age 42 and 43 respectively).

- 2.34 The old age dependency (OAD) ratio measures the relationship between the size of the population aged 65+ and the population aged 16–64. In Craven, the OAD is expected to rise over the 2012 to 2037 projection period from 39 to 77 (a change of 37). These figures are extreme when compared to the expected regional and national trends, which both show a rise in OAD over the same period of 26 to 41 (a change of 15).²¹
- 2.35 The ageing of the resident population has important implications for the future prospects for Craven as a place to live, work and play and raises important issues that the Local Plan Strategy will need to address, including effects on the size and structure of the local labour force, the expected profile of future household formation, the balance and mix of Craven's communities, issues of loneliness and isolation, fuel poverty and effects on the provision of services.

Housing

- 2.36 House prices in Craven (as in many places elsewhere in the UK) have increased significantly over the period 1996 to 2014. Median house prices in 1996 were £57,000, but by 2014 median house prices were £170,000, an increase of 198.2%. When compared to neighbouring authority areas, Craven is the second least affordable district (after South Lakeland) with a house price to income ratio of 7.0 and lower quartile prices are less affordable than all other neighbouring districts.²² A recent study shows that there is an annual net imbalance of 114 affordable dwellings in Craven district as a whole, with particular shortfalls of one and two bedroom dwellings²³.
- 2.37 There are a total of 26,396 dwellings in Craven District of which 457 are vacant and 616 are second homes, resulting in a total of 25,323 occupied

²¹ Edge Analytics – Craven Demographics Analysis and Forecasts January 2015, Table 2 page 12

²² SHMA 2015 page 38

²³ SHMA 2015 page 92

dwellings. The overall vacancy rate is 1.8% which compares with a vacancy rate of 2.7% across England²⁴.

- 2.38 The vast majority of the dwelling stock in Craven are houses (90.8%) with flats/apartments only making up 9.2% of the dwelling stock. In terms of dwelling size, most dwellings (63.6%) are three bedrooms or more, 28.6% are two bedrooled and only 7.7% are one bedrooled.²⁵
- 2.39 With respect to tenure of properties, 73.1% of properties are owned, with 17.4% of properties privately rented and 9.5% of properties as affordable rent or shared ownership.²⁶

Key Issues – Craven Plan Area

- 2.40 Arising from the context of the Craven plan area, the following key issues have been identified:

- **Falling resident workforce:** The existing housing stock is increasingly occupied by one or two person older/retired households. The area is also attractive to families, so new housing would help to enable younger households to move to Craven and access the housing market which will help to rebalance the age profile of the area; maintain mixed and balanced communities with access to services and improve the supply of local labour for businesses. The provision of smaller properties will also enable older households to downsize and free up larger housing units.
- **Affordable housing need:** House prices and rents relative to local incomes are high. In common with many parts of the UK, house prices have not readjusted relative to wages since the by price rises of the 2000s. This has resulted in considerable affordable housing need

²⁴ SHMA 2015 page 58

²⁵ SHMA 2015 page 59

²⁶ SHMA 2015 page 62

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

SECTION 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

VISION FOR CRAVEN IN 2032

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

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

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

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

North Area

The market town of Low and High Bentham is thriving, following a period of sustainable growth and change and is a focus for most new homes and jobs in the north area. New homes and employment areas in the smaller centre of Ingleton are also helping to support the North Craven economy.

Residents in the smaller settlement of Burton-in Lonsdale enjoy a vibrant community life with good access to local services.

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

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

Mid Area

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

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

South Area

Skipton, the surrounding villages of Gargrave, Carleton, Embsay, Bradley and Cononley and the settlements in south Craven of Glusburn, Crosshills, Farnhill , Kildwick, Sutton –in Craven and Cowling are an ever popular location with families due to the winning combination of a high quality local environment, good schools and good transport links to the Leeds-Bradford and Manchester conurbations.

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

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

PLAN OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

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

a) The presumption in favour of sustainable development as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework.

b) The statutory requirement for decision taking in Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which states that the statutory Development Plan must be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land.

DRAFT POLICY SD1: THE PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

The Council will take a positive and proactive approach to the consideration of development proposals that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development that is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The Council will take a proactive approach and will work co-operatively with people and organisations wishing to carry out development and applying for planning permission.

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.**

SECTION 4: STRATEGIC POLICIES AND SPATIAL STRATEGY

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

MEETING HOUSING NEED

- 4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities 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. The Council sought to develop an informed view of housing and future development in Craven and commissioned consultants (Edge Analytics) to provide a range of demographic scenarios to inform the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The Government issued updated guidance in 2014 for the preparation of SHMAs and the Council commissioned consultants (Arc4) to prepare the SHMA in accordance with the updated guidance, to provide a clear, up to date and robust understanding of the amount, type and tenure of housing needed in Craven. The SHMA contains an objective assessment of the total number of new homes needed in Craven that is free from policy influences. The changing demography (population, household size, age structure, etc.) of the district impacts strongly on the housing market and the type and quantity of housing required.
- 4.3 The household change forecast scenarios produced by Edge Analytics have been applied in the SHMA. Arc4 consultants assessed the findings from eight scenarios to understand how they fitted with the need to identify a full objectively assessed need for housing. The definition of scenarios and projected dwelling need for each scenario is in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Scenario definitions and Dwelling Requirements²⁷			
Scenario Type	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Dwelling Requirement per annum
Official Projections	A. SNPP-2012	This scenario mirrors the 2012-based SNPP from ONS for Craven. This scenario is the official 'benchmark' or baseline scenario	154
	B. SNPP-2010	This scenario mirrors the 2010-based SNPP from ONS for Craven. The population is re-scaled to the 2012 Mid-Year Estimate to ensure consistency with the 2012-based SNPP and the 2010-based growth trajectory is continued thereafter	179
Alternative trend-based scenarios	C. Natural Change	In- and out-migration rates are set to zero	-4
	D. PG-5yr	Internal and international migration assumptions are based on the last 5 years of historical evidence (2008/9 to 2012/13)	127
	E. PG-10yr	Internal and international migration assumptions are based on the last 10 years of historical evidence (2003/4 to 2012/13)	208
Jobs-led scenarios	F. 'Jobs-led'	Population growth is determined by the annual change in the number of jobs, as defined by the Yorkshire and Humber REM jobs forecast (a total increase of +3,913 FTE jobs 2015/16 – 2029/30)	373
	G. 'Jobs-led' SENS1	As the 'Jobs-led' scenario, but the migration balance is determined by schedules that are more heavily weighted towards the labour force age-groups	335
	H. 'Jobs-led' SENS2	As the 'Jobs-led' scenario but the overall rate of economic activity for 16-74 labour force ages, is maintained at its 2011 Census level (72%)	285

²⁷ Source – Edge Analytics March 2015 Tables 1 and 5

- 4.4 The baseline scenario based on 2012 Sub-National Population Projections/CLG 2012 household projections results in an annual increase of 154 dwellings across Craven District. Migration scenarios suggest a range of between 127 and 208 dwellings each year and jobs-led scenarios suggest a range of between 285 and 373 each year. Therefore, the objectively assessed need for dwellings across Craven District based on these scenarios (including the National Park area) is within the broad range of 154 (using SNPP-2012 and 2012-based CLG household projections as a base) to 373 (jobs-led scenario).
- 4.5 For Craven District, the baseline position is a need for 154 additional dwellings (including the National Park) each year using the latest 2012-based CLG household projections. This scenario would result in a working age population decline of 4,600 people between 2012 and 2032 (see Table 2 below). The SHMA concludes that the alternative jobs growth scenarios more closely represent objectively assessed need (OAN) because they address this resident workforce decline. The job growth scenarios show a marked increase in the dwelling requirement ranging between 285 and 373 dwellings each year. The SENS2a scenario of 285 dwellings per year maintains the overall rate of economic activity for the 16-74 age group at its 2011 Census level (72%) and the SHMA concludes that this is most relevant to social trends including changes in the age at which people retire.

Table 2: Demographic Change in Craven 2012 to 2032 – SNPP 12 projection				
	2012	2032	Change	% change
School age	8,500	8,300	- 200	-2%
Working age	33,800	29,200	- 4,600	-14%
65+	13,200	20,700	7,500	57%
Total	55,500	58,200	2,700	5%

- 4.6 In addition to consideration of local job growth / resident workforce projections, the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that baseline figures suggested by household projections should also be adjusted to reflect appropriate market signals or indicators of the balance between the demand and supply of dwellings. The SHMA's review of market signal evidence would suggest that the housing market in Craven is relatively stable, however it recommends that an adjustment of 5 dwellings per year is appropriate to address particular demand for market entry-level smaller properties in Skipton.
- 4.7 The SHMA concludes therefore that the full objectively assessed housing need (OAN) for the Craven District housing market area (including the National Park area) is 290 net new dwellings each year.

Setting a Housing Target for the Craven Plan Area

- 4.8 The OAN relates to the Craven District housing market area so the provision to be made in planning policy to meet the OAN of 290 dwellings per year for the District needs to be addressed by Craven District Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority under the Duty to Cooperate on cross boundary planning issues. The Duty to Cooperate, which was introduced in the Localism Act 2011, is a legal test of the Local Plan at examination.
- 4.9 The Council's demographic evidence forecasts a need for 34 net new homes per year within the national park area of Craven²⁸ and the National Park Authority have been requested, during the recent public consultation on their publication draft Local Plan, to consider meeting the OAN for the Craven housing market area by planning for the delivery of 34 net new homes per year.
- 4.10 In order to address the full OAN for the District the Council is proposing in draft Policy SP1 below, a housing target of 256 net additional dwellings per year to be provided in the Craven Local Plan area for the period 2012 to 2032, which is a total provision 5,120 dwellings in the plan area over the plan period.

²⁸ Edge Analytics January 2015 – Table 13- SENS2a job led scenario for Yorkshire Dales National Park

DRAFT POLICY SP1: MEETING HOUSING NEED

To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 5,120 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 256 net additional dwellings per annum. The housing requirement will be provided through all of the following:-

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

Housing monitoring shows that 282 net dwellings have been completed between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2015 and 988 dwellings are either under construction or have planning permission as at 31 March 2015. Table 3 below shows what the balance of the housing requirement is to be provided on sites granted planning permission since 31 March 2015, new site allocations and via the small site allowance over the plan period.

Table 3 - Balance of housing requirement to be provided on sites granted planning permission since 31 March 2015, site allocations and via small site allowance

i)Net additional dwellings required for plan period between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2032 (20 years)	5120
ii)Net dwellings completed between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2015	282
iii)Sites with planning permission or under construction as at 31 March 2015	988
iv)Total (ii plus iii)	1270
v)Balance of housing requirement to be provided on sites granted planning permission since 31 March 2015 and via new site allocations identified in the local plan at Policies SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10 and SP11 and via the small site allowance identified in accordance with the distribution strategy set out at policy SP4. (i minus iv)	3,850

HOUSING DELIVERY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 4.11 The delivery of new housing in Craven will also need to be balanced with the approach to facilitating economic growth and providing employment opportunities for residents and entrepreneurs.
- 4.12 To assist the Council in reaching a determination of the appropriate level of employment land that may need to be allocated in the Local Plan to align with the housing needs of the plan area, consultants Nathaniel Litchfield & Partners (NLP) to undertake a review of employment land and future land requirements for economic growth.
- 4.13 NLP considered six different scenarios of future employment space requirements, based on a number of approaches which reflect economic growth (Experian, REM); past development trends and potential labour supply scenarios (using three different dwelling requirements adapted from the SHMA). In summary, the range of employment land requirements resulting from the six scenarios is from a low of 14 ha to a high of 32 ha. However, NLP recommended that the lower two labour supply projections be excluded on the basis that these were unlikely to inform the housing OAN. They concluded therefore that the realistic employment land OAN range is likely to be in the order of around 28 ha to 32 ha over the 20-year plan period to 2032. However, they also concluded that if the likely housing OAN figure to be taken forward is 290 dwellings per annum, a figure of 28ha would be required for the housing need and employment land need to align fully.
- 4.14 Draft Policy SP2 below therefore seeks to deliver a balanced pattern of growth in Craven over the period 2012 to 2032 by making provision for 28 hectares of employment land to be allocated in accordance with the overall growth strategy set out at draft Policy SP 4. This is not to say that economic growth should be confined to land allocations or sites identified in the plan. In line with policy SD1 and the presumption in favour of sustainable development, proposals for economic related development/employment generating uses on unidentified sites that accord with the spatial strategy

will be supported subject to a number of criteria. See draft policies SP2, EC1, EC2 and EC3.

- 4.15 As well as identifying suitable employment land the local plan seeks to facilitate economic growth in the plan area by supporting measures to improve the transport connectivity of the plan area with the wider Leeds City Region Lancashire, Cumbria and Greater Manchester and in particular connections city regions other areas.

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) 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;**
- b) Safeguarding existing employment land (in Policy EC2);**
- c) Making provision for 28 Hectares of additional employment land in Craven for economic activity purposes. Site allocations are made in Skipton, identified in Policy SP 5; in Settle, identified in Policy SP6; in Bentham, identified in Policy SP7; and in settlements identified in Policies SP8 to SP11, to reflect the distribution strategy set out in Policy SP4. The site allocations in Skipton, Settle and Bentham underpin the roles of these settlements as areas of change and enhancement, and to reflect their roles as key service centres for their respective sub areas and in the case of Skipton, as the principal town for Craven; and**
- d) Supporting enhanced transport connectivity with the wider Leeds City Region, Lancashire, Cumbria and Greater Manchester. This includes capacity and congestion mitigation improvements, pedestrian and cycle links to enhanced public transport facilities and protection of the original double track route of the Skipton to Colne railway line for future transport use as identified on the policies map.**

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

HOUSING MIX

4.16 It is important that the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the area, reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families and is accessible to newly forming households or those wishing to downsize in later life. Sites that are eventually selected as preferred sites for housing in Policies SP5 to SP11 will be accompanied by guidance on the overall mix of types and sizes of development to be achieved on individual sites. Evidence from the SHMA indicates that the Local Plan should help to support the delivery of smaller 1 and 2 bedroom market homes and the need to supply new market houses for older people and households working locally in a growing economy. Housing market influences from the much larger housing market of the nearby West Yorkshire conurbation could detract from addressing local demand and supporting people to both live and work in the District.

DRAFT POLICY SP3: HOUSING MIX

The Council will work to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life. Proposals will be supported where they meet these policy objectives and, in respect of individual allocated sites, meet the provisions for housing mix within Policies SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10 and SP11.

SPATIAL STRATEGY AND HOUSING GROWTH

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

Settlement Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

4.22 The settlements included in the settlement hierarchy are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4 – Settlement Hierarchy

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

Distribution of Growth – The Preferred Option

- 4.23 To meet the aims and objectives of this draft plan and to respond to the issues identified in it and in the underpinning evidence, the following spatial strategy for the distribution of growth is the preferred option to deliver sustainable patterns of development in Craven. A number of alternatives have been considered and assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA concludes that the preferred option is the most sustainable option to meet the aims and objectives identified.
- 4.24 Both the settlement hierarchy and preferred growth distribution strategy recognise the primacy of Skipton as the principal town in Craven and focus for growth, along with the settlements of Settle and High Bentham as secondary centres for growth as key service centres in the mid and north sub areas.
- 4.25 In recognition of the relative function of settlements, whilst taking account of physical constraint, a lower level of growth is directed towards Glusburn/Crosshills, Ingleton and Gargrave, as Tier 3 local service centres.
- 4.26 As set out above, Tier 4 settlements comprise villages with basic services (4a) and villages with basic services that are bisected by the YDNP boundary (4b). Overall, a low level of growth is directed towards Tier 4 settlements, however allocated growth is not directed to Bolton Abbey and Long Preston as Tier 4b settlements for the following reasons:-
- The majority of the built settlement of Long Preston is located within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and no land has been made available to allocate growth to in the very small part of the village located in the Craven Plan area;
 - Bolton Abbey is not to be allocated growth in the spatial strategy in view of the significance and sensitivity of its heritage assets.
- 4.27 Tier 5 of the strategy comprises other villages that are not identified and open countryside. Low levels of growth are directed towards tier 5 overall. The Spatial Strategy for distribution of growth is set out in Policy SP4 below.

DRAFT POLICY SP4: SPATIAL STRATEGY AND HOUSING GROWTH

To deliver the spatial strategy and underpin sustainable growth within the plan area over the plan period 2012 to 2032, new dwellings, are distributed in the following hierarchy:

Tier	Settlement	Proportion of housing growth (%) at 256 net dwellings pa	Housing Provision (net dwellings pa)
1	Skipton (Principal Town Service Centre for Craven and south sub area)	50%	128
2	Settle (Key Service Centre for mid sub area)	10.5%	27
2	Low and High Bentham (Key Service Centre for north sub area)	10.2%	26
3	Glusburn/Crosshills (Local Service Centre)	5.1%	13
3	Ingleton (Local Service Centre)	3.1%	8
3	Gargrave (Local Service Centre)	2%	5
4a	Villages with Basic Services		
	Burton-in-Lonsdale	1.2%	3
	Carleton,	1.2%	3
	Cononley	1.2%	3
	Cowling	0.8%	2
	Farnhill & Kildwick	0.8%	2

	Hellifield	0.8%	2
	Low Bradley	0.8%	2
	Sutton-in-Craven.	2%	5
	Rathmell	0.8%	2
4b	Settlements with basic services that are bisected by the National Park Boundary		
	Bolton Abbey	0%	0
	Clapham	0.8%	2
	Embsay	1.2%	3
	Giggleswick	0.8%	2
	Long Preston	0%	0
5	Other villages/open countryside small sites allowance across Craven.	6.7%	18

Most growth is directed towards Skipton as the Tier 1 settlement. Growth to underpin and enhance their roles as Key Service Centres is directed towards Settle and High Bentham as Tier 2 settlements. Proportionate growth to underpin their roles as Local Service Centres is directed towards Glusburn/Crosshills, Gargrave and Ingleton as Tier 3 settlements. More limited growth is directed towards Tier 4a settlements to sustain their vitality and function, whilst Tier 4b settlements will receive limited growth to reflect the roles of these settlements as Local Service Centres and/or tourism hubs/gateways in/on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

contd

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

- a) Is necessary to support a sustainable, vibrant and healthy rural economy and communities; or
- b) Can be justified in order to secure significant improvements to the environment or conservation of designated heritage assets in accordance with the National Enabling Development Policy; or
- c) Is justified through the neighbourhood planning process

NOTE: THE COUNCIL IS CURRENTLY CONSULTING ON A POOL OF SITE OPTIONS (SEE POOL OF SITE OPTIONS WITH POTENTIAL FOR RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED USE CONSULTATION DOCUMENT) SO THE FOLLOWING POLICIES SP5 TO SP11 DO NOT AT THIS STAGE SHOW ANY SPECIFIC SITES TO MEET THE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING REQUIREMENTS UNDER POLICY SP4, AND THE EMPLOYMENT LAND REQUIREMENTS OF POLICY SP2. SPECIFIC SITES AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE DETAILED IN POLICIES SP5 TO SP12 FOLLOWING CONSIDERATION OF CONSULTATION RESPONSES ON THE POOL OF SITE OPTIONS AND PREFERRED SITES HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE POOL OF SITE OPTIONS.

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:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
SK		
Commentary		

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:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
SE		
Commentary		

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 bolster prosperity and resilience in the town:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
BE		
Commentary		

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:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
GL		
Commentary		

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 service centre, and provision is made for the following sites to achieve this:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
IN		
Commentary		

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:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
GA		
Commentary		

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:

Area Ref	Location	Uses
T4a.		
Commentary		
Area Ref	Location	Uses
T4b.		
Commentary		

DRAFT POLICY SP12: INFRASTRUCTURE, STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY

The Council will work with statutory undertakers, utility companies and other agencies to identify and deliver adequate infrastructure to serve the growth proposals and change set out in this plan, and to support local communities.

The Council will work to secure adequate mitigation and minimise any adverse impacts arising from the delivery of new infrastructure required to deliver the plan proposals. Decisions on the timing and phasing of infrastructure delivery will be tied to the timing and phasing of development delivery 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 should 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).

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

SECTION 5: ENVIRONMENT

COUNTRYSIDE AND LANDSCAPE

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

Landscape Character

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

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

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

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

Designated Landscapes

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

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

also an important influence within the plan area, stretching along most of the eastern boundary.

5.9 The Council has a legal duty²⁹ to work with the AONB and national park management bodies in the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Council will also work with these bodies in achieving their other aims. Where development proposals could affect either of these designations, the Council and developers will need to consider the objectives of the management plans for these locations.

5.10 Craven has two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Broughton Hall and Gledstone Hall). These Parks and Gardens are designated under the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.' Proposals which affect these heritage assets will be considered under policy ENV2 (Heritage).

Partnership Working

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

Dark Skies

5.12 Craven is a sparse rural area where large gaps exist between settlements, and there are large expanses of land with relatively little artificial light helping to keep the sky dark at night. Light in the wrong place (where it is not intended or wanted), or at the wrong time, is a form of pollution as it spoils the environment and can impact on health and wellbeing of people, the migration and feeding behaviour of bird species and the opportunity to view constellations. Light pollution can be caused through glare, trespass, scenic intrusion or sky glow all resulting in different effects.

²⁹ Duty of Regard under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- 5.13 The Institution of Lighting Professionals identifies five different Environmental Zones. National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are classified as E1 (the second most rigorous category). In these locations the lighting environment should be 'intrinsically dark'. Developers should have regard to the Forest of Bowland AONB Obtrusive Lighting Position Statement which will be used in decision making, this sets the position that within the AONB or in locations affecting its boundaries, exterior lighting proposed as part of any new development should be the minimum required and only appropriate to its purpose, so as to protect the area's natural surroundings and intrinsic darkness.
- 5.14 Guidance on lighting is contained within the Institute of Lighting Professionals *Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011*.
- 5.15 Where significant lighting is proposed for example through the installation of floodlights, developers will be required to submit a lighting assessment and strategy demonstrating how impacts will be minimised and appropriate mitigation incorporated.

DRAFT POLICY ENV1: COUNTRYSIDE AND LANDSCAPE

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

- a) Expect new development proposals, in those areas not subject to national landscape designations, to respect, safeguard, and wherever possible, restore or enhance the landscape character of the area. Proposals should have regard to the relevant Landscape Character Appraisal, and specifically to the different landscape character types that are present in the plan area. Proposals should show how they respond to the particular character type they are located within.**

- b) Support proposals that secure the restoration of degraded landscapes, in ways that also help to achieve biodiversity and heritage objectives.**
- c) Support proposals that secure the restoration, preservation and where possible enhancement of natural and historic man-made features.**
- d) In determining proposals which affect the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and its setting or the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the Council will give great weight to conservation of their landscape (including their intrinsically dark landscapes for the enjoyment and experience of dark skies) and scenic beauty. In addition, proposals will be considered on a needs basis, should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings and be in line with the AONB or National Park Management Plan objectives.**
- e) Enable settlements to grow in ways that respect their form, distribution and landscape setting. Important considerations will include creating connections between built-up areas and the countryside, allowing the countryside to permeate built-up areas, and maintaining gaps between settlements in order to preserve their separate identities.**

HERITAGE

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

special significance³⁰. The NPPF makes it clear that great weight should be given to the conservation of these assets when considering development proposals:

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

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

5.19 This plan needs to maintain and manage change to these heritage assets in a way which sustains and, where appropriate, enhances their significance. This can be achieved through enabling positive change that follows principles of good conservation and design; and by ensuring that any development proposal affecting a heritage asset is based on knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the asset’s significance.

5.20 In order to sustain the long-term future of a heritage asset, it may be necessary for it to be put to a use for which it was not originally designed. This can help reduce the threat of neglect and decay and the number of assets being identified as being at risk. However, this should always be to the optimum viable use for that asset (i.e. the one that will cause least harm to its significance).

³⁰Significance is defined as “the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest” (NPPF).

- 5.21 Any harm to or loss of a heritage asset - through destruction, alteration or development within its setting – will require clear and convincing justification. Proposals which would result in harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be weighed against the public benefits of that proposal. Where substantial harm or total loss is likely to occur, it would have to be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits. Where any heritage assets or parts of heritage assets are likely to be lost, the assets should be properly surveyed and recorded beforehand. Requiring such records to be made, kept safe and open to the public is therefore an important element of heritage conservation.
- 5.22 Local communities and amenity groups have an important role to play in helping to identify those non-designated heritage assets in their area which they consider important to the character of their area. The impact of a development upon such assets will be taken into account in determining the appropriateness of any proposals. Neighbourhood plans can help to reveal the significance of heritage assets and especially non-designated assets. Communities can use their plans to identify buildings and places which are appreciated locally for their historic, cultural or townscape value—ensuring that the significance of those buildings and places can be properly and fully appreciated by all.

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 buildings and structures associated with Settle-Carlisle Railway**

contd

- 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. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.**
- c) **Supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, especially those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.**
- d) **Ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.**
- e) **Supporting proposals which conserve Craven's non- designated heritage assets. Developments which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.**
- f) **Supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Craven's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.**

GOOD DESIGN

- 5.23 Good design may be more difficult to define than it is to recognise, but usually results in buildings and places that look and feel better, function better and contribute more to the achievement of sustainable development. This means that well-designed environments are often more enjoyable, healthier, easier to move around, less conducive to crime and anti-social behaviour, and more durable and adaptable to change.
- 5.24 Craven's attractive environment, which includes historic market towns, villages and landscapes of individual character and distinctiveness, is the perfect inspiration for good design in all aspects of future growth. Designers and their clients should therefore make the most of this opportunity to achieve good design in all of their projects—whatever the scale or location.
- 5.25 Communities may wish to identify important characteristics of their local environment, including locally valued elements of the built and natural environment. Such elements form part of the local context and need to be understood and appreciated when designs are being drawn up. Community participation in design—such as in the design of neighbourhood open space—can help to ensure that designs work well for end-users.
- 5.26 Communities also have the option of setting out their own policies, in support of good design, within a Neighbourhood Plan. National guidance on good design is available from the government, its advisors and agencies. A number of recognised guidance documents establish principles that help to achieve good design, for example Building for Life.
- 5.27 Discussions about good design, between designers, their clients and the council, can be very helpful and are always encouraged. The best time for this is at the early stage of a project, so that things agreed during the discussion can form the basis of the final design without any great difficulty or delay.
- 5.28 Light pollution can be a form of nuisance, impacting on health and wellbeing as well as natural habitats and species. When considering lighting in new development, developers and decision makers should have

regard to guidance prepared by the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011 (or its successor document)

5.29 Supplementary Planning Documents may be brought forward where necessary to aid developers and decision makers in bringing forward new development proposals founded on good design principles.

5.30 To help with the reading of the following policy on good design, some terms used in the policy are explained below:

Context

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

Distinctiveness

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

Permeable

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

Legible, Sense of Place

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

Backcloths and Landmarks

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

Public Realm

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

Residential Amenity

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

DRAFT POLICY ENV3: GOOD DESIGN

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

- 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 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;**
- d) Development should protect the amenity of existing residents and business occupiers as well as create acceptable amenity conditions for future occupiers;**
- e) 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.**
- f) All aspects of development should be accessible and inclusive to everyone;**

contd

- g) 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;**
- h) 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;**
- i) 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;**
- j) 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;**
- k) Sustainability should be designed in, so that development takes the opportunity to reduce energy and water use and carbon emissions in the way it is laid out and constructed;**
- l) Designs should anticipate the need for external storage space within new developments, including space for the storage and collection of recyclable waste**
- m) Necessary services and infrastructure should be able to be accommodated without causing harm to retained features, or result in visual clutter.**

BIODIVERSITY

- 5.38 Biodiversity means biological diversity, or the number and variety of plants and animals living in a specific area. Whilst words like nature, wildlife and habitat may be more common, biodiversity is a good all-encompassing term. In order to achieve sustainable development, this plan needs to ensure that Craven's growth includes growth in biodiversity. This means preserving the biodiversity we have and securing enhanced biodiversity for the future.
- 5.39 Craven's biodiversity is sensitive to change, but can continue to flourish and adapt, if given the necessary opportunities and support. Well-managed change can not only avoid the destruction and fragmentation of habitats and species, but can help them to recover and expand. In order to achieve this, it's important to safeguard habitats and species protected by law under the following national and international designations:
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
 - Special Protection Areas (SPA)
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- and habitats and species identified under the following local designations:
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC),
 - Sites of Geodiversity Importance
 - Ancient woodland or individual veteran trees.
- 5.40 The above internationally, nationally and locally designated sites are mapped on the Policies Map. However, safeguarding these (relatively few) designated sites, which are often isolated pockets of rich biodiversity, won't be sufficient to preserve and enhance biodiversity overall. In order to do this, we need to make the best of all opportunities, wherever they arise, to

safeguard native habitats and species and to help their recovery, expansion and movement across the plan area.

- 5.41 The national and local Biodiversity Action Plans are good sources of information and help to identify threats and opportunities relating to the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity. In addition, Natural England has defined National Character Areas based on unique combinations of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Information like this shows that there are good opportunities, locally, for the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, including specific assets like native woodland, hedgerows, agricultural habitats, semi natural hay meadow, blanket bog, moorland, ponds and other water bodies.
- 5.42 Would-be developers should assess, early on, the likely effect of their proposals on biodiversity within the site, on wider ecological networks and on biodiversity beyond the site, so that designs can be drawn up to achieve improvements in biodiversity and stronger ecological networks. Part of this assessment should be how people may access, use and impact upon any biodiversity or geodiversity features within the development site, and any designated biodiversity sites nearby. Attention should be paid to all aspects of biodiversity, but especially to priority habitats and species identified in the national and local Biodiversity Action Plans.
- 5.43 Information about the location, characteristics and significance of Craven's designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites is available from databases maintained by the district and county councils. Enquiries and discussions are welcomed and encouraged.

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:**

contd

- i) Ensure that there is no adverse impact on any locally, nationally or internationally designated sites, unless the benefit of the development clearly outweighs the impact on the designation;**
 - ii) 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);**
 - iii) Conserve and manage the biodiversity and/or geodiversity value of land and buildings within the site;**
 - iv) 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;**
 - v) Ensure there is no deterioration in the ecological status of surface or ground waterbodies;**
 - vi) 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.**

contd

d) Would-be developers should be aware that compensation through replacement of biodiversity assets may not be practical or realistic in every case (e.g. recreating ancient woodland) and that any development scheme based on such impractical or unrealistic proposals will not be acceptable.

e) 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:

LIST OF ALLOCATED SITES: (links to/from relevant policies)

Site address (with hyperlinks)	Site reference	Inset map
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GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

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

5.45 These green infrastructure assets are often multi-functional and make valuable contributions to biodiversity, landscape, townscape, education, active recreation, relaxation and tackling climate change (by absorbing carbon dioxide, assisting the water cycle and alleviating flood risk). Good quality green infrastructure can also boost local economic activity.

- 5.46 Growth in green infrastructure will benefit Craven's environment and economy and the people who live in, work in and visit the area; it will also contribute towards green infrastructure networks that extend beyond Craven's boundaries. This growth will need to happen at the same time as growth in housing, employment and other forms of development, and will need to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development. The following policy (and other relevant local plan policies) will help to create a comprehensive and expanded network of green infrastructure assets. This will involve preserving and enhancing existing assets, creating new assets and strengthening connections between assets. For example, development will need to avoid potential disruption to biodiversity corridors—through fragmentation or isolation—and will need to provide new green spaces, using locally indigenous species, that benefit both wildlife and people.
- 5.47 The council will support initiatives that enhance or create green infrastructure links within or beyond the plan area, which promote district, sub-regional or regional green infrastructure corridors and projects; green infrastructure links to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which promote sustainable tourism and recreation.
- 5.48 Natural England, North Yorkshire County Council, district authorities and voluntary organisations have collaborated on the Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project, which maps green infrastructure corridors and areas of importance outside urban areas. The project has identified a number of corridors within the plan area, including corridors of regional, sub-regional and district importance, and is a useful source of information for planning the preservation, enhancement and expansion of Craven's green infrastructure network.
- 5.49 In addition, the Leeds City Region has developed a Green Infrastructure Strategy, which includes priority projects and investment programmes of sub -regional scale. One such project is Fresh Aire—a flagship project for the enhancement of green infrastructure assets along the Aire and Calder

river valleys, linking Craven's south sub-area to the Yorkshire Dales National Park upstream and Bradford, Leeds and other Yorkshire authorities downstream. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal Towpath Access Development Plan is a current project with the aim of capitalising on the value of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal as a strategic waterway and sustainable transport corridor by providing opportunities for East Lancashire and West Yorkshire's residents and visitors to move around more by foot and by bike. This project recognises the Leeds Liverpool Canal as an important green infrastructure corridor which provides greater opportunities for access to nature and the wider countryside, including connections with the National Park. The Council is committed to supporting these projects through Policy ENV5.

- 5.50 Local work also provides a useful source of information for green infrastructure planning—for example the Skipton Natural Links Project, which promotes the enhancement of publically owned sites across Skipton (i.e. Aireville Park which is a visitor destination and an important green infrastructure corridor through Skipton), and the council's own open space assessment and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Local patterns of growth must help to achieve sustainable development and should avoid town-cramming and concentric urban sprawl, which pushes green space and the countryside further and further away from people living in built up areas. In somewhere like Skipton, for example, urban growth should be interspersed with green corridors that link people with the wider rural hinterland. Improvements to the canal towpath in Skipton will allow easier, more sustainable passage from existing and planned housing to the town centre and beyond. Future developments can also link in and help to maintain existing pedestrian and cycle routes, thus enhancing the green infrastructure network in an area. In addition to existing and currently planned green corridors and areas of open space, neighbourhood planning and the Local Green Space designation process provides communities with further opportunities to identify important green spaces and to bring forward their own green infrastructure projects.

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

DRAFT POLICY ENV5: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Craven's growth will include growth in green infrastructure and will help to create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network. This will be achieved in the following ways.

a) Wherever possible, development proposals will:

- i) Avoid the significant loss of, or harm to, existing green infrastructure assets and the disruption or fragmentation of the green infrastructure network;**
- ii) Enhance existing or create new green infrastructure and secure its long-term management and maintenance;**
- iii) Enhance existing or create new links in the green infrastructure network, including habitat corridors that help wildlife to move more freely through the local environment.**

b) Development proposals should achieve improvements to the green infrastructure network where possible. Where improvements are viable these should be achieved on site, however if this is not possible or practical, contributions for off-site enhancements should be made for projects as close to the site as possible in order to promote linkages and stepping stones across the green infrastructure network.

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

contd

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:

LIST OF ALLOCATED SITES (Insert link to relevant policies)

Site address (with hyperlink)	Site reference	Inset map
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FLOOD RISK

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

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

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

DRAFT POLICY ENV6: FLOOD RISK

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

- a) Development will take place in areas of low flood risk wherever possible and always in areas with the lowest acceptable flood risk, by taking into account the development's vulnerability to flooding and by applying any necessary sequential and exception test;**
- b) Development will safeguard waterways and benefit the local environment (aesthetically and ecologically) by incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) where possible; where the use of SuDS is not 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.**

contd

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

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

LAND AND AIR QUALITY

Land Quality

- 5.55 Whilst most of the land in the council's strategic housing land availability assessment (SHLAA) is greenfield, there is also some brownfield land and additional brownfield land may become available in the form of windfall sites. The re-use of brownfield land is often seen as having a number of benefits—it's a form of recycling, it can regenerate and decontaminate an area, and it reduces the need for greenfield development. Therefore, the re-use of brownfield land should be preferred wherever possible, bearing in mind the viability of development and the potential for land to acquire biodiversity value.
- 5.56 Craven's agricultural land is mostly classified as grade 4 and 5, but there are areas of grade 3 land in several parishes. Grade 3 land can provide high yields of grass that can be grazed or harvested over most of the year

and is therefore particularly important to Craven's livestock farming and local food production. Wherever possible, grade 3 land should be safeguarded and development should be located on lower-graded land. Development on grade 3 land will require justification, on grounds that the need for development outweighs the loss of agricultural value.

- 5.57 Over many years, the re-use of brownfield land has enabled contamination to be addressed where necessary. There are still numerous sites throughout the plan area where some contamination is a possibility, so the decontamination and re-use of land is likely to continue for some time. In order for development to go ahead, the possibility, nature and extent of any contamination will need to be investigated; any disturbance of contaminants will need to avoid environmental damage and unacceptable health risks, both during and after development; and remediation measures will need to be introduced, as necessary.
- 5.58 As the mining legacy in Craven is a sizable and locally distinctive issue, unstable land is an important factor that requires consideration as part of any development proposal, and land remediation schemes may be necessary to ensure that the land is remediated to a standard which provides a safe environment for occupants and users. Due consideration should also be afforded to the prior extraction of any remnant shallow coal as part of any mitigation strategy, in line with the requirements of the NPPF. Prior extraction of remnant shallow coal can prove to be a more economically viable method of site remediation than grout filling of voids.

Air Quality

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

DRAFT POLICY ENV7: LAND AND AIR QUALITY

Land Quality

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

- a) Development will avoid the plan area's best agricultural land (grade 3) wherever possible, unless the need for and benefit of development justifies the scale and nature of the loss;**
- b) The re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land of low environmental value will be preferred 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 the creation or worsening of traffic congestion and, wherever possible, will help to ease existing traffic congestion;**
- e) The location, layout and design of development will encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport, and green travel plans will promote reductions in car use;**
- f) The location, layout and design of development will avoid or reduce harmful or unpleasant emissions from buildings, and mitigation measures will be introduced where necessary.**

WATER RESOURCES, WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER

- 5.60 Water is an important and essential resource that needs to be managed in a sustainable way, so that it may continue to support Craven's homes, farms, industry, recreation, biodiversity and so on. The mains supply provides most of Craven's drinking water, but private water supplies are a significant feature of some remoter rural areas. These private supplies are sourced from ground water and surface water, with ground water being the most common and including wells, boreholes and springs. Surface and ground water are important to people and the wider natural environment, so their use needs to be sustainable, sources need to be safeguarded from pollution and over-abstraction (as specified in the Aire and Calder Valley Catchment Management Strategy), and development needs to avoid contamination or obstruction. The phasing of new sewerage and waste water treatment infrastructure, which may be required to serve new development, will need to avoid overburdening water resources. Given the capacity issues with sewerage infrastructure in areas such as in the Aire Valley, new development may be dependent upon upgrading and enlarging the existing sewerage infrastructure.
- 5.61 In England and Wales development is required to comply with the Water Framework Directive, through meeting the relevant River Basin Management Plans' requirements. Specifically, the Humber River Basin Management Plan requires the restoration and enhancement of water bodies to prevent deterioration and promote recovery of water bodies. Development in close proximity to the water bodies in the plan area should safeguard these important water resources and protect and improve water quality with an overall aim of getting water bodies to 'good' status as defined by the Water Framework Directive.

DRAFT POLICY ENV8: WATER RESOURCES, WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER

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

Water Resources

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

Water Quality

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

Groundwater

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

RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

- 5.62 Climate change is bringing increased average temperatures and rainfall and is resulting in more frequent extreme weather events, including floods. Scientific evidence shows that climate change is partly caused by increased carbon emissions resulting from the way we live.
- 5.63 Craven's total carbon emissions are low, but when the relatively sparse population is taken into account, emissions per head are higher than the regional and national averages. Whilst the explanation for this may be complex, the fact that Craven is a sparsely populated and expansive rural area will play a part—for example, people in Craven may rely more on their cars, because public transport is limited, and may live in older housing stock that is less fuel-efficient. Whilst technological advances and more stringent standards will make cars and homes less and less polluting, this local plan can also help to minimise Craven's carbon emissions and achieve national targets³¹.
- 5.64 Generating heat and electricity from renewable and low-carbon technologies is a good way of reducing carbon emissions, but the infrastructure required needs to be located and designed to avoid other negative and unsustainable environmental impacts—on landscape, heritage, biodiversity and people's homes. Whilst there is potential in Craven for generating renewable and low-carbon energy, particularly from wind, biomass and anaerobic digestion, this potential is comparatively limited as a result of other considerations.³²
- 5.65 The local plan does not, therefore, identify areas of opportunity for larger scale generation projects of a strategic nature. Instead, the following policy establishes a positive stance on renewable and low-carbon energy and encourages well-conceived proposals for sustainable generation projects and infrastructure.

³¹ Under the Climate Change Act 2008, the Secretary of State must ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.

³² Low carbon and renewable energy capacity in Yorkshire and Humber Final Report March 2011 (AECOM) and Managing Landscape Change: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Developments – a Landscape Sensitivity framework for North Yorkshire and York February 2012 (AECOM)

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

installing a wind turbine where one or more already exist may raise concerns about visual clutter and conflict caused by their placement, disruption of the skyline or fragmentation of the landscape. Such cumulative or combined effects can stretch beyond plan area boundaries and may call for co-operation between neighbouring authorities.

- 5.71 Potential effects on designated biodiversity sites may be indirect, such as the effect of rotating turbine blades on the migration patterns of birds. Therefore, whilst the following policy is positive towards renewable and low-carbon energy, proposals will need to accord with other local plan policies and help to achieve sustainable development overall.
- 5.72 There is potential for wind turbines to have an impact on aircraft, radar and telecommunications systems. Therefore it is advised that developers enter into pre-application discussions with the Ministry of Defence, Government Communication Headquarters (GCHQ) or any other relevant body. The Council will also seek advice from these bodies through the decision-making process as a means of understanding the potential impact of wind turbine development.
- 5.73 Developers, particularly where larger scale projects are proposed should engage with the community at an early stage in the planning process and where feasible actively seek to deliver wider community benefits.
- 5.74 In some instances, renewable energy projects may be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This may be the case where significant environmental implications are identified for the surrounding area during its development/or operation.
- 5.75 On 18th June 2015 the Government released a Written Ministerial Statement which brought into force new considerations for wind energy development. Local people now have the final say on wind farm applications. The NPPG has since been subsequently amended. Furthermore, there is now a requirement for 'suitable areas' of potential where they exist to be identified on the Local Plan policies map.

- 5.76 The statement does not differentiate between commercial wind turbines where the intention is to feed electricity into the grid and those of a small scale nature where the primary purpose may be to meet the operational needs of a farmstead or rural business. Requiring all sites including small scale turbines to be identified is considered somewhat over-restrictive.
- 5.77 Evidence prepared as part of the plan making process has focused on turbines of 100m or over which would be strategic nature and make a significant contribution towards energy generation. The NPPF states that evidence prepared for the Local Plan should be proportionate, requiring evidence to identify the suitability of all potential areas for wind energy across the various scales is considered disproportionate. Impacts of small scale individual turbines (for example around 30m in height) are likely to be different from those of commercial wind turbines of 100m or more.
- 5.78 Therefore in order to support the needs of a farmstead or other rural business and to enable the development of community led schemes benefiting local communities including those where a neighbourhood plan has not yet been prepared, small scale turbines (the definition of small scale being determined on a case by case basis but normally with a tower height of up to 30m) will be deemed acceptable in accordance with the criteria set out in draft policy ENV9 notwithstanding the content of the written ministerial statement.

DRAFT POLICY ENV9: RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

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

- a) Supporting well-conceived projects and infrastructure proposals that offer a good balance of economic, environmental and social benefits, and are not outweighed on balance by one or more negative impacts.**
- b) Ensuring that there are no significant adverse impacts on natural, built and historic assets and developments harmonise with the local environment, and respect the character of the immediate setting and wider landscape.**

contd

- 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.**

contd

Commercial Scale Wind Turbines/Farms

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

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

Small Scale Wind Turbines

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

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

LOCAL GREEN SPACE

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

assessing the designations relating to important open space and existing recreation/amenity space within the 1999 Local Plan, Parish Council's and local communities throughout Craven have helped the Council to identify the sites that are demonstrably special to their local community.

- 5.80 Sites and evidence submitted by the local community together with existing important open space and existing recreation/amenity space designations within the 1999 Local Plan have undergone initial assessment in terms of whether sites meet criteria a) to d) of policy ENV10. Sites that have met these initial criteria have been included within this draft Local Plan as potential Local Green Space designations. These potential designations are identified on the Local Green Space map. During this period of informal consultation further evidence will be gathered from specific consultees, such as Historic England, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust etc. and used to assess whether potential sites meet criteria e) and f) of policy ENV10. This will be in addition to any supporting evidence submitted with a Local Green Space application. Where it can be demonstrated that a potential site is locally significant and meets criteria e) and f) it will be designated as Local Green Space.
- 5.81 Land designated as Local Green Space has specific importance to the local community and is provided special protection. Development on Local Green Space sites will be restricted and will only be allowed in specific circumstances. The NPPF is clear that designation of Local Green Space should be consistent with the wider planning policy for the area and should look to complement investment in the provision of new homes and employment services and other essential services. Designation of land as Local Green Space should therefore not be seen as a means to stop wider development needs throughout the plan area.

DRAFT POLICY ENV10: DESIGNATION AND PROTECTION OF LOCAL GREEN SPACE

1 Designation of Local Green Space

Sites will be designated as Local Green Space where the following criteria within the Council's Local Green Space Designation Assessment Methodology have been satisfied:

- a) The site does not already have planning permission for an incompatible alternative use;**
- b) The site is not already allocated for an incompatible alternative use in the local plan or neighbourhood plan;**
- c) The site is local in character and does not form an extensive tract of land;**
- d) The site is located reasonably close to the community it serves;**
- e) Clear supporting evidence has been provided which demonstrates that the site holds a particular local significance and value to the local community by virtue of the site's beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, richness of wildlife or other reason.**
- f) The site is capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period (2032)**

2 Protection of Designated Local Green Space

Sites designated as Local Green Space and identified on the Policies Map will be protected from 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. Development proposals on land designated as Local Green Space will be refused other than in the following very special circumstances:

- a) Where the community would gain equivalent benefit from the provision of a suitable replacement and**
- b) Where the development is essential to meet specific and necessary infrastructure needs and no alternative feasible site is available.**

SECTION 6: HOUSING

NEW HOMES ON UNALLOCATED SITES

- 6.1 The new homes needed for our growing population can be provided in a variety of ways—from small self-build projects³³ providing single houses to large-scale developments providing residential estates. Local housing requirements, set out in Policy SP1 Meeting Housing Need, represent the minimum number of new homes needed in the Craven plan area over the plan period and, because it's essential that these homes are provided, the local plan identifies a number of sites for them to be built on. These allocated local plan sites are where the bulk of Craven's housing development will take place—they come in a range of sizes (from five dwellings upwards), are listed in Policies SP5 to SP11 and are shown on the policies map.
- 6.2 Additional homes can be provided on other sites—including sites for less than five dwellings—so long as this can be done in a sustainable way. Such additional, sustainable housing growth can help to improve the supply of housing in the local area and to secure economic, social and environmental benefits. Proposals for additional housing development may come forward, in planning applications, at any time, so it's important for this local plan to establish what may be acceptable.
- 6.3 First of all, the amount and location of additional development will need to be in line with the local plan strategy and objectives, otherwise the actual scale and pattern of growth may be distorted away from that being planned. Secondly, proposals must help to achieve sustainable development and our economic, environmental and social goals.
- 6.4 In terms of location and amount, proposals for additional homes on unallocated sites, including the infilling, rounding off or extension of settlements must be distributed in line with the Spatial Strategy in Policy SP4 and must be of a scale appropriate to the location and the location's role within the Spatial Strategy. It is important that the number of additional

³³ Self-build projects may be provided for on allocated sites owned by the council (refer to Policies SP 5 to SP 11) and may come forward in planning applications for unallocated sites.

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

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

DRAFT POLICY H1: NEW HOMES ON UNALLOCATED SITES

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

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

contd

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

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable housing need and evidence

6.7 Households in affordable housing need are those who lack their own housing or who live in unsuitable accommodation and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the housing market. Craven has a significant need for affordable housing, largely as a result of a mismatch between house prices and local incomes. The 2015 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) reveals that Craven's lower quartile house price is £127,500 and lower quartile earnings are £350 a week³⁴, which gives a house price to income ratio of 7.0. This means that Craven is less affordable than all but one (South Lakeland) of the seven neighbouring local authority areas. The assessment also reveals that in Craven District (including the National Park) there is currently a net annual affordable housing imbalance of

³⁴ The lower quartile house price reflects the price paid for a typical starter home and lower quartile earnings reflect a typical basic wage. The ratio between the two is an indication of affordability in the local market.

approximately 114 dwellings per annum. Craven's housing market will be reassessed periodically to ensure that evidence of affordable housing need remains up to date.

Addressing affordable housing need

- 6.8 To address the issue of a shortfall in affordable homes across Craven, increasing the supply of new affordable homes is a priority for the local plan. Securing new affordable homes through the planning system is an effective way of achieving this. The local plan sets out policy mechanisms which seek to meet full affordable housing needs through a number of approaches, including developer contributions on new housing sites, which are usually managed by registered providers (e.g. housing associations), the provision of rural exception sites and the use of financial contributions to improve and make more effective use of the existing housing stock. In addition to increasing the supply of new affordable homes, Craven District Council, North Yorkshire County Council and registered providers will seek to reduce the need for affordable housing through homeless prevention measures, mortgage rescue schemes and the provision of grants and loans to support necessary alterations or energy efficiency measures to improve existing unsuitable housing. The local plan's employment policies will also help to make living in Craven more affordable for people who work in Craven, by promoting opportunities for better paid local jobs.
- 6.9 Affordable housing can comprise a number of different types of accommodation ranging from social rented and affordable (sub market) rent products, to intermediate tenures such as shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans) and discounted sale housing. However, "low cost market" housing is not considered as affordable housing for planning purposes. It is important that in providing affordable housing, a range of tenure types and products is provided to help to address the range of needs of different households.
- 6.10 Despite the scale of need in Craven, the local plan cannot insist that all new homes to be built in the future are built as affordable housing. The main

way in which additional affordable housing will be provided in Craven in the future is as a contribution from developers as a proportion of housing built on new development sites.

Affordable housing target and viability

- 6.11 The scale of need revealed by the 2015 SHMA would justify the Council establishing a high target for the amount of affordable housing that it will seek to negotiate from new development sites. However, it is important that this target is realistic and set at a level that allows housing land to come forward and maintains the delivery of new homes without making schemes unviable. It is also important to ensure that the need to provide affordable housing is balanced with the need for developers of housing sites to contribute to necessary infrastructure improvements and community facilities as well as to build to improved sustainable construction standards. Along with affordable housing contributions these factors all influence the economics of housing schemes and ultimately the decisions of landowners to release sites.
- 6.12 The council's Affordable Housing and Community Infrastructure Viability Study (Draft Report, August 2013) has been used to inform the affordable housing targets and site thresholds³⁵. The assessment work indicates that the policy targets are realistic, and the policy will be used as a basis for the negotiation of affordable housing through the development management process. The Council will take full account of the viability of schemes as part of this process. It will consider amended affordable housing mix where this is appropriate and would help to ensure that the policy targets are achieved and reduced contributions will be negotiated in situations where the policy target cannot be achieved in terms of scheme viability.

Size and tenure of affordable homes

- 6.13 The local plan aims to secure a mix of on-site affordable housing provision to reflect the needs of local communities, as evidenced by the 2015 SHMA.

³⁵Draft viability evidence is to be finalised and policy requirements confirmed.

The overall mix of sizes will be around 25% one-bedroom, 60% two-bedroom and 15% three or more bedroom dwellings. The overall mix of tenures will be around 25% intermediate and 75% affordable rented. Two-bedroom and intermediate tenure dwellings are needed, in particular, to support newly-forming and growing households. The precise mix of tenures on a scheme will be negotiated to ensure that the type of affordable housing provision on schemes reflects the needs of the locality.

Off-site and financial contributions

- 6.14 The council will publish additional practical guidance on the provision of affordable housing in the form of a supplementary planning document (SPD). This will include guidance on the limited circumstances in which off-site provision or financial contributions will be considered in lieu of on-site provision. The basis of the calculation of financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision will be the difference between affordable housing transfer values (the prices a registered provider will pay to a developer for affordable units) and open market values of equivalent dwellings on the site³⁶.
- 6.15 The local plan also seeks to secure financial contributions towards affordable housing from small sites below the on-site policy threshold. Contributions will be negotiated on the basis of (X%)³⁷ of the private sales revenue of a scheme. Reduced contributions will only be sought where it can be demonstrated that such a scheme is likely to be unviable.
- 6.16 Funds gathered through financial contributions will be combined and used in a range of ways to address affordable housing need across the district and to prevent households falling into need. Funds will be used to maximise provision and ensure an effective use of resources and may be used to address need in a range of ways. This may include, for example, the acquisition of land for rural exception sites or to support a programme of landlord improvement grants and loans designed to bring empty properties

³⁶The calculation will be: Market value minus transfer value, multiplied by the number of homes and the affordable housing percentage (normally 40%).

³⁷ Viability evidence on the appropriate level of contribution from small sites is to be finalised.

back into use or to provide shared housing/houses in multiple occupation. The use of financial contributions provides the opportunity to target affordable housing need in smaller rural communities. It also provides some flexibility to provide a range of accommodation types and to respond to changing wider circumstances that have the potential to affect need over time.

Rural exception sites

- 6.17 Rural exception sites³⁸ are sites that are released to provide affordable housing in locations which would not normally be used for housing. They provide an important opportunity to address affordable housing need in smaller communities and are a long standing mechanism supported by national policy to support the provision of rural affordable housing. Given that affordable housing need is spread across the district, the use of this approach is supported in principle across Craven's smaller market towns and villages.
- 6.18 Historically, national and local policies have supported rural exception sites as sites providing 100% affordable units. However, within the context of current reforms to the delivery of affordable housing and reductions in public funding, the National Planning Policy Framework now provides local planning authorities with the opportunity to consider allowing small amounts of market housing on exception sites to assist the delivery of schemes. Policy support for this has been included in the local plan on the basis that it is an approach designed to support and cross subsidise the delivery of affordable housing in the absence of sufficient public subsidy through registered providers. It is not a policy which has been included in the local plan to encourage the release of sites through the inflation of land values.

³⁸Rural exception sites are defined in the NPPF at Annex 2: Glossary as small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

- 6.19 Proposals for exception sites which include an element of market housing should be accompanied by a detailed financial appraisal to justify the need to include market housing and to demonstrate that the number of market homes proposed is the minimum required to deliver an appropriate mix of affordable homes whilst ensuring viability of the scheme.

DRAFT POLICY H2: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- a) Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by:**
- i) Negotiating with developers and landowners to secure a proportion of new housing development to be provided as affordable units;**
 - ii) Supporting registered providers in bringing forward wholly affordable schemes within Craven's market towns and villages;**
 - iii) Supporting in principle, the release of rural exception sites.**
- b) Affordable homes will also be provided in conjunction with landlords through the purchase and repair of existing dwellings, alterations and improvements to the existing affordable housing stock and through the re-use of empty homes.**

Affordable housing from developer contributions

- c) The local planning authority will seek the provision of 40% of new dwellings as affordable housing on-site as part of developments of 5 dwellings or 0.2 ha or more. Where the on-site contribution does not equate precisely to whole numbers of units, equivalent financial contributions will be sought.**
- d) Below the threshold of 5 dwellings/0.2 ha, a pro-rated financial contribution will be sought from all new residential development, where this is viable.**

contd

- e) In negotiating schemes the local planning authority will look to maximise provision to achieve these targets, having regard to the circumstances of individual sites and scheme viability. Developers will be expected to conduct negotiations on an 'open book' basis.
- f) The size, type and tenure of affordable units will be expected to reflect the affordable housing needs in the locality. Affordable housing contributions should comprise both social and affordable rent tenures as well as intermediate tenure types. Off-site provision in lieu of on-site contributions will only be supported where it is agreed that this is preferable in terms of management arrangements or where there are clear advantages or overriding reasons for contributions in lieu of provision on-site.
- g) Proposals which involve the subdivision of a site or that propose the development of a site which does not reflect an efficient use of the site or utilise its full potential as a means of avoiding the thresholds in this policy, will be refused.
- h) The provision of affordable housing will be secured using a condition which seeks to ensure that the units provided are maintained in perpetuity for households in affordable housing need.

Rural exception sites

- l) Proposals for affordable housing schemes for all settlements in the plan area (except Skipton) will be supported where:
 - i) A scheme will help to meet but not exceed proven local need;
 - ii) The site is small and is physically and visually well related to the settlement; and
 - iii) The affordable homes provided are available to households in local housing need in perpetuity.

contd

j) A limited number of market homes will be allowed as part of rural exception sites where it can be demonstrated that:

1. 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 locality;

2. The market homes proposed are the minimum number required to achieve viability in the absence of and public subsidy or with reduced public subsidy.

GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS, SHOWMEN AND ROMA

6.19 The local plan aims to address the local housing requirements of all communities, including Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma who live in or travel through the plan area. In doing so, the local plan will contribute to the overarching national aim of ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates their traditional way of life, whilst respecting the interests of settled communities.

6.20 Policy H3 aims to maintain an adequate supply of sites to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma within Craven through safeguarding existing supply and supporting extensions to existing sites or new sites to meet newly arising need.

6.21 The District Council has a duty to provide official sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma. An independent traveller needs survey and report was published in February 2013 followed by a technical note relating to Gypsy and Traveller Household Formation and Growth Rates in March 2015. The report concludes that there is no evidence of a requirement for a public site in Craven and found no evidence of any deficiencies in service provision for any of the Gypsy & Traveller families

within Craven. The report also concluded that there is no evidence of a requirement for any extra provision for showpeople throughout Craven. It is not proposed in the local plan therefore to make a specific allocation of land for a public site for the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community and it is considered that a criteria based policy is appropriate to deal with any unforeseen private need arising during the plan period.

- 6.22 There are traditional, informal stopping-off points used by travellers en-route to and from the Appleby Horse Fair (held during the first week of June), which provide for the temporary needs of gypsies and travellers passing through the area. Whilst the current evidence concludes that more formal arrangements—such as the development of permanent transit sites—are unlikely to be justified or necessary, there may be opportunities for travellers, the district council and parish councils to collaborate on better management of temporary stop off sites. Alternatively, local communities may wish to consider the opportunities offered by neighbourhood planning, including the possibility of designating land and setting local policies for a transit site within a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 6.23 Policy H3 addresses specific design principles that should be met by all new sites. Achieving good quality design is central to government guidance for housing and this applies equally to accommodation for Gypsy, Travellers, Showmen and Roma. The Government has published good practice guidance relating to the design of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide or its replacement) which should be considered by applicants when applying for planning permission or any subsequent or relevant guidance.
- 6.24 Whilst the existing housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma are currently being met on privately owned sites, this could change over time and the need to identify and allocate new sites could arise in the future. Therefore, the existing and future housing requirements of this community will be kept under review using the best and most up-to-date evidence available.

DRAFT POLICY H3: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS, SHOWMEN AND ROMA

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

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

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

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

- c) Occupiers of the site would have access to employment, local services and facilities, including public transport, shops, schools and health care provision;**
- d) The site is of sufficient size to provide a good residential environment, in terms of design, layout, spacing, provision of facilities, and amenity space; has good and safe access to the public highway and adequate space within the site for the parking and turning of vehicles;**
- e) The site provides opportunities to reflect traditional lifestyles i.e., allowing travellers to live and work from the same location, contributing to sustainability;**
- f) The site is or can be connected to all necessary utilities and infrastructure including mains water, electricity supply, drainage, sanitation and provision is made for the screened storage and collection of refuse, including recyclable materials;**

contd

- 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 protecting the natural and built environment set out in other relevant local plan policies.**

HOUSING DENSITY

6.25 The draft local plan seeks to create better places, meet housing requirements and to provide a mix of housing types and sizes. This is so that the needs of a range of residents are met, the right housing is delivered and land is used in an efficient and effective manner. The setting of a housing density target is also a key component in achieving these aims, whilst also enabling proposals to deliver good, appropriate design, and respond to the local context.

6.26 In terms of setting a housing density target, the NPPF is clear in that housing densities should be

- Locally set; and
- Reflect local circumstances³⁹

6.27 Evidence in the SHMA shows that to reflect local circumstances, the mix of dwellings in Cravens' Settlements should be enhanced to meet local needs. In particular, there is a particular need to bring forward smaller dwelling units suitable for:-

- Newly forming households;
- Older households wishing to downsize; and

³⁹ National Planning Policy Framework Paragraph 47.

- Younger family households.
- 6.28 Typically, smaller dwelling units are built at higher development densities and this is taken into account in the setting of the indicative housing density target at policy H4.
- 6.29 Settlements in Craven are also broadly characterised by a higher development density in their built form and layout. In responding to local circumstances, it is expected that new development comes forward at a density reflective of local circumstances and accounts for identified housing needs in Craven. When taking these factors into account, the indicative housing density target of 40 dwellings to the hectare set out in the policy is an appropriate starting point overall.
- 6.30 On sites allocated for development under policies SP5 – SP11, proposals will be expected to accord with policy H4, unless a specific development density and/or yield has been applied to the site. Where appropriate, site specific development densities will be set out in the policy site assessment. On other sites, including those not allocated for housing use and/or windfall sites that come forward unexpectedly proposals will be expected to accord with the policy approach set out below.
- 6.31 Leading on from this, it is fully recognised that there will be situations where a lower development density will be justified, where it is demonstrated to be appropriate to respond to local circumstances, meet other local plan objectives or deliver sustainable forms of development. The draft policy takes account of this and allows for an element of flexibility to enable these aims to be achieved.
- 6.32 The setting of appropriate indicative housing density requirements is a key tool in making a positive contribution to achieving wider local plan objectives achieving good design and making the best and most efficient use of land. It is within that context that the following policy H4 is set out.

DRAFT POLICY H4: HOUSING DENSITY

To achieve an enhanced housing mix in accordance with Policy SP3 and to make efficient use of land, housing development proposals will achieve an indicative dwelling density of 40 dwellings to the hectare (net).

Housing development proposals on allocated sites identified in Policies SP5, SP6,SP7,SP8,SP9,SP10 and SP11 are expected to comply with the above indicative density target, unless a different density/yield target for an individual site has been specified in Policies SP5 to SP11.

Proposals for residential development at densities that fall below the indicative density target will be supported where it is demonstrated that a lower density is necessary to comply with other relevant local plan policies and to achieve sustainable development.

SECTION 7: ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SAFEGUARDING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

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

a criteria based policy approach that enables the delivery of economic/employment related development in the right locations, within the context of draft policy SP2 and the spatial strategy – policies SP5 – SP 11.

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

DRAFT POLICY EC1: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

- a) The proposal will not give rise to adverse amenity effects on sensitive uses that cannot be mitigated adequately;**
- b) Traffic generated as a result of the proposal being satisfactorily accommodated in the surrounding highway network;**
- c) The proposal not adversely affecting the significance of designated heritage assets and open space provision;**
- 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.**

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

- f) There are no allocated sites or existing employment areas available in the local area that could accommodate the proposal;**
- g) The proposed activity requires a specific location in which to operate adequately;**
- h) 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**
- i) The proposal will benefit the rural economy in accordance with Policy EC3.**

DRAFT POLICY EC2: SAFEGUARDING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

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

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

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

RURAL ECONOMY

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

7.10 Economic activity in rural areas has many things in common with economic activity in towns or anywhere else, but the opportunities available, the

barriers encountered and the concerns of those involved can be quite different. Rural locations can provide their own unique type of business opportunities, but they can impose limitations and restrictions, too, including the potential negative impact of development on the character of the countryside, the relatively poor transport links and broadband connections available in some locations. Opportunities currently exist to deal with the lack of broadband through the Superfast North Yorkshire Broadband Project, which aims to rollout high quality broadband to 100% of Craven's businesses and residents by 2017. This will allow businesses to grow in rural locations throughout Craven.

- 7.11 The following policy aims to acknowledge the rural situation and its particular set of circumstances. It takes a positive stance and looks to encourage growth in the rural economy by supporting proposals for sustainable development, by broadening the scope for and increasing the variety and diversity of economic activity in rural areas, and by 'not getting in the way' of enterprise and innovation that offers economic, environmental and social benefits to local communities. The policy is intended to be flexible and adaptable, so that it can respond to different needs within the rural economy, new opportunities that may arise in the future and changes in the rural economy over time.
- 7.12 New opportunities are likely to arise in farming, land management and support services, and in the use of farmland and buildings for things other than agriculture, for example green technology, renewable and low-carbon energy, flood management and related areas of research are potential areas of growth. Sustainable tourism projects will continue to be important; there may be further opportunities for combined living and working in rural areas; and local firms will wish to grow and expand. This policy supports the rural economy by recognising the contribution that existing live/work units make to the rural economy. Existing live/work units will therefore be protected.
- 7.13 Craven's landscape, heritage, culture, quality of life and overall success depend on a living and working countryside, and on economic development

that preserves and enhances these qualities, whilst bringing greater prosperity to local communities.

DRAFT POLICY EC3: RURAL ECONOMY

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

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

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

TOURISM

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

Destinations and activities

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

Locations, synergies and commitments

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

7.18 The local plan establishes two tourism designations: key locations for tourism development and a committed tourism development opportunity site. Key locations offer particularly good opportunities for sustainable tourism and for harnessing synergies of co-location and the committed site already benefits from planning permission. Proposals for sustainable tourism development will be supported, in principle, in areas covered by these designations.

Rural and countryside areas

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

Community benefits

7.20 A sustainable approach to growth in tourism will ensure that benefits to the economy, environment and quality of life are felt as broadly as possible, including within local communities. Part of this will be to attach appropriate community use agreements to planning permissions for tourism development, where this will improve the availability of community facilities in the local area. Communities will also be supported in bringing forward their own sustainable tourism projects through neighbourhood planning.

Public transport, walking and cycling

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

Sustainable development

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

DRAFT POLICY EC4: TOURISM

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

- a) Enabling established destinations to become even better through the development of new and improved facilities;**
- b) Helping up-and-coming destinations to establish themselves and become successful;**
- c) Recognising opportunities to bring tourism into new areas that have untapped potential, including new types of activity and new destinations;**
- d) Acknowledging the range of sporting, recreational, cultural 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;**

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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 sustainable tourism development of the committed tourism development opportunity site on land to the west of Hellifield, in accordance with broad requirements set out on the policies inset map;

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 facilities, shops and open spaces;

k) Encouraging local communities to promote their own sustainable tourism projects through neighbourhood planning;

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

RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRES

Town Centres in Craven

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

Craven Retail Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

7.29 **Tier 1 - Skipton town centre**

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

7.30 **Tier 2 - Settle Town Centre**

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

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

7.31 **Tier 3 - Bentham Town Centre**

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

7.32 **Tier 3 - Main Street, Cross Hills**

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

7.33 **Tier 4 – Ingleton**

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

Challenges and Opportunities

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

Table 5 - Key Settlement Specific Challenges

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

Table 6 -Key Settlement Specific Opportunities / Competitive Advantages

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

Approach to Retail and Town Centres in the Plan

7.35 The ultimate goal of the plan is to secure sustainable long term growth that responds to the distinct evolution and change of the retail economy. The centres in the retail hierarchy will be supported and enhanced by

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

Skipton

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

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

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

7.37 Recent development at the rear of Skipton Town Hall has addressed a need for modern units suitable for the needs of multiple retailers. However in Skipton, the forecast need for 2,441 sq. m net new convenience retail floorspace and 3,291 sq. m net new comparison retail floorspace to 2032 is directed primarily to site reference SK xx⁴⁰ under policy SP5. In particular, the redevelopment of any car park areas in Skipton Town Centre area will need to consider whether it is appropriate to make compensatory provision for the potential loss of spaces as part of the proposal.

Elsewhere in Craven

7.38 Away from Skipton the retail and leisure study shows more limited capacity for retail development and this will primarily support service provision in the

⁴⁰ To be included following consultation on site options

smaller market towns and villages, enable local people to meet their daily needs for shopping within walking distance of their homes, and meet demand for local produce. Notably the evidence shows no new capacity for convenience retailing in Settle for the period to 2032.

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

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

Out of Centre Retail Proposals

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

DRAFT POLICY EC5: TOWN, DISTRICT AND LOCAL CENTRES

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

Tier	Town/Village Centre
1	Skipton town centre
2	Settle town centre
3	Bentham district centre
3	Crosshills district centre
4	Ingleton local centre

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

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

contd

Retail Capacity

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

Tier	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:

Tier	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 policy SP5 site references xxxx will be supported subject to compliance with other relevant development plan policies, meeting sequential and impact tests and the provisions of the NPPF.

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

DRAFT POLICY EC5A: RESIDENTIAL USES IN TOWN AND VILLAGE CENTRES

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

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

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

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

First floor residential use

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

SECTION 8: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

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

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

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

Community infrastructure levy (CIL)

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

Development viability and delivery

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

Negotiations and planning applications

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

Implementation and monitoring

- 8.5 The council keeps details of obligations on its public planning register, ensures that contributions are received and used, publishes relevant information and reports on progress. Any obligations requiring financial contributions will set out how and when funds will be paid and spent, and will allow for funds to be returned as a necessary last resort.

DRAFT POLICY INF1: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

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

- a) Planning obligations will be required where the form of development needs to be prescribed or where proposed development needs to be accompanied by new or improved infrastructure, facilities or services or by environmental improvements.**
- b) Contributions secured through planning obligations may be required on-site or off-site or via the payment of funds. The provision or payment of contributions 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) Contributions secured through planning obligations may be pooled to address needs or cumulative impacts arising from more than one development proposal.⁴¹**
- d) Development proposals will be resisted 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.**

⁴¹ No more than 5 planning obligations may be pooled together

- g) Applicants will be expected to make adequate viability evidence available and to adopt a transparent and open-book approach to negotiations. Financial or other sensitive information, which may be made available during negotiations, will be treated as confidential, unless the applicant indicates otherwise.**
- h) Planning obligations relating to financial contributions will specify a point in time at which the funds will be returned, if they have not already been used for their intended purpose.**
- i) Proposals for the development of starter-home exception sites will be exempt from planning obligations and planning conditions requiring the provision of affordable housing or tariff-style contributions.**

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SOCIAL SPACES

- 8.6 Community facilities and social spaces include; civic spaces, community centres, town and village halls, other cultural venues, schools, colleges, nurseries, places of worship, health services, care homes and extra care facilities, libraries, public houses, village/community shops and hubs or Post Offices that cater for day to day needs in both urban and rural communities. Assets of Community Value are also included in this definition.
- 8.7 This policy does not apply to sports facilities, open space and built sports facilities as development proposals affecting these spaces and facilities will need to meet the requirements of policy INF3: Sport, Open Space and Built Sports Facilities.
- 8.8 The aim of this local plan policy is to support the retention and improvement of existing facilities and spaces, and the provision of new ones, to help safeguard the social well-being of communities and specifically to ensure that older people can avoid isolation and loneliness.
- 8.9 Community facilities and social spaces used by local communities are wide ranging and are places of social interaction. The loss of these facilities, particularly in rural communities can reduce a community's ability to meet

its day to day needs. This can result in people travelling larger distances to facilities, disadvantaging the less mobile in particular and overall community wellbeing.

- 8.10 Recent changes to the planning system mean that, for a period of two years, public houses that are not designated as a community asset do not require permission for change of use to A1, A2, A3 and B1 uses. The Local Planning Authority however recognises the important role the 'local pub' can play within the community, especially in rural settlements and would support proposals for their retention through broadening the use or offer.
- 8.11 Civic spaces and cultural venues provide important spaces for both residents and visitors. This policy supports proposals for the improvement of such spaces, including public realm improvements to enhance quality of life and recognises the role they play in helping to economically sustain facilities and settlements.
- 8.12 Specifically in Craven there are concerns about the ability of communities to access health services and social care, especially in the mid and north sub-areas. Technological improvements, such as rural broadband, offer some opportunities for accessing services in new ways; however service threats and opportunities vary across the plan area and are influenced by different trends in population change, migration and commuting. For example, there is a notable trend towards falling school rolls in the north sub-area. These kinds of issues and pressures can threaten the sustainability of Craven's communities and make rural isolation more likely.
- 8.13 Loneliness is a particular challenge faced by older people living in rural communities, which affects health, wellbeing and quality of life. Craven is ageing more rapidly than North Yorkshire and the nation as a whole, and the over 80s age group is forecast to be the fastest growing of all, over the next 15 years. Given this rapid growth in the older age groups over the plan period there is likely to be a continued requirement for older person's accommodation. Nationally there is a move away from traditional care homes towards better home care support, including extra care housing. This policy recognises the need for both traditional care homes and extra

care accommodation to meet the existing and future needs of Craven's older population and the opportunities that exist to deliver new accessible clusters of facilities for this age group in certain locations.

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 be achieved in the following ways:

Where new community facilities or improvements to existing community facilities are proposed and where 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 and social interaction;**

Existing community facilities and social spaces that are used and valued by local communities will be safeguarded wherever possible—particularly from unnecessary and avoidable loss. Development proposals that would result in the loss of such community facilities will need to be fully justified on grounds⁴² that:

- d) The facility is not suitable or needed for any alternative community use;**

contd

⁴² Justification may need to be provided on grounds that cover more than one of the points at d) to g). The extent of justification required will depend on the circumstances of individual cases and should be discussed with the council.

- e) **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;**
- f) **Rigorous and realistic marketing of the facility has been carried out recently, but has been unsuccessful, with little or no genuine interest being shown;**
- g) **The facility to be lost will be replaced by an equivalent facility of equal or greater value to the same local community and arrangements for this replacement will be secured by a planning obligation or other acceptable means.**

SPORT, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION FACILITIES

8.14 In order to plan effectively for sport, open space and built sports opportunities, and to meet the NPPF requirement that policies relating to such facilities and spaces should be based on robust and up to date assessments of needs and opportunities for new provision, a Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facility Strategy were prepared in 2016.

8.15 This study makes an assessment of the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing provision and identifies areas of deficiency and surplus, making recommendations as to where facilities could be improved or redeveloped, or where new open spaces, pitches and facilities could be provided to address localised quantitative and accessibility deficiencies. Below is a summary of the findings of this work.

Open Space

8.16 The types of open space assessed are:

- Parks and gardens
- Amenity greenspace
- Provision for children and young people

- Allotments
- Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds.
- Civic spaces
- Natural and semi natural greenspaces (primary purpose is wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness) and green corridors (primary purpose is for walking, cycling or horse riding for leisure purposes or travel and opportunities for wildlife migration)⁴³

(Note; due to the rural nature of the plan area most residents have access to the open countryside, therefore only natural/semi natural and green corridors located within existing settlements have been assessed e.g. Skipton Woods & the Leeds Liverpool Canal).

- 8.17 Open spaces contribute to individual and community wellbeing. It is therefore important that existing open spaces should be retained, improved where required and that new opportunities are realised wherever possible.
- 8.18 The 2016 Assessment identifies future needs and demands for open space and recommends the creation of an “iplay” playground in Aireville Park and Settle; provision of a skatepark in Settle; implementation of the Aireville Park Master Plan, improvement of the Leeds Liverpool Canal corridor through the implementation of the Leeds Liverpool Canal Towpath Access Development Plan, construct a new pump track in the mid and north sub area; create new or improve existing playgrounds to incorporate “green play” i.e., at Aireville Park and in Bentham; build a new Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) in the mid sub area i.e., in Settle. There is also a need to meet the following quantitative shortfall of open space that exists:
- Parks and garden provision in North and Mid Craven;

⁴³ Source: Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17

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

8.19 The assessment shows that throughout the plan area generally, by the end of plan period (2032) there are deficiencies in all types of open space. More detailed analysis against open space standards by north, mid and south Craven sub areas are provided within section 7 of the Open Space Assessment. Prioritisation and identification of the type of open space to be provided or improved will be informed by the 2016 Open Space Assessment and any subsequent updates.

Playing Pitches

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

- Craven has sufficient quantitative provision for current and future levels of demand for cricket, football and hockey and the focus should be on improving the quality of provision.
- Rugby does not currently have adequate quantitative provision to satisfy the demand of local residents, therefore it is recommended that existing rugby pitches are improved and that a new rugby specific 3G Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) is addressed through development at Giggleswick School.

- The quality of pitches is fairly ordinary apart from cricket, which scored well against a number of high quality sites.
- There is a shortage of 3G Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) provision, which could be addressed through development at Giggleswick School and the installation of floodlights at South Craven School to allow further community use of their full size 3G AGP.
- An opportunity exists to develop Sandylands in Skipton as a multi-sport hub to improve the quality and quantity of provision at one of the most accessible and largest site in the district.

8.21 The Local Plan will support, subject to meeting other relevant local plan policies the delivery of the recommendations set out in table 49 of the PPS. The aim of policy INF3 is to help to maintain the current level of pitch provision that exists for cricket, football and hockey, and increase the level of rugby pitch provision, subject to the delivery of specific objectives set out within the PPS and any subsequent updates. Additionally, an emphasis should be placed on improving the quality of playing pitches and ancillary/associated facilities, particularly where deficiencies have been identified through the PPS.

Built Sport Facilities

8.22 The Council's Built Sports Facilities Strategy (2016) provides a clear understanding of the overall surpluses and deficiencies that exist across the plan area relating to indoor and outdoor built sports facilities, which include swimming pools, sports halls and fitness facilities (gyms). The assessment also provides specific geographical and/or individual facility current and future needs. The strategy has identified a need for a multi-purpose sports hall space in Skipton, the replacement for ageing sports halls at Sandylands and Skipton Academy, improvement or replacement of facilities at Settle Pool and the need to optimise capacity for community use of sports facilities on education sites including Giggleswick and South Craven Schools. A deficiency in pool space has been identified by the

end of the plan period (2032). The strategy also recommends the closure of the existing pool and sports hall on the former Malsis school site due to them being surplus to requirements.

- 8.23 In terms of built sports facilities, the aim of local plan policy INF3 is to maintain the current level of provision and to improve the quality of existing facilities or provide replacement facilities in line with the Built Sports Facilities Strategy.
- 8.24 Policy INF3 will support, subject to meeting other relevant local plan policies, the delivery of the standards, recommendations and actions set out in the PPS, Open Space Assessment and the Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 and any subsequent updates. Priority will be given where the greatest deficiency exists in terms of the type of open space, pitches or facilities, as identified in the study and any subsequent updates.
- 8.25 All new residential developments of 5 or more dwellings, for sport, open space and built sports facilities are required to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities. Proposals for new residential development of 50 or more dwellings may be required to provide new sport, open space and built sports facilities on site; however this depends on the extent and nature of deficiencies identified across the plan area.
- 8.26 Standards and formula relating to the provision of new or improvements to existing sports, open space and built sports facilities are set out at appendix A. Applications for development which would result in a loss of space or facilities in a settlement to below the standards set out in appendix A are unlikely to be acceptable.
- 8.27 Where new provision is required on site, appropriate arrangements must be made for the on-going maintenance of the new facilities. Further details are provided in appendix A.
- 8.28 Open Spaces and sports facilities (both indoor and outdoor) provide essential informal and formal recreation opportunities for communities and they should be protected from redevelopment wherever possible.

Nevertheless, there may be limited circumstances where the loss of facilities or spaces may be acceptable. These circumstances are set out at c) in the policy below.

- 8.29 This policy, together with other relevant Local Plan policies, for example ENV5: Green Infrastructure and ENV10: Local Green Space aims to promote healthy lifestyle choices by providing opportunities to establish or improve existing green corridors and spaces throughout the plan area.

DRAFT POLICY INF3: SPORT, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Craven's growth will promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and built sports facilities.

This will be achieved in the following ways.

- a) Supporting proposals for the provision of new sport, open space and built sports facilities, or for the improvement of existing sport, open space and built sports facilities, including facilities for temporary events, provided the proposals are of a scale in keeping with the location, are well located and accessible and accord with all relevant local plan policies and any relevant neighbourhood plan policies.**
- b) Requiring all new housing and mixed-use developments of more than 5 dwellings, including those on sites allocated under local plan policies SP5 to SP11, to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities. Proposals for new residential development of 50 or more dwellings may be required to provide new open space on site; however this depends on the extent and nature of deficiencies identified across the plan area.**

contd

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. Only part of the existing sport, open space or built sports facility is to be lost, development will enable improvements to be made to the remaining part and the proposed improvements will outweigh the loss.**

PARKING PROVISION

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

new problems created. This may include requiring new development to incorporate parking provision in excess of the minimum local standards.

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

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

DRAFT POLICY INF4: PARKING PROVISION

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

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

contd

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

COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

8.40 The expansion of communication infrastructure across Craven will be supported, particularly in areas where mobile and broadband connectivity is poor or non-existent.

8.41 The provision of appropriate communications infrastructure within new development should balance the viability of a new development with that of the long term social and economic viability and vitality of Craven in terms of connectivity to high quality communications infrastructure and the benefits it provides to residents and businesses.

Mobile Telephony

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

Broadband Access

8.43 Broadband connectivity across the plan area varies considerably. Government initiatives to invest broadband infrastructure aims to ensure that 95% of premises in England will have access to Next Generation Access broadband (also referred to as superfast broadband) by 2017. In addition the European Commission, through the Digital Agenda for Europe, anticipates 100% coverage of 30Mbps broadband or more by 2020⁴⁴ and

⁴⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy>

that over 50% of households will have a subscription to broadband connection in excess of 100Mbps.

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

DRAFT POLICY INF5: COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

The expansion of communications infrastructure including Next Generation Access broadband 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.**
- e) All new development will be required to enable a Next Generation Access broadband connection where viable. Where it can be demonstrated that the provision of a Next Generation Access broadband connection is not viable, proposals should provide a minimum download connection of 10Mbps and incorporate suitable**

infrastructure to support delivery of Next Generation Access broadband 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 can be provided and how the development may contribute to and integrate with active broadband projects within the local area.**

Craven District Council | 1 Belle Vue Square | Skipton | BD23 1FJ |
www.cravenc.gov.uk

Planning Policy Team | 01756 706472 | localplan@cravenc.gov.uk



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

Appendix A – Draft Policy INF3 - Sport, Open Space and Built Sports Facility Standards

INTRODUCTION

Promoting healthy lifestyle choices is a key part of improving standards of living and reducing health inequality. The Local Plan aims to facilitate healthy living, not only by providing high quality housing, a high quality natural environment and promoting sustainable transport choices such as walking and cycling through Green Infrastructure, but also by ensuring that communities have access to high quality open spaces and sport and built sports facilities.

WHAT TYPE OF PROPOSALS WILL POLICY INF3 BE APPLIED TO?

The Council's standards for the provision of open space will be applied to all applications for new residential development that result in a net gain in residential units. This includes proposals that involve:

- Conversions & Change of Use
- Flats
- Sheltered and extra care housing
- Affordable Housing
- Self-catering holiday accommodation
- Agricultural workers dwelling
- Renewal of planning permission that has expired
- Revised planning permission where the numbers of bedrooms increase as a result of the revision.
- Planning applications to make temporary dwellings permanent.

The following forms of development that will not be subject to the policy:

- Rest homes and nursing homes
- Replacement dwellings
- Residential extensions and annexes
- Revised planning permission (provided that the number of bedrooms is not increased by the revision)
- Renewal of planning permission that has not expired
- Temporary dwellings.

WHEN WILL WE ASK FOR PROVISION?

Provision will be made in all new residential developments of 5 or more dwellings, for sport, open space and built sports facilities. Proposals for new residential development of 50 or more dwellings may be required to provide new open space on site. The standards set out in table 1 below will be used by to calculate the sport, open space and built sports facility requirement. The Council will use these

standards to negotiate the level and type of provision and whether new provision is required on site or whether the quality of existing open space should be improved.

HOW WILL THE POLICY OPERATE?

The Council will assess each development of 5 or more dwellings for the existing quantity and quality of open space, sports facilities and pitches, within catchment of the development, in order to determine the local need and if existing provision can meet the need generated by the development. This will be based upon the 2016 assessment and subsequent updates. Where there is a quantity and or quality deficiency the Council will use the standards and formula set out in this appendix to negotiate for provision and or contribution to ensure that adequate quantity and quality of open space, sports facilities and pitches are provided in order to meet the need generated by the development.

When an application is received in “outline” an initial calculation will be made based on an indicative number of dwellings proposed for an outline proposal. Once a reserved matters application is submitted, this initial calculation will be updated by a more detailed one based on the actual number and size of dwellings proposed.

WHAT STANDARDS WILL WE APPLY FOR PROVISION?

Table 1 below contains both national and local standards. The national standards are derived from the Fields In Trust recommended benchmark guidelines for formal open space. Local open space standards have been calculated by expressing provision in hectares per thousand population by comparing existing (2012) and projected (2032) population figures with the actual level of current provision and provide a baseline standard based on existing levels of open space throughout the plan area. These standards have been used to identify current and future deficits or surpluses in the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and this analysis will be used by the Council to meet the standards set out in table 1. National Standards will be used where there is a potential loss of existing open space provision and local standards will be used to calculate the provision of new open space required throughout the plan area.

Where a quantity deficiency exists in a location, the Council will negotiate for on-site provision of facilities, subject to recommended minimum sizes standards for open space types as set out in table 1 below. Where the locality has a deficiency in the quality of existing open space or facilities, the Council will require a contribution to be made to address that deficiency. A deficiency is where the existing provision does not meet the minimum quality standards set out in Table 1 below. The exact type of sports, open space or built sports facility required will be dependent on the quality and quantity deficiencies that exist across the plan area and within catchment of the new development. These deficiencies are identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment and Built Sports Facilities Strategy 2016, and any subsequent updates.

Table 1 – Adopted Standards for Open Space provision for Craven District plan area

TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Parks and Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming clean, well maintained area with hard/soft landscaping • A one stop community facility, accessible to all with a range of leisure, recreational and play opportunities • Safe to visit, pleasant to walk and sit in • Cut back trees and bushes for safety and clear sight-lines • Include paved and planted areas, paths, grassed areas, seating, clear pathways, appropriate lighting and signage to, and within, the site • Include ramps instead of steps and wide paths for wheelchair and pushchair users • May provide opportunities for public realm art • Should link to surrounding green space. • Clean and well maintained green space, with appropriate ancillary furniture pathways, and natural landscaping • Safe site with spacious outlook • Enhance the environment/ could become a community focus • Large spaces may afford opportunities for informal play. 	0.8 ha/1,000 population	Fields in Trust	0.61 ha/ 1,000 population	Local standard adopted
		710 m walking	Fields in Trust	710 m walking	National standard adopted Recommended minimum size standard for new on site provision is 0.2Ha with 5meter buffer
Amenity greenspace i.e Village Greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller landscaped areas in and around housing areas • Informal recreation • Provide connections for wildlife and people movement • Include, and often connect to, green lungs • Contribute to biodiversity • Planted using native species • Areas to be maintained clear of dog fouling and litter • Provision of seating and bins • May provide opportunities for public realm art • May include woodland. 	0.6 ha/1,000 population	Fields in Trust	0.41 ha/1,000 population	National standard adopted
		480 m walking	Fields in Trust	480 m walking	National standard adopted Recommended minimum size standard for new on site provision is 0.1Ha with 5meter buffer

Table 1 – Adopted Standards for Open Space provision for Craven District plan area

TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
<p>Play Areas for Children and Facilities for Young People and Teenagers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of provision for young people of both equipped and natural play areas • Spaces should be well sited, accessible, convenient, visible, safe and secure, with seating for adults, litter bins and cycle racks – also consider pushchair/wheelchair access • Well lit with informal surveillance when possible • Equipment should suit the needs of all ages and abilities and be well maintained • Zones to prevent conflict and spaces and seating for supervision • Should be clearly bounded, well maintained, free of dog fouling, have clear pathways, appropriate lighting and signage • The Council does not encourage the provision of unequipped Local Areas for Play. • Robust yet imaginative play environments ranging from youth shelters to skate parks and multi-use games areas • Kick about/games areas, skate parks, basket ball courts • If located within other areas of open space they should include buffer zones to prevent conflict • Should promote a sense of ownership and be accessible to all and have clear pathways, appropriate lighting and signage • They should be visible and safe, well maintained and free of dog fouling 	<p>0.55 ha/ population</p> <p>LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m 700m for Youth provision</p> <p>Recommended minimum size standard for new on site provision is 0.01ha - LAP, 0.04ha - LEAP, 0.1ha - NEAP and Youth provision</p>	<p>Fields in Trust</p> <p>Fields in Trust</p>	<p>0.30 ha/ population</p> <p>LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m 700m for Youth Provision</p>	<p>National standard Adopted</p> <p>National standard adopted</p> <p>LAP to have min 100m² of activity space with 5m buffer LEAP to have min 400m² activity space with 20m buffer. NEAP and Youth provision to have 1000m² of activity space and 30m buffer</p>

Table 1 – Adopted Standards for Open Space provision for Craven District plan area

TYPOLGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Formal Open Space – Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of cemeteries for informal recreation e.g. allow movement inclusive of cemeteries for walking Contribute to biodiversity Provision of seating and bins Good level of natural surveillance and lighting for safety Ensure wheelchair/pushchair access and accessible paths for inclusiveness Tackle the problem of dog fouling. Use of pavement obstructions e.g. Display boards outside shops 	Quantity N/A 400 m walking (local significance) Quantity N/A	GLA	0.5 ha/1,000 Population* 400 m walking (local significance)	Local standard adopted National standard adopted No recommended minimum size for on site provision as new housing developments will not be required to provide on site
Civic Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sense of local identity by: Increased seating provision throughout town centre civic spaces Make greater use of civic spaces for events Opportunities for public art to enhance civic spaces. 	400 m walking (local significance)		Included in above	As above Recommended minimum size standard for new on site provision is 0.1ha with 5m buffer
Formal Open Space - Allotment Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure area of land commonly within, or on the edge of, a developed area which can be rented by local people for the growing of vegetables, flowers or fruit not-for-profit Provide opportunities for those who wish to do so to grow their own produce, and support health, sustainability and social inclusion Sites should be well drained and accessible with wide paved paths, car access and parking, toilets, recycling facilities and inorganic waste disposal facilities Areas should be well lit and provide safe paths. 	0.3 ha /1000* 1200 m walking (local significance)	Fields in Trust other local standards Fields in Trust – other local authorities	0.3 ha/1,000 population 400 m (local significance)	Local and National FIT standard adopted as the same National FIT other local authority standard adopted Recommended minimum size standard for new on site provision is 0.1ha with 5m buffer

* The standard for Formal Open Space is 0.8 as set out in Table 7.9. The above table splits out the Allotment element of this at 0.3 ha per 1000 leaving a balance of 0.5 ha per 1000 for Civic Space, Cemeteries, Burial Grounds and Churchyards.

HOW IS THE AMOUNT OF PROVISION CALCULATED?

The Council uses a formula which is based upon the following elements:

- The number of people that the development is likely to generate (demand)
- How much open space provision is required from the generated demand based upon our adopted standards - see table 2 below
- How will this demand affect the existing local supply in terms of quantity and quality of local provision to meet the needs generated by the development?
- If a quantity deficiency exists then on site provision will be required based upon our adopted standard and subject to meeting minimum size requirements - see notes in table 1 above and table 2 below of quantity per person.
- If there is a quantity deficiency for just one type of provision, the Council may ask the development to include this one provision on site as a priority,
- If a quality deficiency in local provision exists, then a contribution is required to improve this to ensure that needs generated by development can be catered for.
- For off-site provision, the Council has a cost calculator that is applied for the different types of provision required. Table 4 & 5 below sets this out for each of the types of provision and how the amount is generated.

HOW WILL THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE GENERATED BY A DEVELOPMENT BE CALCULATED?

In calculating the amount of open space to be provided by a development, the estimated population to be generated is based on the 2012 based household projections to 2037 for England, including the average household size for Craven which range from 2.21 in 2012, 2.16 in 2017, 2.13 in 2022, 2.10 in 2027 and 2.07 in 2032. Population generated from developments will also be based on the size and type of dwellings proposed and what need is generated by a specific development.

HOW MUCH PROVISION IS REQUIRED BASED UPON THE STANDARD FOR EACH OPEN SPACE AND SPORTS TYPE?

The calculation will use the adopted standards for new provision as set out in the table 1 above. This is based on Hectare per 1000 population or m² per person. These equate to the following amount of space and sports facility per person:

Table 2 – Adopted Quantity Standards for Open Space provision for Craven District plan area meter squared (m²) per person figure

Open Space	Standard per person
Allotments	3 m ²
Amenity Green space	4.1 m ²
Parks and Gardens	6.1 m ²
Civic Space Only	0.35 m ²
Children’s Equipped play areas	3 m ²
Youth Provision – MUGA, Skatepark, Shelter, iplay, BMX/Pump Track etc	2.5 m ²
Green Corridor – Leeds Liverpool Canal	1 m ²
Sports Type	Required space per person
Swimming pool – water space	0.00921 m ²
Sports Hall – Community Accessible Badminton court space Skipton 2015	0.143 m ²
Sports Pitch improvement	10.2 m ²
Ancillary accommodation i.e. Clubhouse	0.15 m ²

The Sports type is based upon the identified supply deficiency, as set out in the pitch and sports facility assessment, and the number of people in the plan area. The equation divides the total supply against the total population. i.e. The Leeds Liverpool canal total size is 33,000 m² divided by the South Craven population (33,441)

ARE THERE ANY SPECIFIC AREA NEEDS THAT DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS?

The 2016 assessments highlight a number of deficiencies across the different sub area and by open space, sports facility. These include the Leeds Liverpool Canal, which is located throughout the way through the South Craven Sub area and Settle Swimming pool, which services the Mid and North Craven areas. These facilities/green corridor serve the needs of all existing and will serve future residents of these sub areas, therefore developments in these sub areas will be required to make a contribution towards these two specific sub area needs based upon the formula for amount and cost.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA AND HOW IS IT CALCULATED?

The formula for calculating provision will be the following:

Number of proposed new units X the average household size for Craven* X the amount of new/improved provision required X the costs of each of the provision types

*Where developments are for smaller units, such as 1 bedroom flat, then the average household size will be negotiable to reflect the likely need generated by the development.

EXAMPLE:

As example a mixed size housing development of 25 units would generate the following:

Table 3 – Example of Quantity Standards for Open Space provision for a development of 25 units	
Open Space Typology	Amount of new provision required for 25 units*
Allotments	25 X 2.21 X 3m ² = 166 m ²
Amenity Green space	25 X 2.21 X 4.1m ² = 221 m ²
Parks and Gardens	25 X 2.21 X 6.1m ² = 337 m ²
Civic Space & Cemeteries	25 X 2.21 X 5m ² = 276 m ²
Children's Equipped play areas	25 X 2.21 X 3m ² = 165 m ²
Youth Provision – MUGA, Skatepark, Shelter, iplay, BMX/Pump Track etc	25 X 2.21 X 2.5m ² = 138 m ²
Green Corridor - Leeds Liverpool Canal	25 X 2.21 X 1m ² = 55 m ²
Pitch and Sports Facility Provision**	Amount of new or Improved provision required for 25 units
Swimming pool water space – Mid/North Craven	25 X 2.21 X 0.00921 = 0.50 m ²
Sports Hall – Community Accessible Badminton court space 2015 - Skipton Only	25 X 2.21 X 0.143 = 7.9 m ²
Sports pitch improvement requirement	25 X 2.21 X 10.2m ² = 564 m ²
Sports Pitch Clubhouse improvement	25 X 2.21 X 0.15m ² = 8.3 m ²

*Rounded to nearest full m² or nearest 2 decimal points. **The pitch and sports facility assessments identify a number of quality deficiencies for provision.

The total amount of Open space need generated by a 25 dwelling development is 1303 m² plus the Green Corridor (Leeds Liverpool Canal) and Sports / Pitch provision based upon local need, presuming quantity deficiencies exist in all types of open space.

As set out in the policy the Council will assess each proposed development in relation to the quantity and quality of existing local provision based upon the most recent assessment. Where there is existing adequate quantity and quality of an open space type that can cater for the needs generated by the development, then the Council will not require the development to contribute towards this. Where there is a quantity deficiency of local provision then the Council would negotiate with the developer to cater for this need. This need will therefore meet not only the developments needs but that of the wider community. The Council will also assess the quality of provision and where a local deficiency is identified, in the most recent assessment, then the development will be expected to contribute towards this.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SIZE FOR ON SITE PROVISION?

The recommended minimum size standards for on-site provision are set out in table 1. Developments of 50 units or more are likely to generate enough demand for on-site provision, presuming quantity deficiencies exist for all types of open space. The Council would expect a 50 unit development to provide on-site open space of 2600m². Priority for which type of open space will be based upon the greatest local deficiency as set out in the most recent Open Space assessment. Currently, if a development of 50 dwellings were proposed in:

- North Craven area there would be a requirement to provide an allotment;
- Mid Craven area to provide a park and garden;
- South Craven area there would be a requirement to provide youth/teenage provision.

Developments of 100units or more will be expected to make on site provision for all types of open space i.e. a multi-purpose open space site (ca 5200m²) with a mix of elements such as a Park and Garden, an equipped children's and youth play area with an allotment section, area of amenity green space and a civic space.

Developments of 50 units or more may be required to make a contribution towards off site provision for other types including Green Corridor, Sports Facilities and Pitches based upon the local need as set out in the assessments.

HOW IS THE AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION CALCULATED FOR OFF SITE PROVISION?

The following process and information will be used to calculate developer contributions for the provision of new and improvement of existing sports, open space and built sports facilities off site:

1. **Sports Facilities:** swimming pool, sports hall,– use Sport England's facility cost calculator by the type of provision. This will use the latest published quarterly costs calculations
2. **Sports Pitches and ancillary pitch accommodation** – use a combination of Sport England's facility cost calculator by the type of provision and local pitch improvements schemes previously delivered or as detailed in an up to date PPS. It includes maintenance costs for 10years. As of 2016 the average costs of provision to improve playing pitches is £11.10 per m². The annual maintenance costs for maintaining a pitch is £0.85per m². A figure of half this is included in the table to cover the uplift costs of maintaining an improved pitch to high quality standard as it assumes that the current maintenance is inadequate and only half the required costs of maintaining a high quality pitch are required.
3. **Open Space** – Existing formula used by CDC but updated by construction tender price costs or retail price index. This is based upon the actual costs of

providing or upgrading play space for children and young people. The provision of amenity greenspace, parks and gardens, allotments is a combined figure for the likely costs associated with this type of provision. The costs for play equipment and youth provision also combines the Sport England cost calculations for type of provision and catalogue price for play equipment where we do not have such provision in the district such as iPlay system It includes maintenance costs for 10years.

4. **Leeds Liverpool Canal** is based upon the Leeds Liverpool Canal Towpath Access Development Plan 2014, which includes costs for upgrading and improving the canal. Developer contributions will be calculated by excluding the cost of improving the section from Skipton to Bradley as this was completed in 2016.

The Council has an excel spreadsheet that it uses for calculating requirements under this policy. This includes all the above data, including the Sport England facility cost calculator and has a full breakdown of the costs for each type of provision. By inputting the number of units, the formula calculates the amount of provision the development will generate together with the costs of any off site contribution. This spreadsheet is updated annually with updated costs by inflation adjustment and can be found on the Council website. <http://www.cravendc.gov.uk/Rec Space Calculator>

WHAT ARE THE COSTS FOR PROVISION?

The table below sets out the Councils costs for developer contributions towards off site provision.

Table 4 – List of costs for each Open Space type by m ² , per person and per standard house unit (2.21 persons per unit)			
Type of Provision	Cost per meter ²	Cost per person based upon standard	Cost per unit (2.21 persons per unit)
Park and Garden	£25	£75	£166
Amenity Green space	£25	£102	£225
Civic Space	Based upon specific Scheme		
Allotments	£25	£102	£225
Equipped Children’s play area	£132	£369	£815
Teenage and Youth Provision	£134	£335	£740
Leeds Liverpool Canal Green corridor improvement	£114	£96	£212**
Swimming Pool – water space 25m x 4lane (200m ²)	£17,150	£439	£970**

Sports Hall improvement	£485	£69	£152
Sports Pitch improvement	£11	£112	£248
Sports Pitch annual uplift maintenance*	£4.25	£43	£95
Sports pitch ancillary accommodation	£853	£127	£281

*A Pitch maintenance: uplift costs is required in order to maintain the improved pitch to the new quality standard. All sports pitches in Craven are liable to fall to poor quality pitches if not maintained to high standards due to the clay soil type that dominates the pitch stock. The maintenance cost assumes that the current site owner or users of poor quality pitches do not maintain the pitch to high standard and only incurs half the maintenance cost required for this.

** Contribution for these elements will only be for the sub area where the provision requirement exists and therefore within catchment of the development in order to meet CIL regulations for negotiating and securing planning gain, if CIL is introduced by the Council.

Full supporting documents showing how these costs have been developed can be provided upon request and is available on the Council website.

The above figures have been checked by benchmarking against other Local Authority charges for Open Space, Sports provision.

WHAT ELEMENTS OF COSTS FOR FACILITIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE POLICY?

There are a number of eligible costs associated with making open space provision and these are set out in table 5:

Table 5 – Details of what is included in the cost calculations set out by open space type.	
Allotments	Costs are: Professional Fees such as site assessment i.e. , topographical survey as well as design. Costs cover landscaping, drainage, paths, services, equipment: benches and bins, signs etc, Construction works and 10years maintenance
Amenity Green space	Costs are: Professional Fees such as site assessment i.e. , topographical survey as well as design. Costs cover landscaping, drainage, paths, services, equipment: benches and bins, signs etc, Construction works and 10years maintenance
Parks and Gardens	Costs are: Professional Fees such as site assessment i.e. , topographical survey as well as design. Costs cover landscaping, drainage, paths, services, equipment: benches and bins, signs etc, Construction works and 10years maintenance

Civic Space	Costs are: Costs will be based upon any specific scheme that is identified within the 2016 Open Space Assessment and any other relevant evidence i.e., the 2016 Retail & Leisure Study with Health Checks and subsequent updates.
Children's Equipped play areas and Youth Provision – MUGA, Skatepark, Shelter, iplay, BMX/Pump Track etc	Costs are: Professional Fees such as site assessment i.e. , topographical survey as well as design. Costs cover landscaping, drainage, paths, services, equipment: benches and bins, signs etc, All play equipment costs and construction works and 10years maintenance.
Green Corridor – Leeds Liverpool Canal	Costs are based upon the Sustrans Access Development Plan 2014 for a detailed costed scheme of work along the whole of the canal section excluding Bradley to Skipton section that has been completed.
Swimming pool – water space	The cost relate to affordable community swimming pools taken from Sport England's Sports facility costs.
Sports Hall improvement	Costs are a quarter of the new build costs for a community sports hall based upon Sport England's Sports Facility costs
Sports Pitch improvement	Costs relate to professional fees such as detailed site agronomist report and scheme of work including type of drainage, all materials, project management costs and contingency – includes VAT
Sports Pitch annual uplift maintenance*	Costs relate to annual cutting, fertilising, weed killing, sand dressing, spiking, aeration, drain rodding. The figure is 50% of the annual costs as it assumes the clubs/owners already have a pitch maintenance cost but not at the standard to maintain a high quality pitch – includes VAT
Sports pitch ancillary accommodation	Costs are: professional fees such as architect and planning fees, scheme of work including, all materials, construction costs, project management costs and contingency – includes VAT

Costs will be revised annually using the Retail Price Index measure of inflation

WHAT ABOUT MAINTENANCE OF PROVISION?

Developers will be expected to make provision for the maintenance of sport, open spaces and built sports facilities by a local organisation, club or residents group. This relates to the both on site and off site provision as well as new or improved provision and will be for a minimum period of 10years. Maintenance costs will not be required for Sports halls, Swimming pools, Clubhouses as it is expected that these would generate income from users to cover ongoing maintenance costs.

EXAMPLE

Example of how the formula is calculated for Youth/Teenage provision:

Youth Teenage provision includes the following mix of provision: Skatepark, MUGA, with lighting, Youth Shelter with Bluetooth, iPlay system, Climbing Boulder, BMX/Pump Track. This requires an area 3000m² (0.3Ha). Costs are a combination of Sport England Cost Calculations for provision, actual costs of previous recent delivered projects such as Skipton Pump Track as well as brochure costs from suppliers such as the iPlay and POD youth shelter. The capital and installation cost are £372,000. Maintenance costs covering 10years would be £10 per m² (£30,000) based upon existing known maintenance costs for play provision. This would give a total cost of £402,000 to provide this facility, which would serve 12,000 people based upon our adopted standard (0.25ha Youth provision = 2.5m² per person). To generate the cost per m² the formula divides the total cost by the size of area: £402,000 / 3000m² = £134 per m². Taking the example above of a 25 unit development a contribution of £18,500 would be required to meet the local need (£134 per m² X 138m²). NB – if within the catchment of the development there is already some of the above provision such as a skatepark, then the costs of this can be removed from the equation.

HOW WILL THE COUNCIL SECURE PROVISION?

Provision, improvement and maintenance of sport, open space and built sports facilities will be secured through an appropriate mechanism, for example S106 Agreement, Unilateral Undertaking, condition or through CIL if appropriate.

If CDC agree to introduce a CIL charging schedule, large projects such as replacement of Settle Pool may be included within CIL list. Prior to any adoption of a CIL charging schedule, the Council will continue to secure developer contributions towards off site open space provision through S106 Agreements.

The Council will require all agreements relating to a financial contribution to be inflation adjusted based upon the Retail Price Index or another similar inflation measure. The adjustment will be from the date of the agreement being signed to the date by which the payment is due, referred to as trigger point.

The Council has a separate account set up for each planning gain financial contribution. The Council also has a Section 106 register that includes all relevant planning gain contributions relating to open space. The monies cannot be used for the funding of project or schemes other than for the public open space or sport facilities as set out in the agreement and within catchment of the development. Monies will be safeguarded until there is an agreed scheme in place for the use of the funds or until there are sufficient funds to undertake the necessary works. Agreed schemes must have a minimum security of tenure of ten years, at the time of spending. If the funds remain unspent ten years after the completion of the development, they will normally be repaid to the applicant.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Planning Policy Team: 01756 706472

Sports Development: 01756706391

Arts Development: 01756 706408

Appendix B - Draft Policy ENV6 – Environment Agency Technical Note:

Surface water should be discharged in the following order of priority:

1. An adequate soakaway or some other form of infiltration system.
2. An attenuated discharge to watercourse.
3. An attenuated discharge to public surface water sewer.
4. An attenuated discharge to public combined sewer.

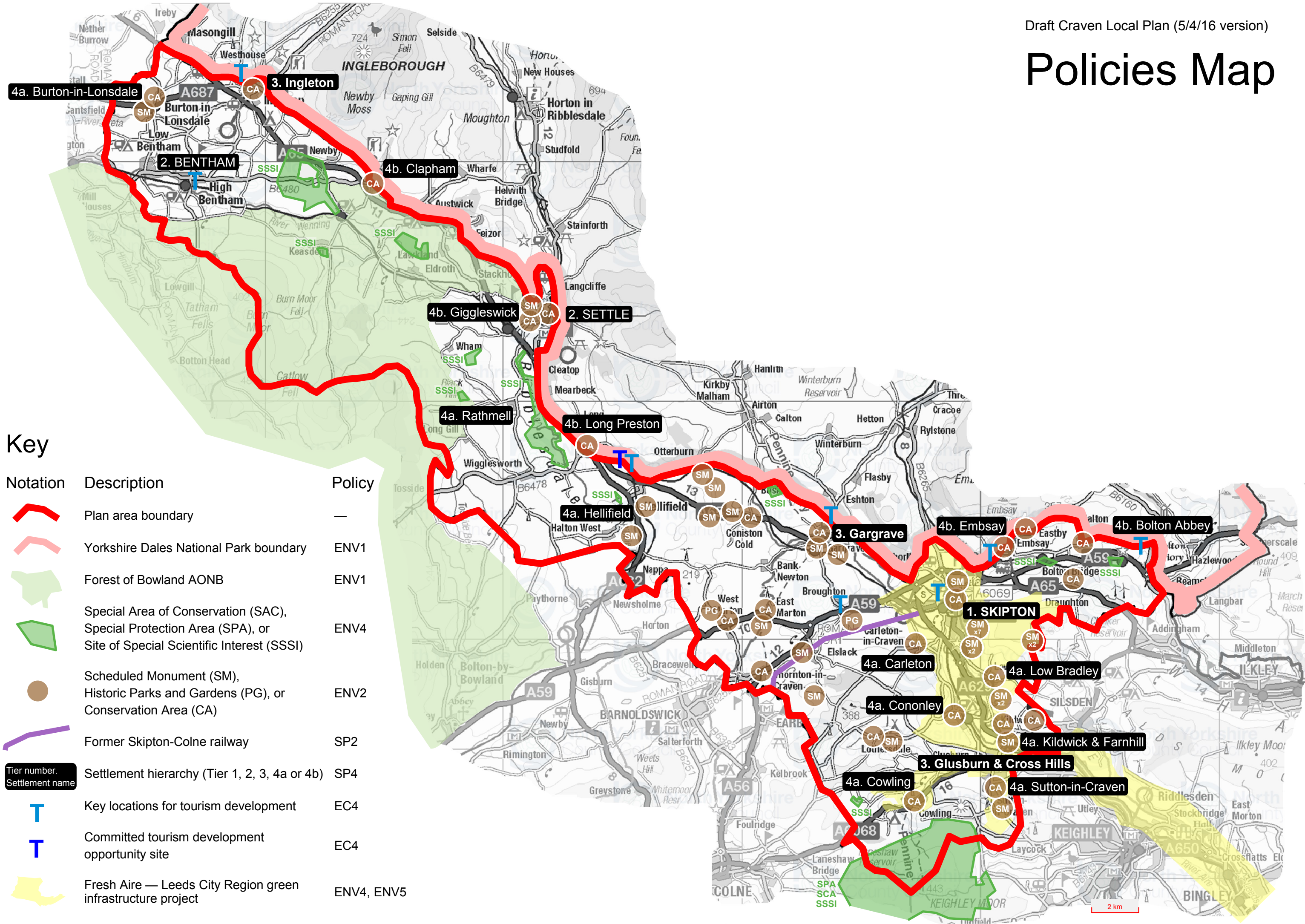
Development necessitating a discharge to a public sewer should be supported by clear evidence demonstrating why alternative options are not available. Approved development proposals should be supplemented by appropriate maintenance and management regimes for surface water drainage schemes. Landscaping proposals should consider what contribution the landscaping of a site can make to reducing surface water discharge. This can include hard and soft landscaping such as permeable surfaces

Development should not increase flood risk on greenfield sites. Surface water run-off rates for greenfield sites should be restricted to the existing run-off rate from a lower order storm event, e.g. a 1 in 1 year storm.

Development on brownfield sites should offer a 30% reduction in surface water run-off.

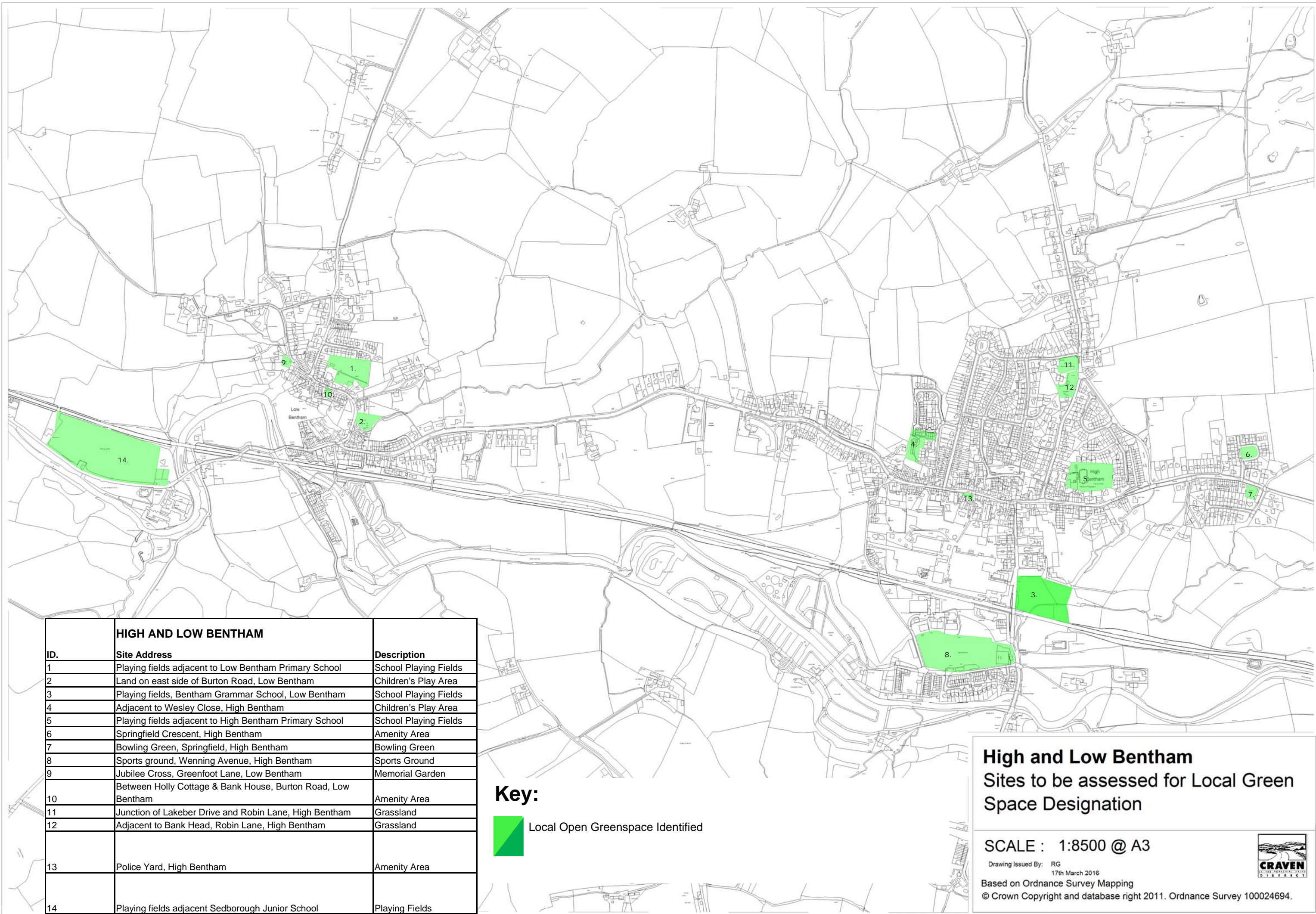
Sufficient attenuation and long term storage should be provided to accommodate at least a 1 in 30 year storm. Any design should also ensure that storm water resulting from a 1 in 100 year event, plus 30% to account for climate change, and surcharging the drainage system, can be stored on the site without risk to people or property and without overflowing into a watercourse.

Policies Map




Key

Notation	Description	Policy
	Plan area boundary	—
	Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary	ENV1
	Forest of Bowland AONB	ENV1
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	ENV4
	Scheduled Monument (SM), Historic Parks and Gardens (PG), or Conservation Area (CA)	ENV2
	Former Skipton-Colne railway	SP2
	Settlement hierarchy (Tier 1, 2, 3, 4a or 4b)	SP4
	Key locations for tourism development	EC4
	Committed tourism development opportunity site	EC4
	Fresh Aire — Leeds City Region green infrastructure project	ENV4, ENV5



HIGH AND LOW BENTHAM		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Playing fields adjacent to Low Bentham Primary School	School Playing Fields
2	Land on east side of Burton Road, Low Bentham	Children's Play Area
3	Playing fields, Bentham Grammar School, Low Bentham	School Playing Fields
4	Adjacent to Wesley Close, High Bentham	Children's Play Area
5	Playing fields adjacent to High Bentham Primary School	School Playing Fields
6	Springfield Crescent, High Bentham	Amenity Area
7	Bowling Green, Springfield, High Bentham	Bowling Green
8	Sports ground, Wenning Avenue, High Bentham	Sports Ground
9	Jubilee Cross, Greenfoot Lane, Low Bentham	Memorial Garden
10	Between Holly Cottage & Bank House, Burton Road, Low Bentham	Amenity Area
11	Junction of Lakeber Drive and Robin Lane, High Bentham	Grassland
12	Adjacent to Bank Head, Robin Lane, High Bentham	Grassland
13	Police Yard, High Bentham	Amenity Area
14	Playing fields adjacent Sedborough Junior School	Playing Fields


Key:
 Local Open Greenspace Identified

High and Low Bentham
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation


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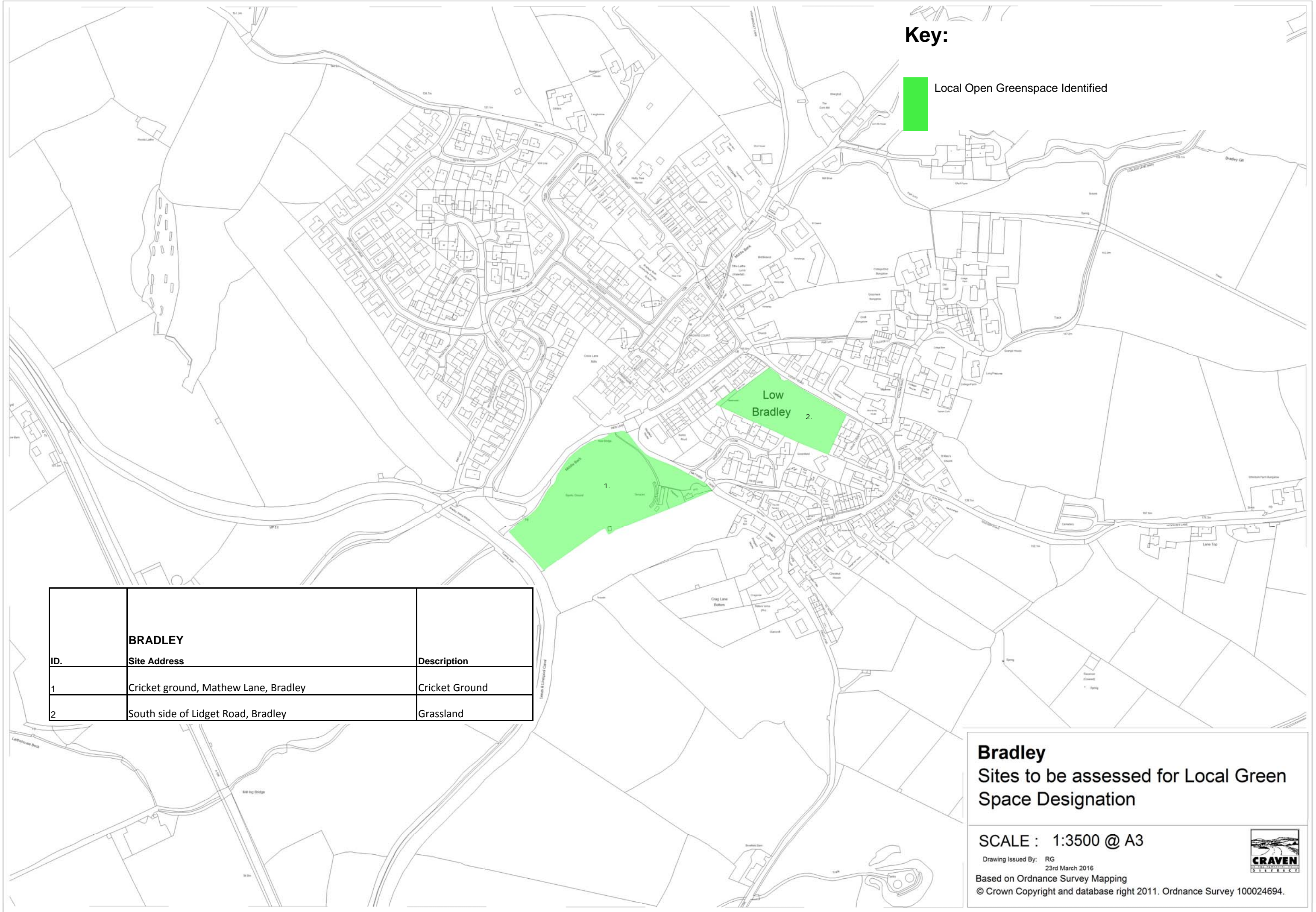
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 17th March 2016

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Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified



BRADLEY		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Cricket ground, Mathew Lane, Bradley	Cricket Ground
2	South side of Lidget Road, Bradley	Grassland

Bradley
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green
 Space Designation


SCALE : 1:3500 @ A3

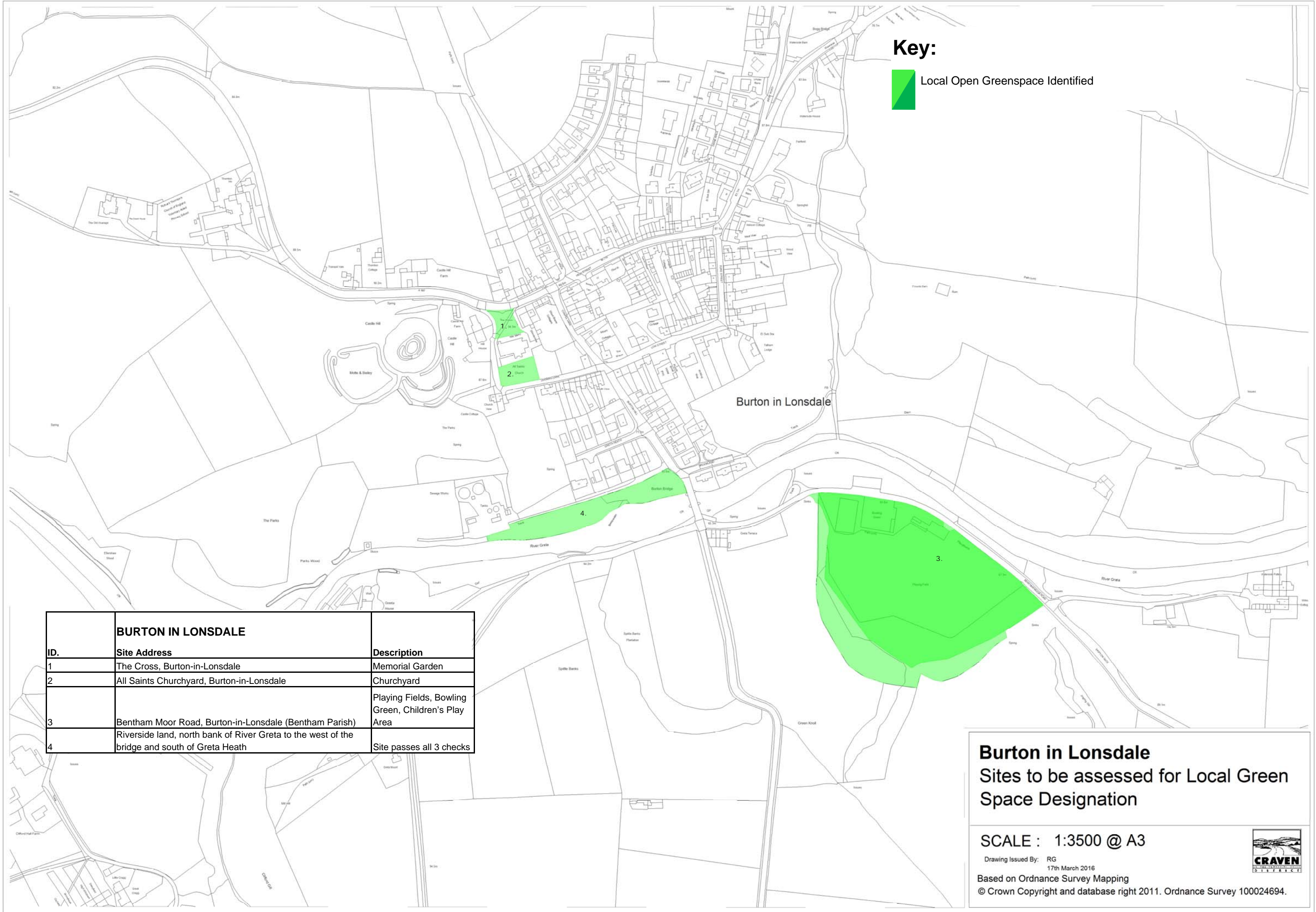
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Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified




BURTON IN LONSDALE		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	The Cross, Burton-in-Lonsdale	Memorial Garden
2	All Saints Churchyard, Burton-in-Lonsdale	Churchyard
3	Bentham Moor Road, Burton-in-Lonsdale (Bentham Parish)	Playing Fields, Bowling Green, Children's Play Area
4	Riverside land, north bank of River Greta to the west of the bridge and south of Greta Heath	Site passes all 3 checks

Burton in Lonsdale
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

SCALE : 1:3500 @ A3


Drawing Issued By: RG
 17th March 2016

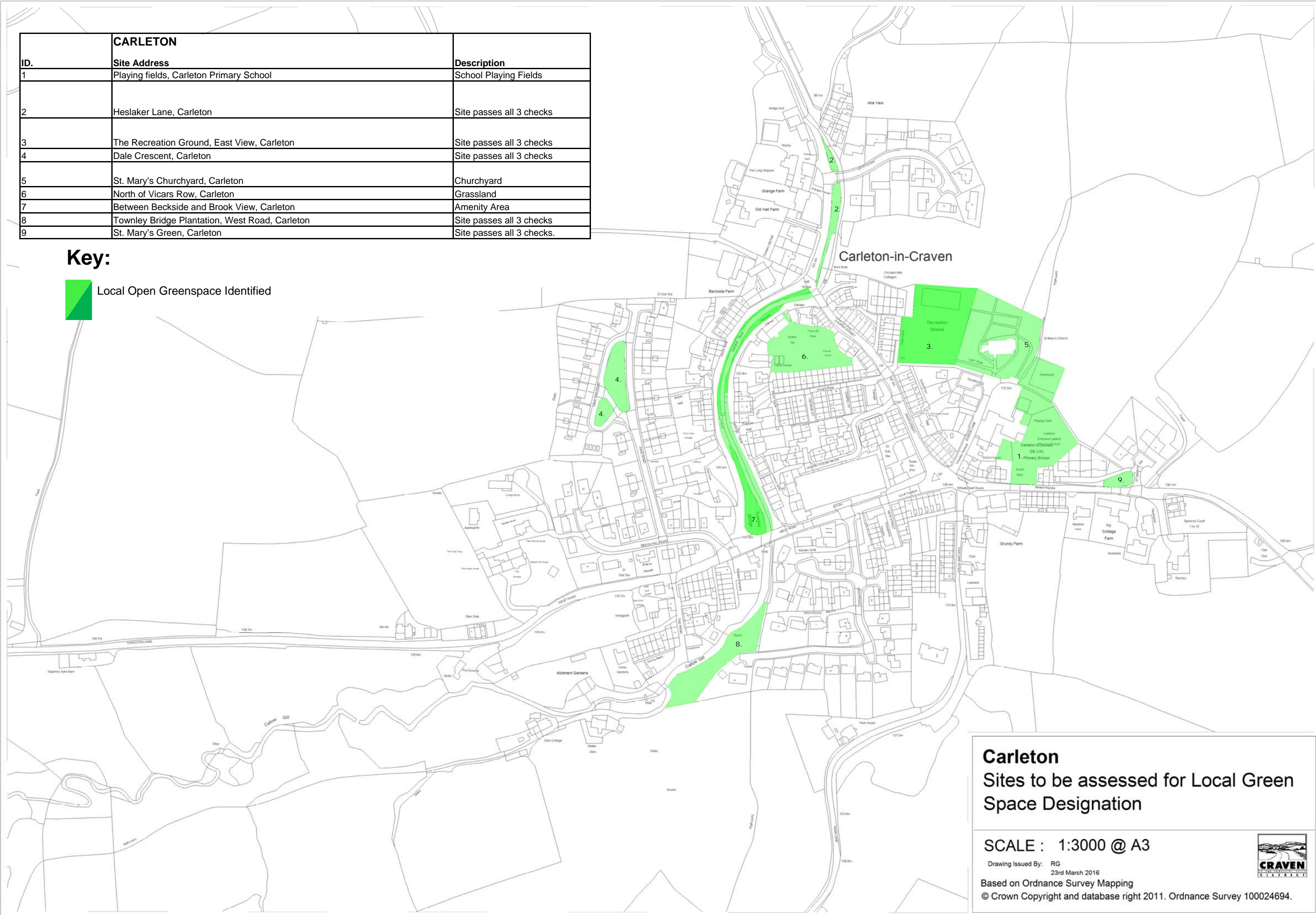
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CARLETON		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Playing fields, Carleton Primary School	School Playing Fields
2	Heslaker Lane, Carleton	Site passes all 3 checks
3	The Recreation Ground, East View, Carleton	Site passes all 3 checks
4	Dale Crescent, Carleton	Site passes all 3 checks
5	St. Mary's Churchyard, Carleton	Churchyard
6	North of Vicars Row, Carleton	Grassland
7	Between Beckside and Brook View, Carleton	Amenity Area
8	Townley Bridge Plantation, West Road, Carleton	Site passes all 3 checks
9	St. Mary's Green, Carleton	Site passes all 3 checks.

Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified




Carleton
Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

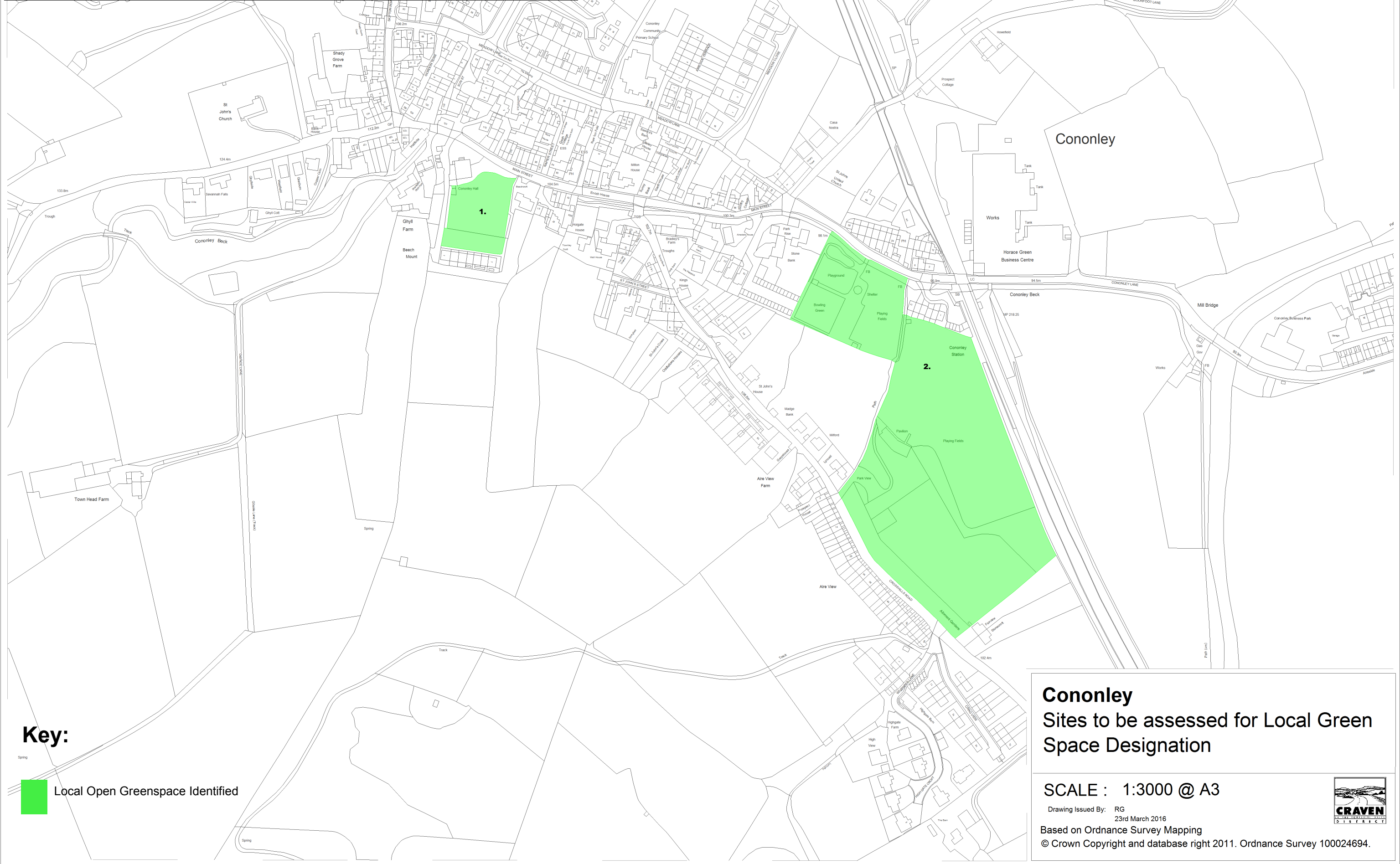
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CONONLEY		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Between Beech Mount and Main Street	Amenity Area
2	Recreation ground, playing fields and allotments	Recreation Ground, Sports Ground (Football and



Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified

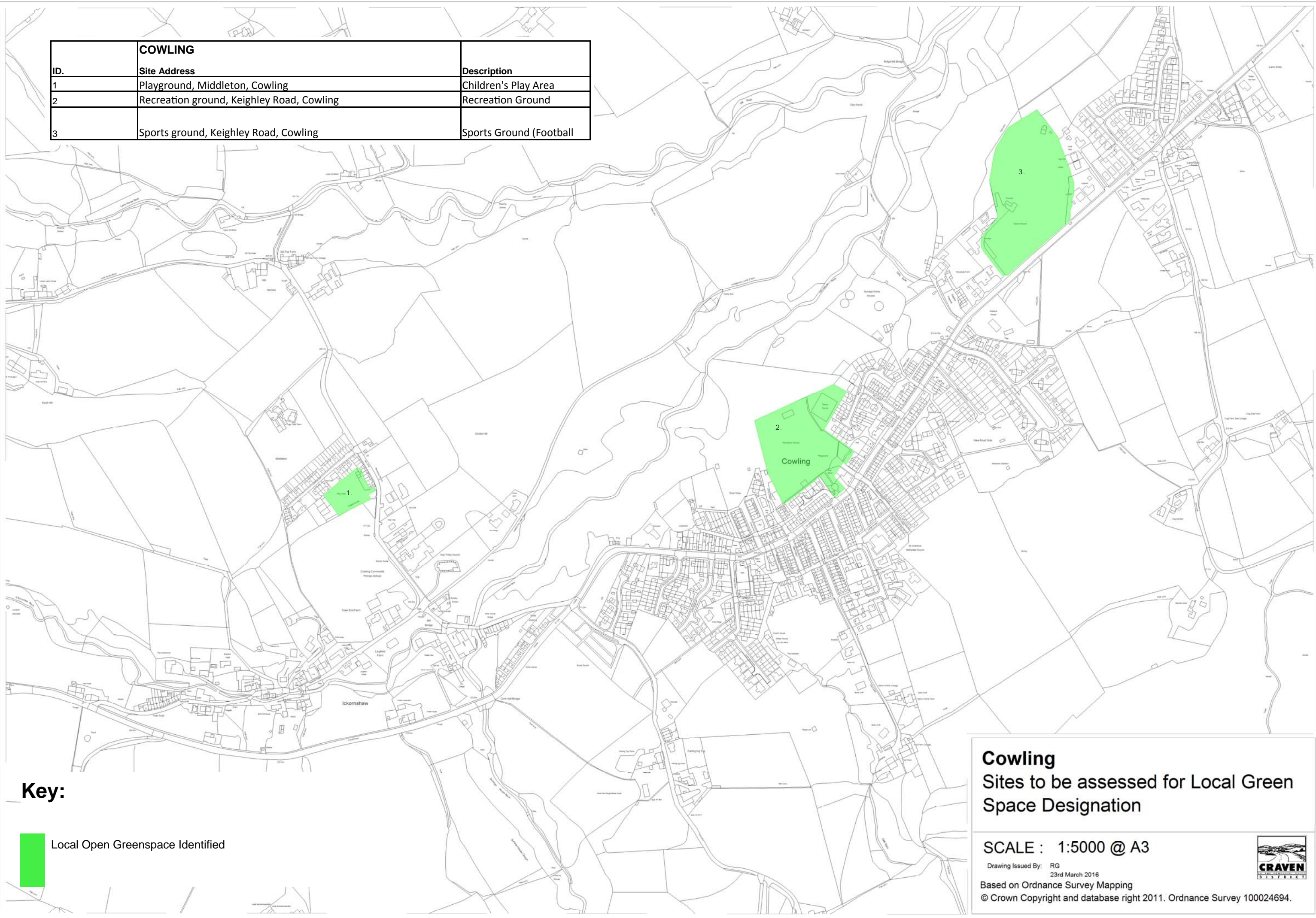
Cononley
Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

SCALE : 1:3000 @ A3


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COWLING		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Playground, Middleton, Cowling	Children's Play Area
2	Recreation ground, Keighley Road, Cowling	Recreation Ground
3	Sports ground, Keighley Road, Cowling	Sports Ground (Football)



Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified

Cowling
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation


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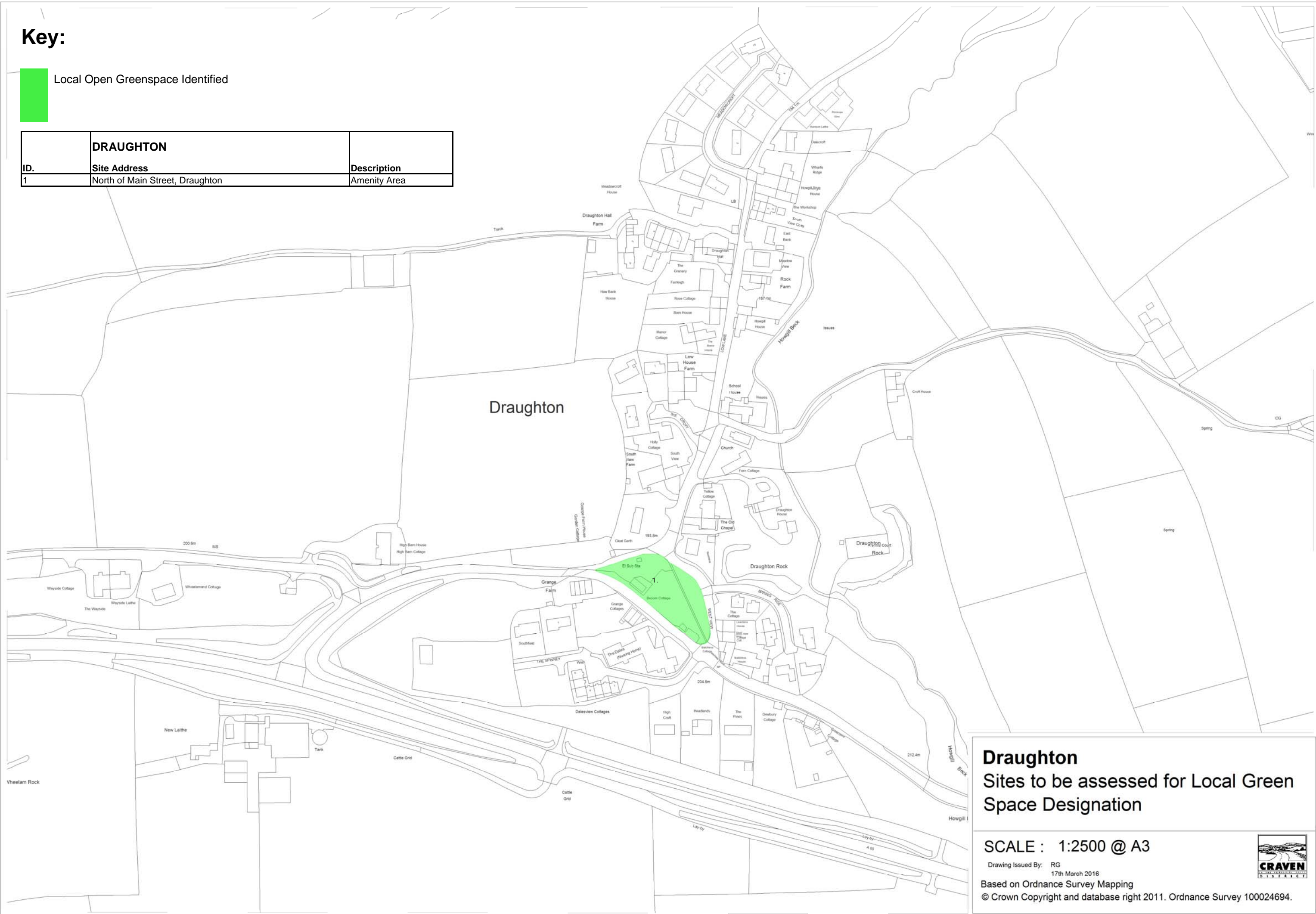
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Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified

DRAUGHTON		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	North of Main Street, Draughton	Amenity Area




Draughton
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

SCALE : 1:2500 @ A3


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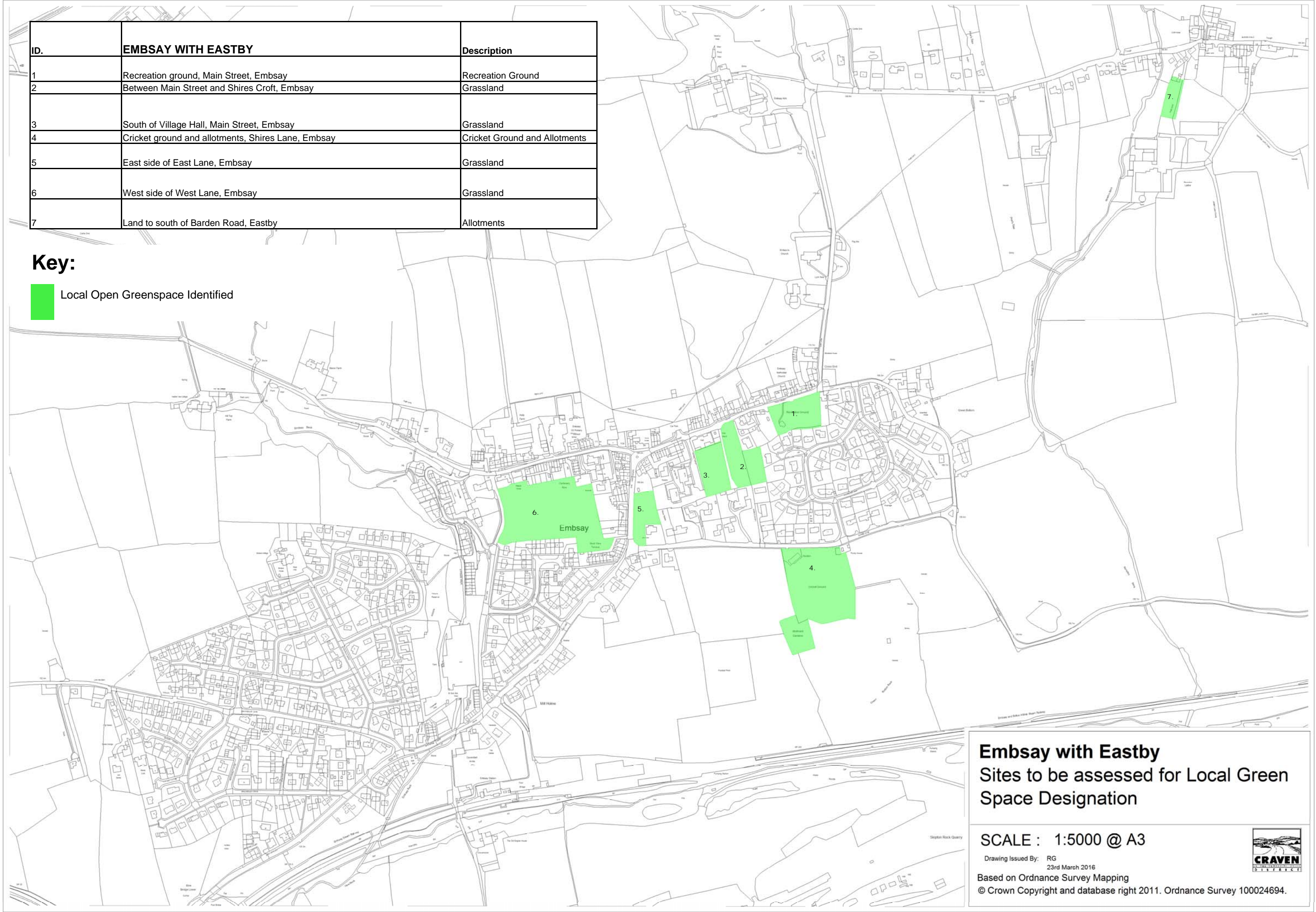
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ID.	EMBSAY WITH EASTBY	Description
1	Recreation ground, Main Street, Embsay	Recreation Ground
2	Between Main Street and Shires Croft, Embsay	Grassland
3	South of Village Hall, Main Street, Embsay	Grassland
4	Cricket ground and allotments, Shires Lane, Embsay	Cricket Ground and Allotments
5	East side of East Lane, Embsay	Grassland
6	West side of West Lane, Embsay	Grassland
7	Land to south of Barden Road, Eastby	Allotments

Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified



Embsay with Eastby
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green
 Space Designation

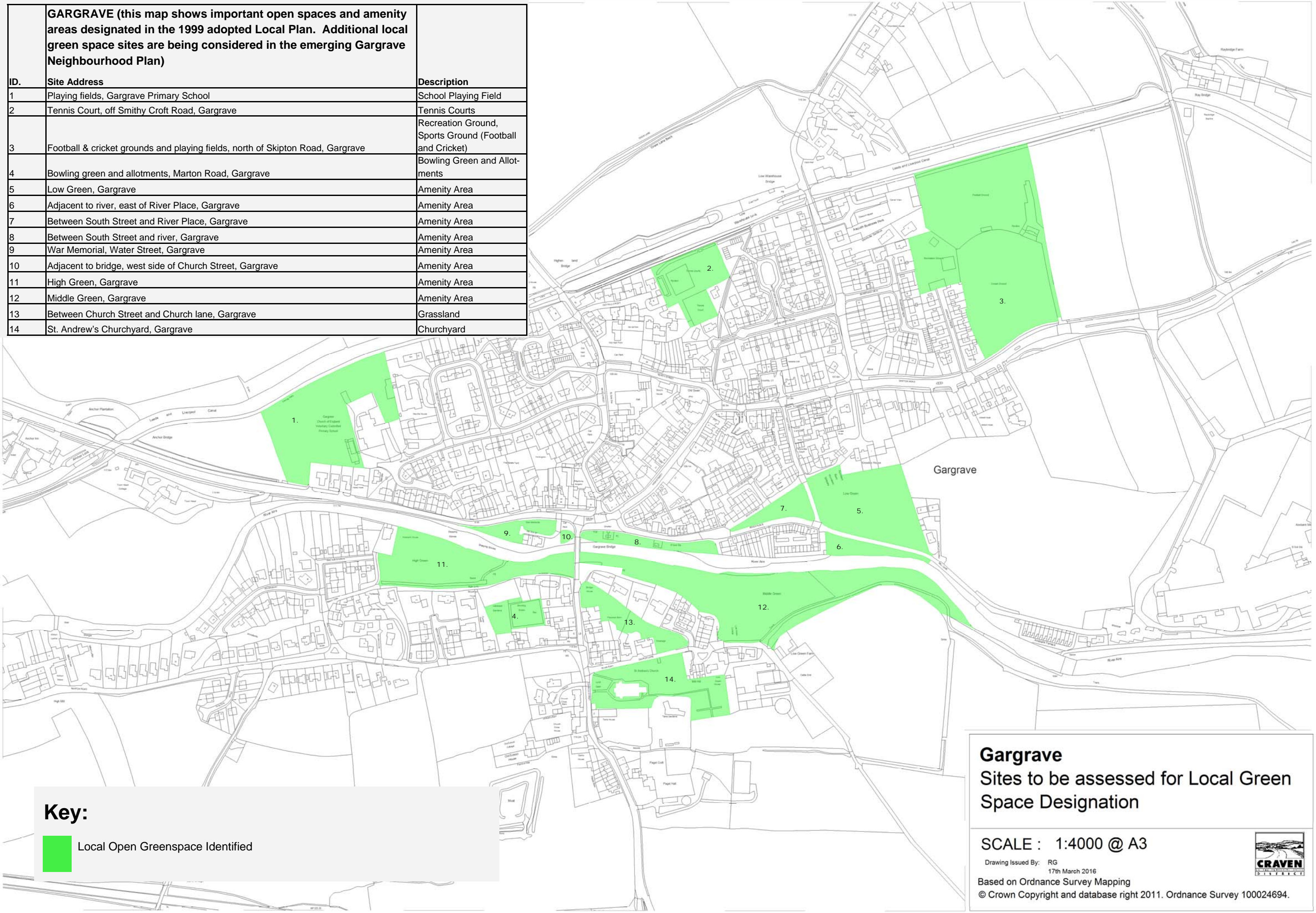
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ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Playing fields, Gargrave Primary School	School Playing Field
2	Tennis Court, off Smithy Croft Road, Gargrave	Tennis Courts
3	Football & cricket grounds and playing fields, north of Skipton Road, Gargrave	Recreation Ground, Sports Ground (Football and Cricket)
4	Bowling green and allotments, Marton Road, Gargrave	Bowling Green and Allotments
5	Low Green, Gargrave	Amenity Area
6	Adjacent to river, east of River Place, Gargrave	Amenity Area
7	Between South Street and River Place, Gargrave	Amenity Area
8	Between South Street and river, Gargrave	Amenity Area
9	War Memorial, Water Street, Gargrave	Amenity Area
10	Adjacent to bridge, west side of Church Street, Gargrave	Amenity Area
11	High Green, Gargrave	Amenity Area
12	Middle Green, Gargrave	Amenity Area
13	Between Church Street and Church lane, Gargrave	Grassland
14	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Gargrave	Churchyard



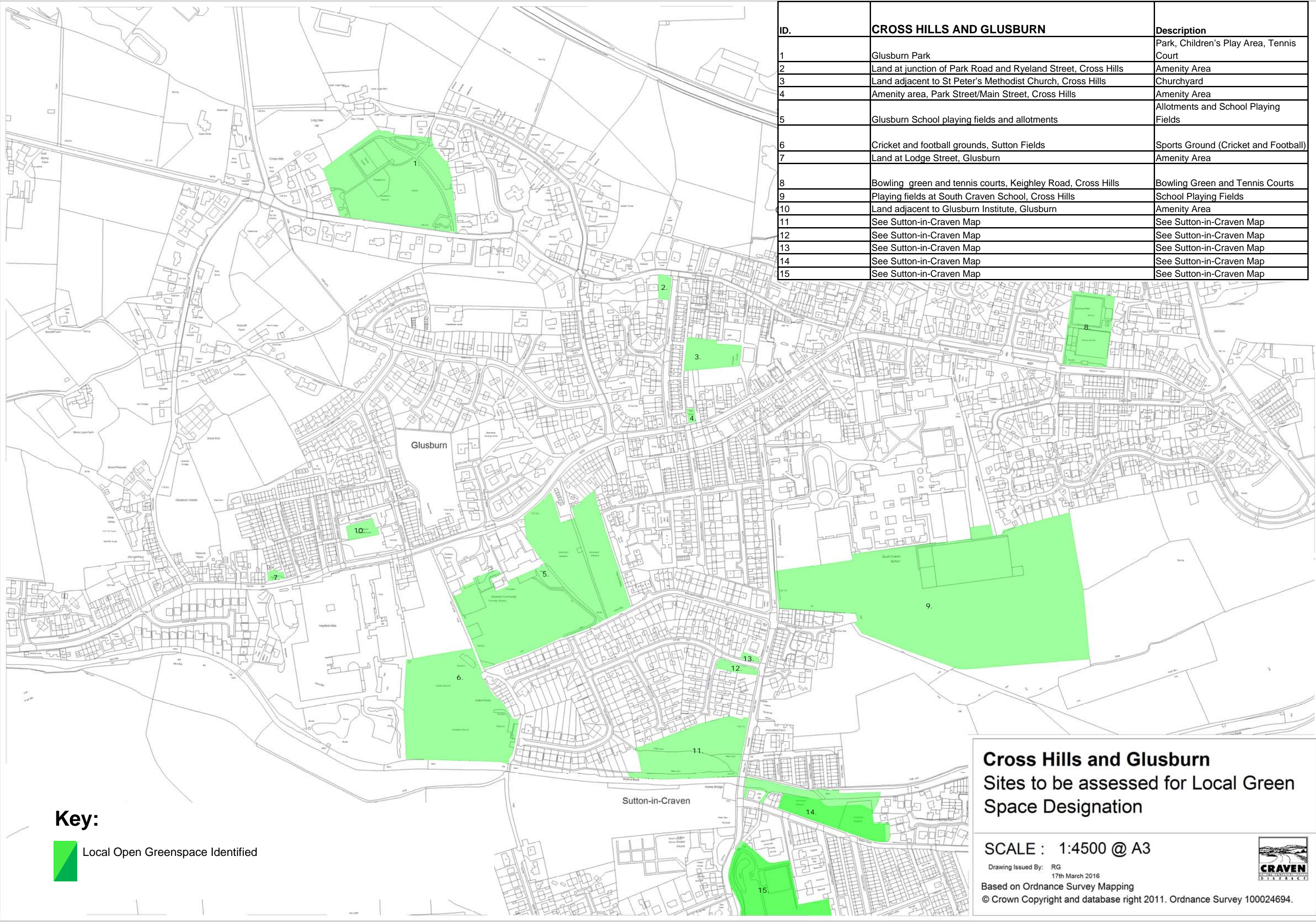
Gargrave
Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

SCALE : 1:4000 @ A3


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ID.	CROSS HILLS AND GLUSBURN	Description
1	Glusburn Park	Park, Children's Play Area, Tennis Court
2	Land at junction of Park Road and Ryeland Street, Cross Hills	Amenity Area
3	Land adjacent to St Peter's Methodist Church, Cross Hills	Churchyard
4	Amenity area, Park Street/Main Street, Cross Hills	Amenity Area
5	Glusburn School playing fields and allotments	Allotments and School Playing Fields
6	Cricket and football grounds, Sutton Fields	Sports Ground (Cricket and Football)
7	Land at Lodge Street, Glusburn	Amenity Area
8	Bowling green and tennis courts, Keighley Road, Cross Hills	Bowling Green and Tennis Courts
9	Playing fields at South Craven School, Cross Hills	School Playing Fields
10	Land adjacent to Glusburn Institute, Glusburn	Amenity Area
11	See Sutton-in-Craven Map	See Sutton-in-Craven Map
12	See Sutton-in-Craven Map	See Sutton-in-Craven Map
13	See Sutton-in-Craven Map	See Sutton-in-Craven Map
14	See Sutton-in-Craven Map	See Sutton-in-Craven Map
15	See Sutton-in-Craven Map	See Sutton-in-Craven Map

Key:
 Local Open Greenspace Identified

Cross Hills and Glusburn
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

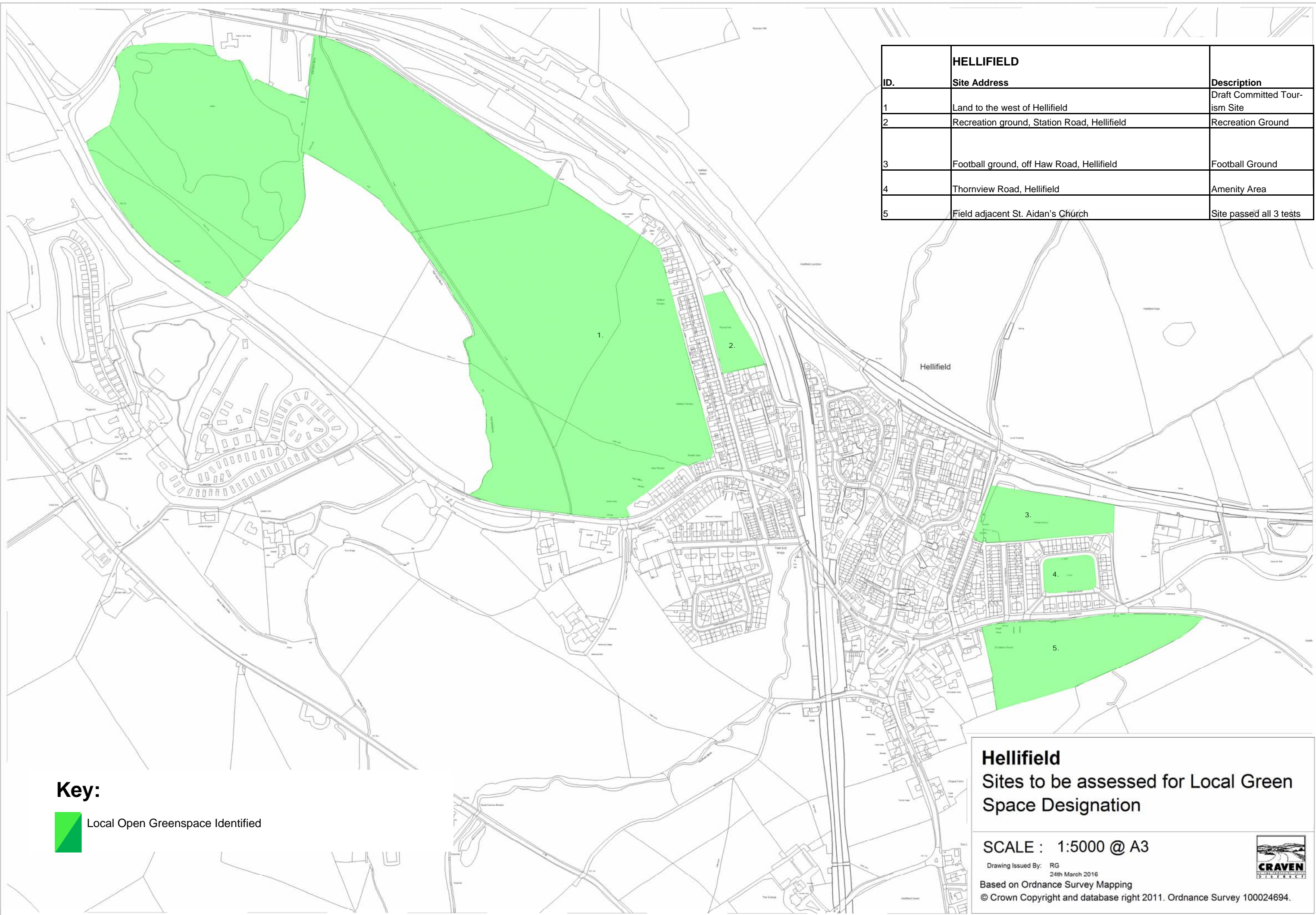
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HELLIFIELD		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Land to the west of Hellifield	Draft Committed Tourism Site
2	Recreation ground, Station Road, Hellifield	Recreation Ground
3	Football ground, off Haw Road, Hellifield	Football Ground
4	Thornview Road, Hellifield	Amenity Area
5	Field adjacent St. Aidan's Church	Site passed all 3 tests

Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified

Hellifield
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

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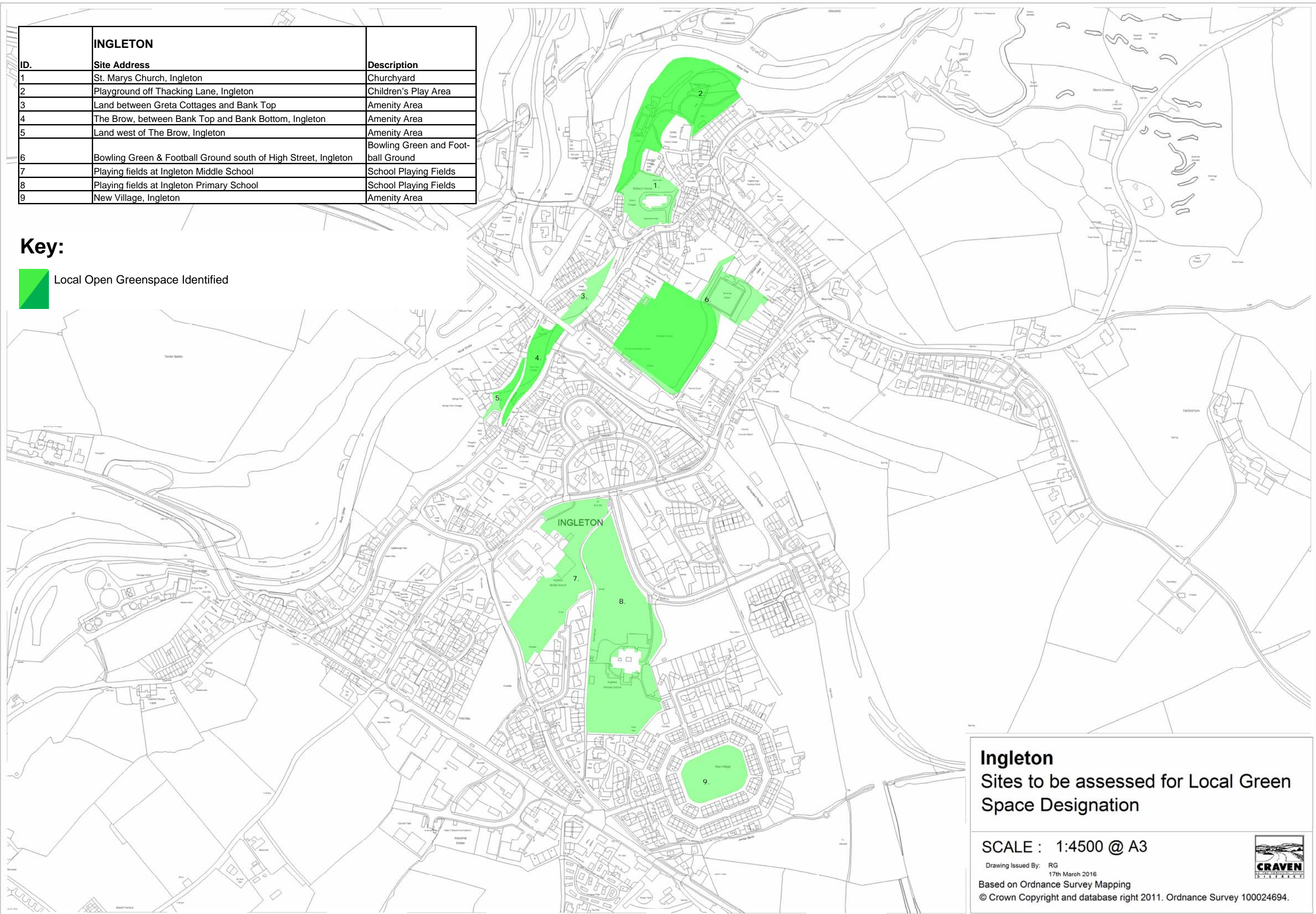
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INGLETON		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	St. Marys Church, Ingleton	Churchyard
2	Playground off Thacking Lane, Ingleton	Children's Play Area
3	Land between Greta Cottages and Bank Top	Amenity Area
4	The Brow, between Bank Top and Bank Bottom, Ingleton	Amenity Area
5	Land west of The Brow, Ingleton	Amenity Area
6	Bowling Green & Football Ground south of High Street, Ingleton	Bowling Green and Football Ground
7	Playing fields at Ingleton Middle School	School Playing Fields
8	Playing fields at Ingleton Primary School	School Playing Fields
9	New Village, Ingleton	Amenity Area

Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified




Ingleton
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation


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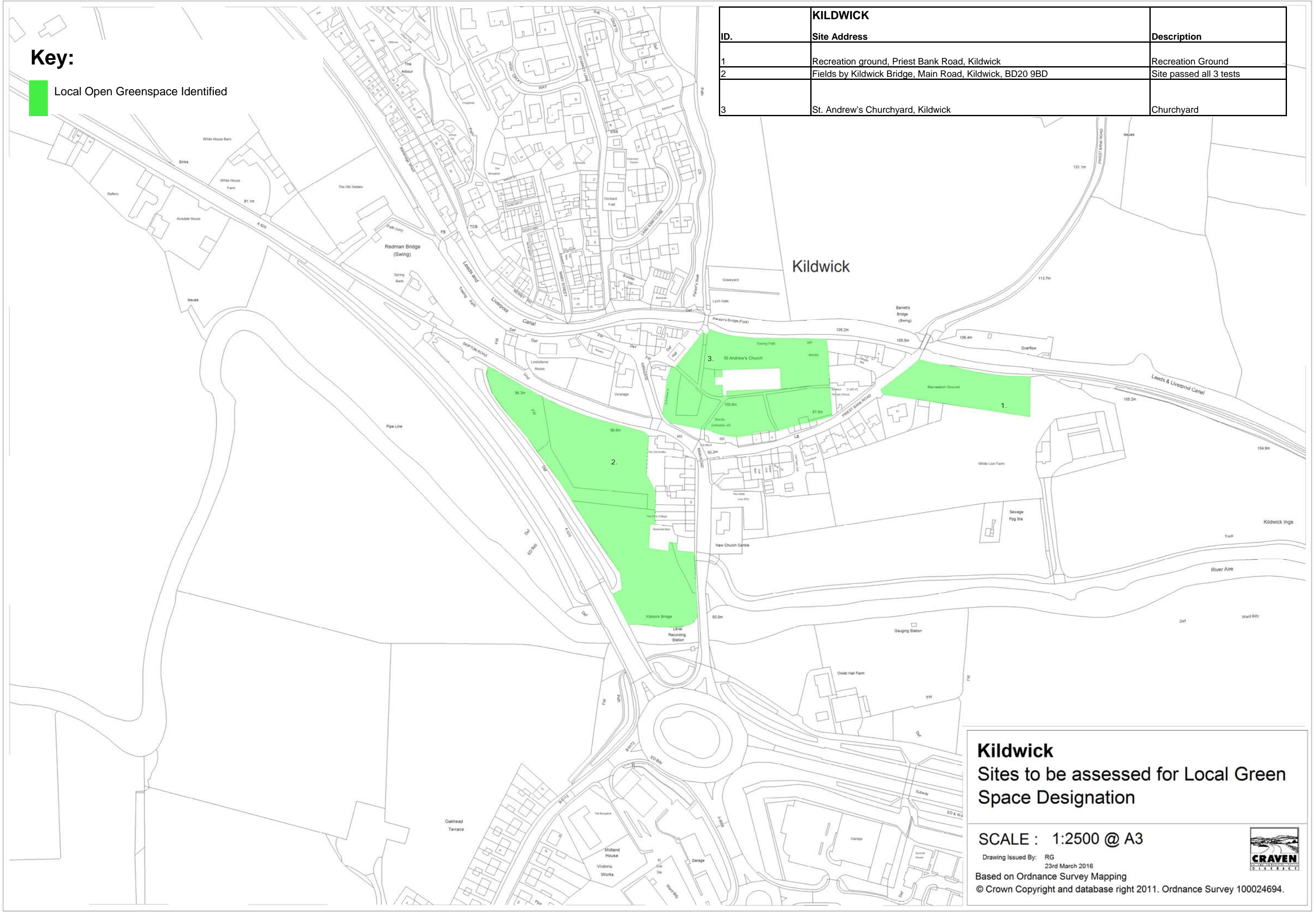
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Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified

KILDWICK		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Recreation ground, Priest Bank Road, Kildwick	Recreation Ground
2	Fields by Kildwick Bridge, Main Road, Kildwick, BD20 9BD	Site passed all 3 tests
3	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Kildwick	Churchyard



Kildwick
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

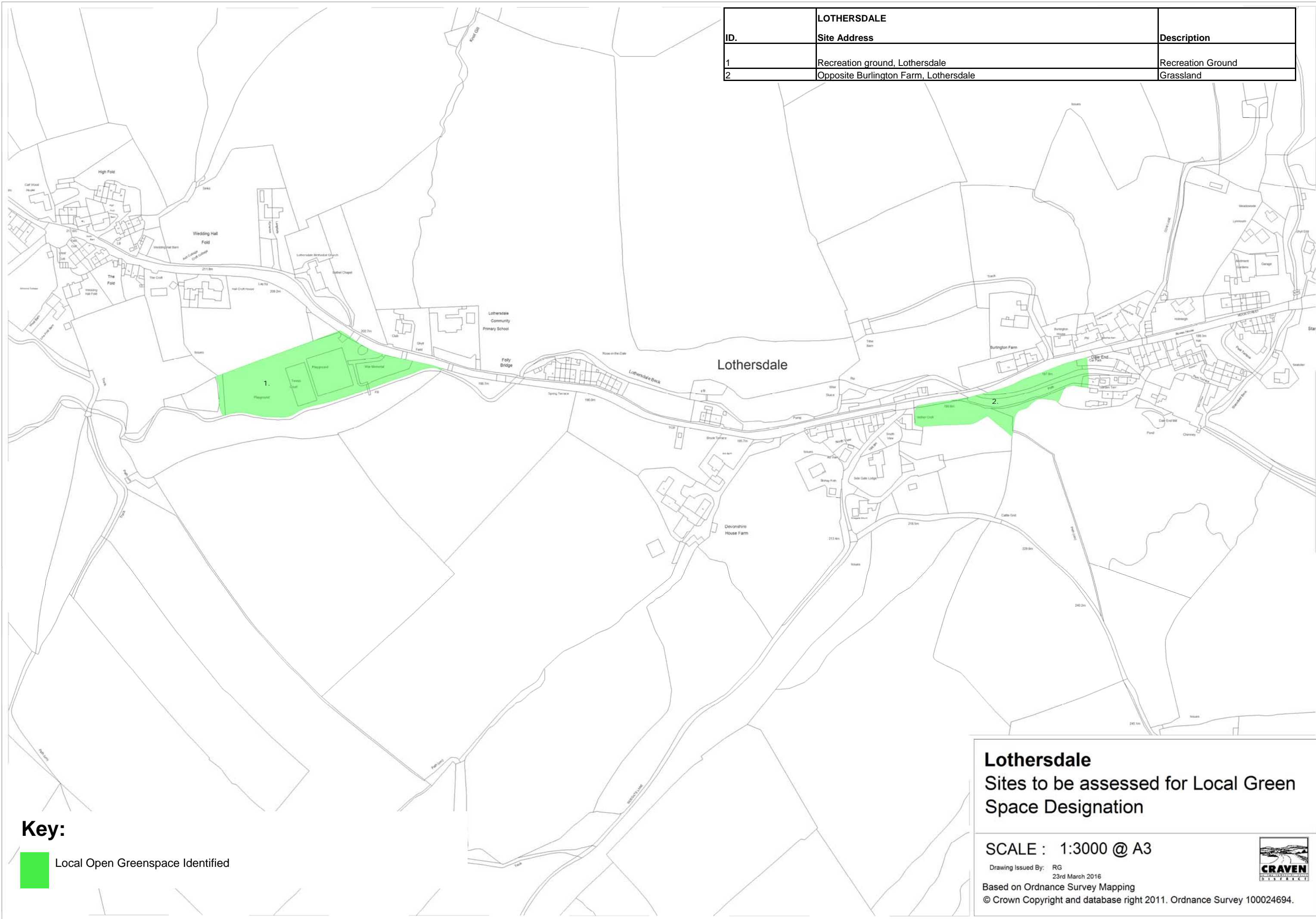
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LOTHERSDALE		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Recreation ground, Lothersdale	Recreation Ground
2	Opposite Burlington Farm, Lothersdale	Grassland



Key:


 Local Open Greenspace Identified

Lothersdale
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green
 Space Designation

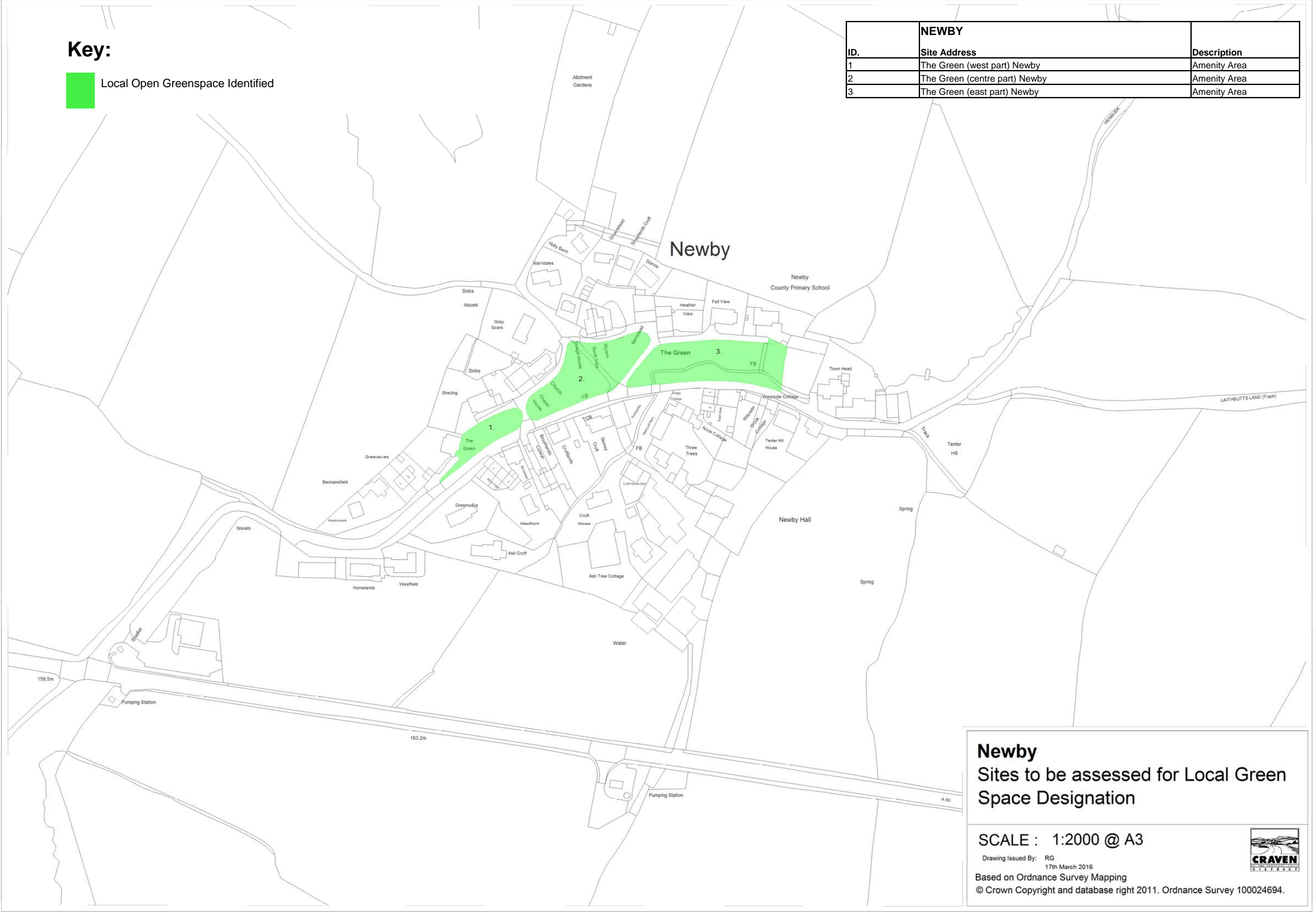
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Key:

 Local Open Greenspace Identified

NEWBY		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	The Green (west part) Newby	Amenity Area
2	The Green (centre part) Newby	Amenity Area
3	The Green (east part) Newby	Amenity Area




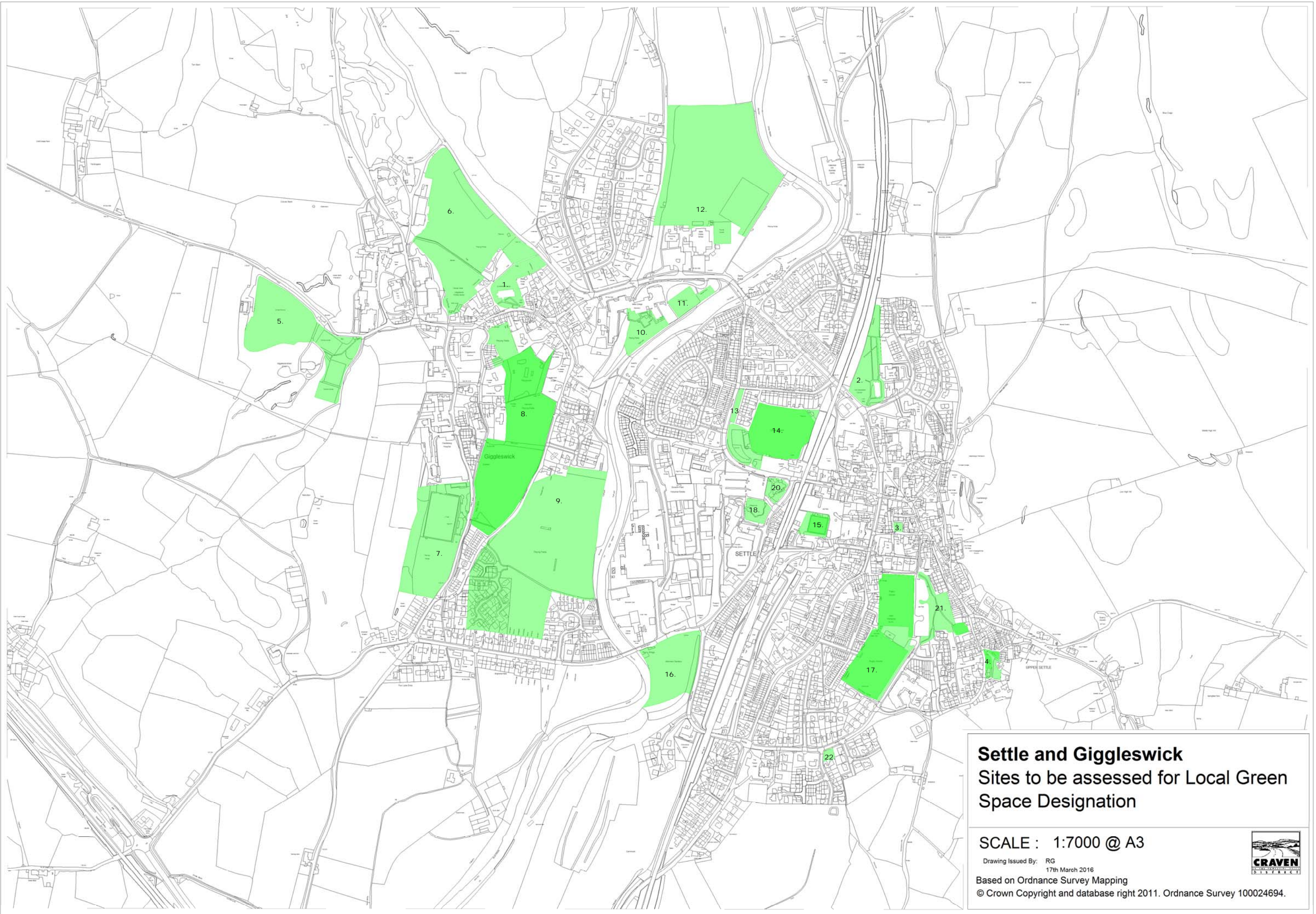
Newby
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

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Settle and Giggleswick
Sites to be assessed for Local Green
Space Designation

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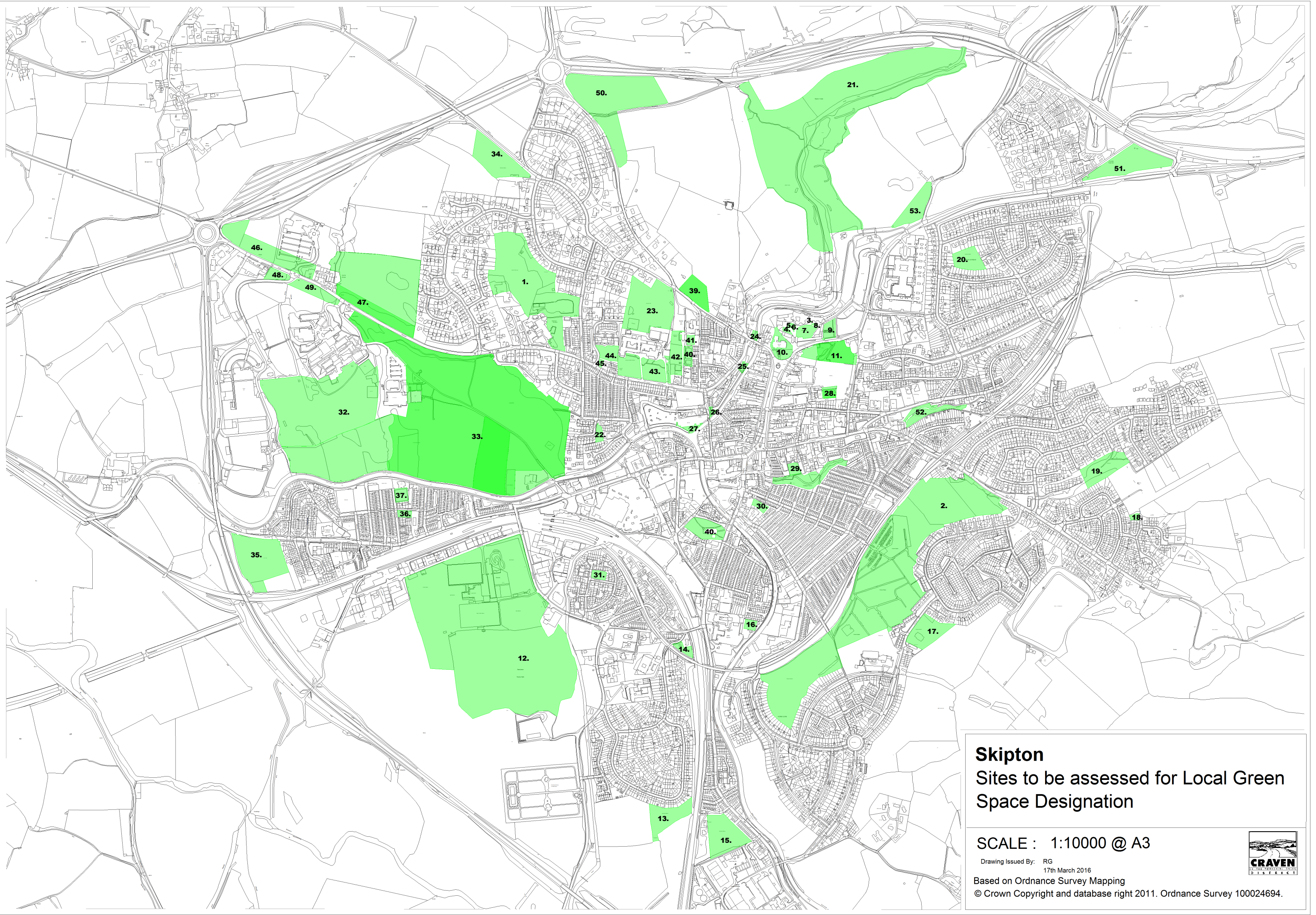


SETTLE AND GIGGLESWICK		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	St Alkeda's Churchyard, Giggleswick	Churchyard
2	Holy Ascension Churchyard, Settle	Churchyard
3	Delaney Court, Chapel Street, Settle	Amenity Area
4	The Green, Commercial Street, Settle	Amenity Area
5	Giggleswick School cricket ground, Craven, Bank Lane, Giggleswick	Cricket Ground
6	Playing field east of Catterall Hall, Giggleswick	School Playing Fields
7	Playing fields west of Raines Road, Giggleswick	School Playing Fields
8	Harrison Playing Fields, Bankwell Road, Giggleswick	Playing Fields and Children's Play Area
9	Lords Playing Field, Bankwell Road, Giggleswick	School Playing Fields
10	Playing fields at Settle High School	School Playing Field
11	Tennis courts at Settle High School	Tennis Courts
12	Playing fields at Settle Middle School	School Playing Fields
13	Land in front of 1-19 Marshfield Road, Settle	Amenity Area
14	Sports ground, Kirkgate, Settle	Cricket Ground
15	Bowling green off Station Road, Settle	Bowling Green
16	Allotments, Station Road, Settle	Allotments
17	Rugby Ground, Settle	Rugby Ground
18	Bond Lane Play Area, Settle	Site passes all 3 checks
19	Falcon Park, Ingfield Lane, Settle	Site passes all 3 checks— check if play area has been developed as part of resi dev
20	Millenium Garden, Bond Lane, Settle	Site passes all 3 checks
21	Bowling Club Ashfield Car Park, Settle	Site passes all 3 checks

Key:



Local Open Greenspace Identified



Skipton
Sites to be assessed for Local Green
Space Designation

SCALE : 1:10000 @ A3

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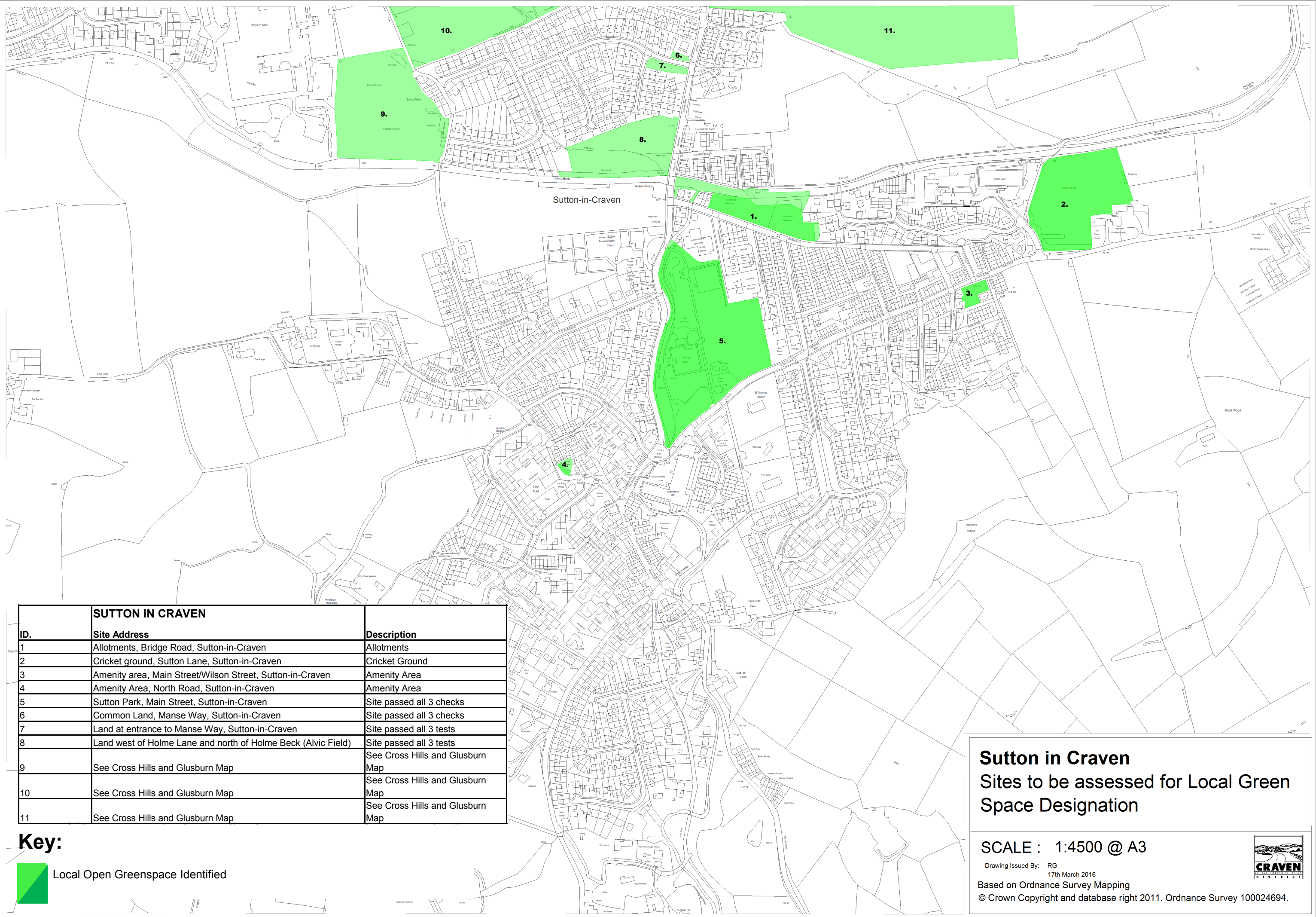


SKIPTON		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Massa Flatts Wood, Skipton	Woodland
2	Land between Shortbank Road and allotments, Skipton	Grassland
3	Land at Skipton Castle (1)	Amenity Area
4	Land at Skipton Castle (2)	Amenity Area
5	Land at Skipton Castle (3)	Amenity Area
6	Land at Skipton Castle (4)	Amenity Area
7	Land at Skipton Castle (5)	Amenity Area
8	Land at Skipton Castle (6)	Amenity Area
9	Land at Skipton Castle (7)	Amenity Area
10	Holy Trinity Churchyard, Skipton	Churchyard
11	South Side of The Bailey, Skipton	Grassland
12	Sports ground, Sandylands, Skipton	Sports Ground (Football, Rugby, Cricket)
13	Recreation ground, Burnside Crescent, Skipton	Recreation Ground
14	Allotments adjacent to railway, off Carleton Road, Skipton	Allotments
15	Recreation ground, off Keighley Road, Skipton	Recreation Ground
16	Bowling green, rear of Skipton General Hospital, Keighley Road, Skipton	Bowling Green
17	Recreation ground, North Parade, Skipton	Recreation Ground
18	Playground, Lytham Gardens, Skipton	Children's Play Area
19	Playground, off Moorview Way, Skipton	Children's Play Area
20	Recreation ground, off Regent Road, Skipton	Recreation Ground
21	Skipton Woods	Woodland
22	Allotments off Granville Street, Skipton	Allotments
23	Playing Fields, Ermysted's Grammar School, Skipton	School Playing Fields
24	Amenity area, Mill Bridge, Skipton	Amenity Area
25	Amenity area, off Water Street, Skipton	Amenity Area
26	Amenity area, Coach Street, Skipton	Amenity Area
27	Amenity area, Coach Street car park, Skipton	Amenity Area
28	Bowling green, Rope Walk, Skipton	Bowling Green
29	Bowling green, at rear of Devonshire Hotel, Newmarket Street, Skipton	Bowling Green
30	Allotments, off Sackville Street, Skipton	Allotments
31	Land at Carleton Avenue, Skipton	Amenity Area
32	Playing fields at Aireville School, Skipton	School Playing Fields
33	Aireville Park, Skipton	Park, Children's Play Area, Tennis Courts, Pitch & Putt
34	Recreation Ground, off Raikeswood Drive, Skipton	Recreation Ground
35	Allotments, Broughton Road, Skipton	Allotments
36	Playground, Thornton Court/Bowling View, Skipton	Children's Play Area
37	Bowling green, off Thornton Street, Skipton	Bowling Green
38	Christ Church Churchyard, Keighley Road, Skipton	Churchyard
39	Disused cemetery, Grassington Road, Skipton	Cemetery
40	East side of driveway to St. Stephen's Church, Skipton	Churchyard
41	Land to east of St. Stephen's Church, Skipton	Churchyard
42	West side of driveway to St. Stephens Church, Skipton	Churchyard
43	East side of driveway to Ermysted's Grammar School, Skipton	School Playing Field
44	West of Ermysted's Grammar School & south of Gainsborough Court, Skipton	Amenity Area, School Playing Field
45	Adjacent to 14 Gargrave Road, Skipton	Amenity Area
46	N side of Gargrave Road, between roundabout & Aireville Grange	Approach to Skipton
47	N side of Gargrave Road, between Aireville Grange & Park View	Approach to Skipton
48	S side of Gargrave Road, west of entrance to Auction Mart	Approach to Skipton
49	S side of Gargrave Road, east of entrance to Auction Mart	Approach to Skipton
50	SE of Grassington Road roundabout	Approach to Skipton
51	Between Embsay Road & Overdale Grange	Approach to Skipton
52	Skipton Wilderness, Junction of Otley Road/Shortbank Road, Skipton	Site passes all 3 checks
53	The Bailey, Skipton (north side of Bailey, south side of Town Hall)	Site passes all 3 checks


Key:



Local Open Greenspace Identified



SUTTON IN CRAVEN		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Allotments, Bridge Road, Sutton-in-Craven	Allotments
2	Cricket ground, Sutton Lane, Sutton-in-Craven	Cricket Ground
3	Amenity area, Main Street/Wilson Street, Sutton-in-Craven	Amenity Area
4	Amenity Area, North Road, Sutton-in-Craven	Amenity Area
5	Sutton Park, Main Street, Sutton-in-Craven	Site passed all 3 checks
6	Common Land, Manse Way, Sutton-in-Craven	Site passed all 3 checks
7	Land at entrance to Manse Way, Sutton-in-Craven	Site passed all 3 tests
8	Land west of Holme Lane and north of Holme Beck (Alvic Field)	Site passed all 3 tests
9	See Cross Hills and Glusburn Map	See Cross Hills and Glusburn Map
10	See Cross Hills and Glusburn Map	See Cross Hills and Glusburn Map
11	See Cross Hills and Glusburn Map	See Cross Hills and Glusburn Map


Key:
 Local Open Greenspace Identified

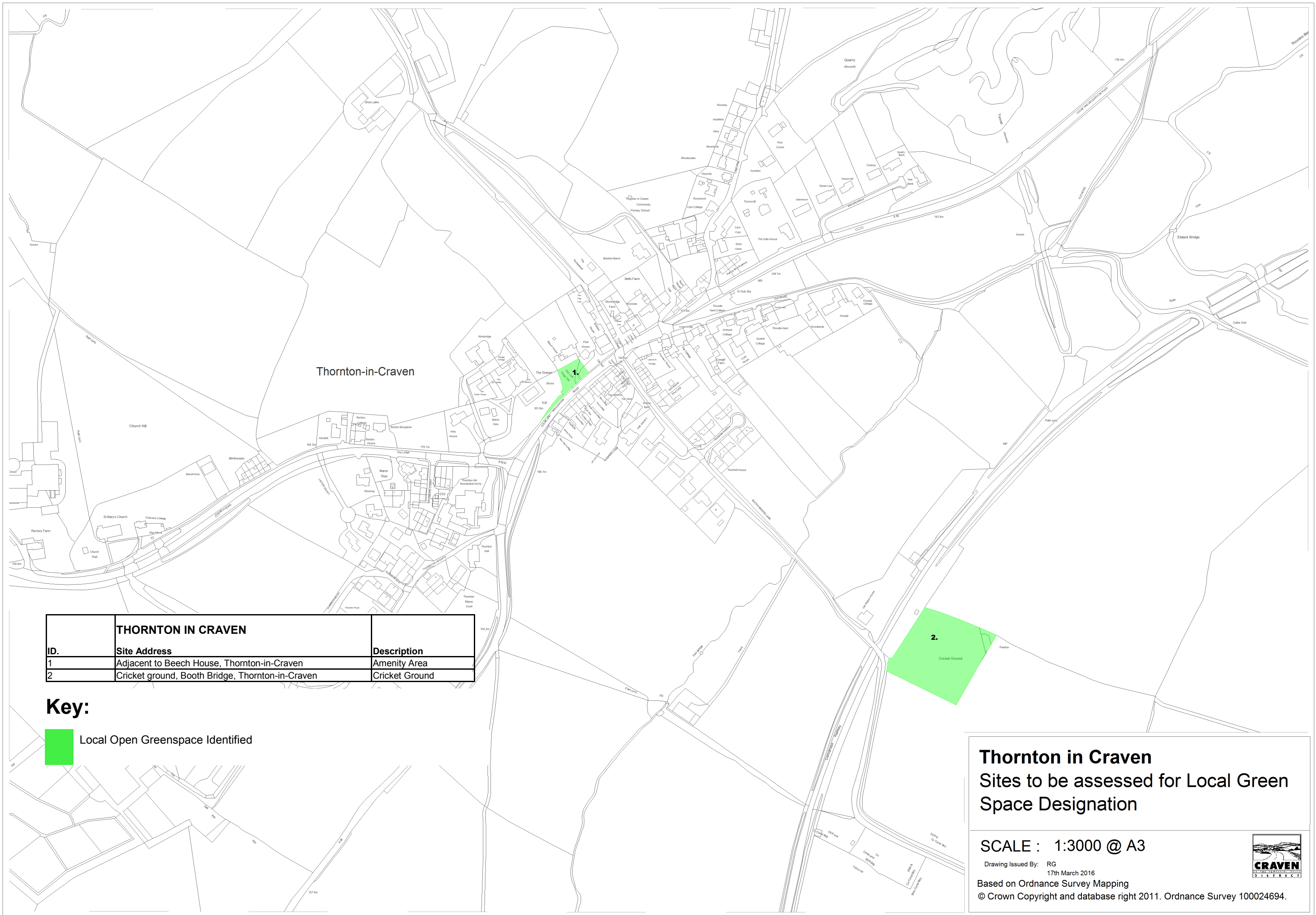
Sutton in Craven
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

SCALE : 1:4500 @ A3

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 17th March 2016


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Thornton-in-Craven

THORNTON IN CRAVEN		
ID.	Site Address	Description
1	Adjacent to Beech House, Thornton-in-Craven	Amenity Area
2	Cricket ground, Booth Bridge, Thornton-in-Craven	Cricket Ground


Key:
 Local Open Greenspace Identified

Thornton in Craven
 Sites to be assessed for Local Green Space Designation

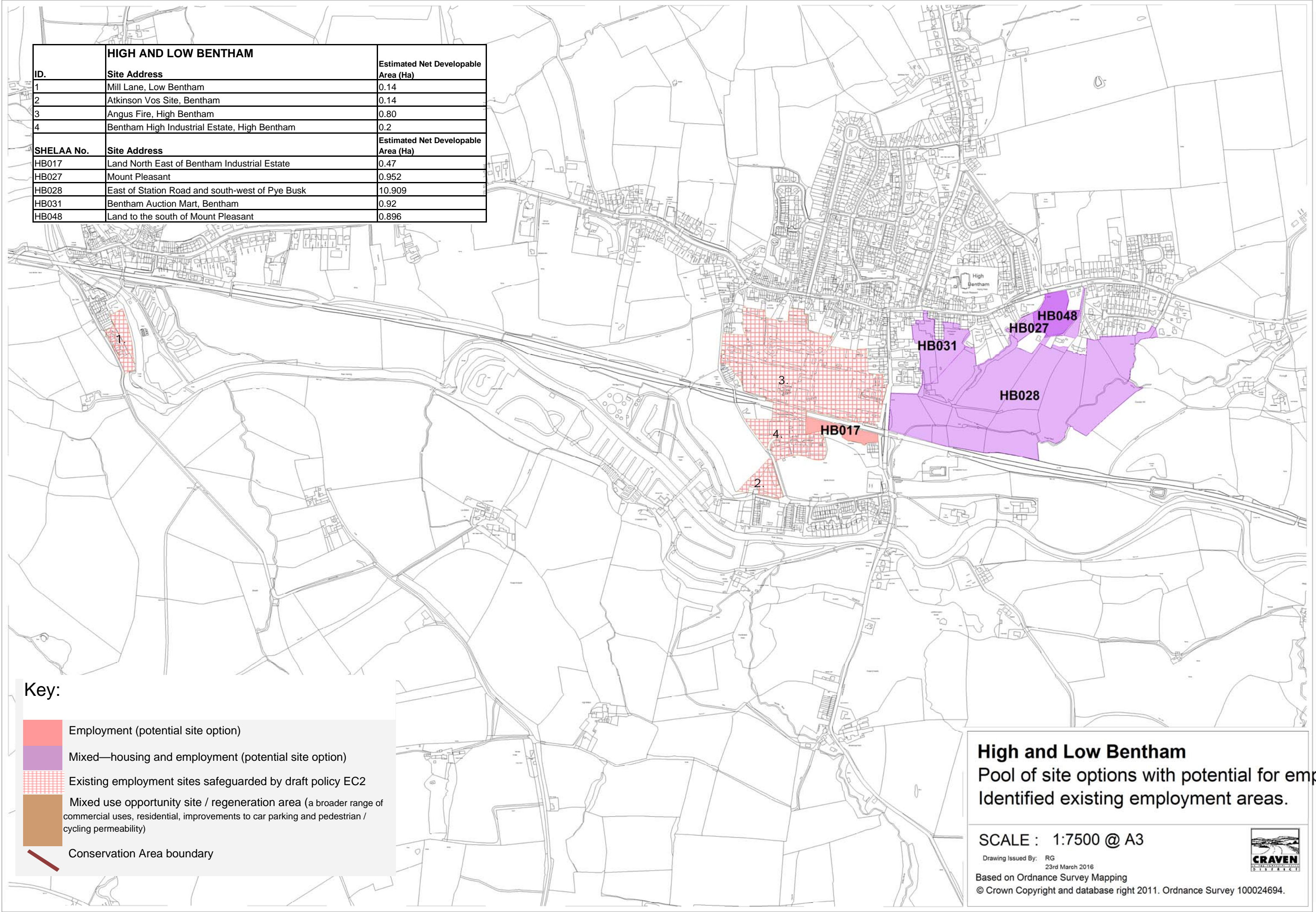
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 17th March 2016

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HIGH AND LOW BENTHAM		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	Mill Lane, Low Bentham	0.14
2	Atkinson Vos Site, Bentham	0.14
3	Angus Fire, High Bentham	0.80
4	Bentham High Industrial Estate, High Bentham	0.2
SHELAA No.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
HB017	Land North East of Bentham Industrial Estate	0.47
HB027	Mount Pleasant	0.952
HB028	East of Station Road and south-west of Pye Busk	10.909
HB031	Bentham Auction Mart, Bentham	0.92
HB048	Land to the south of Mount Pleasant	0.896



Key:

- Employment (potential site option)
- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary

High and Low Bentham
 Pool of site options with potential for emp.
 Identified existing employment areas.

SCALE : 1:7500 @ A3

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BOLTON ABBEY		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	Bolton Abbey	0.00



Key:


- Employment (potential site option)
- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary

Bolton Abbey
Pool of site options with potential for emp.
Identified existing employment areas.

SCALE : 1:3000 @ A3

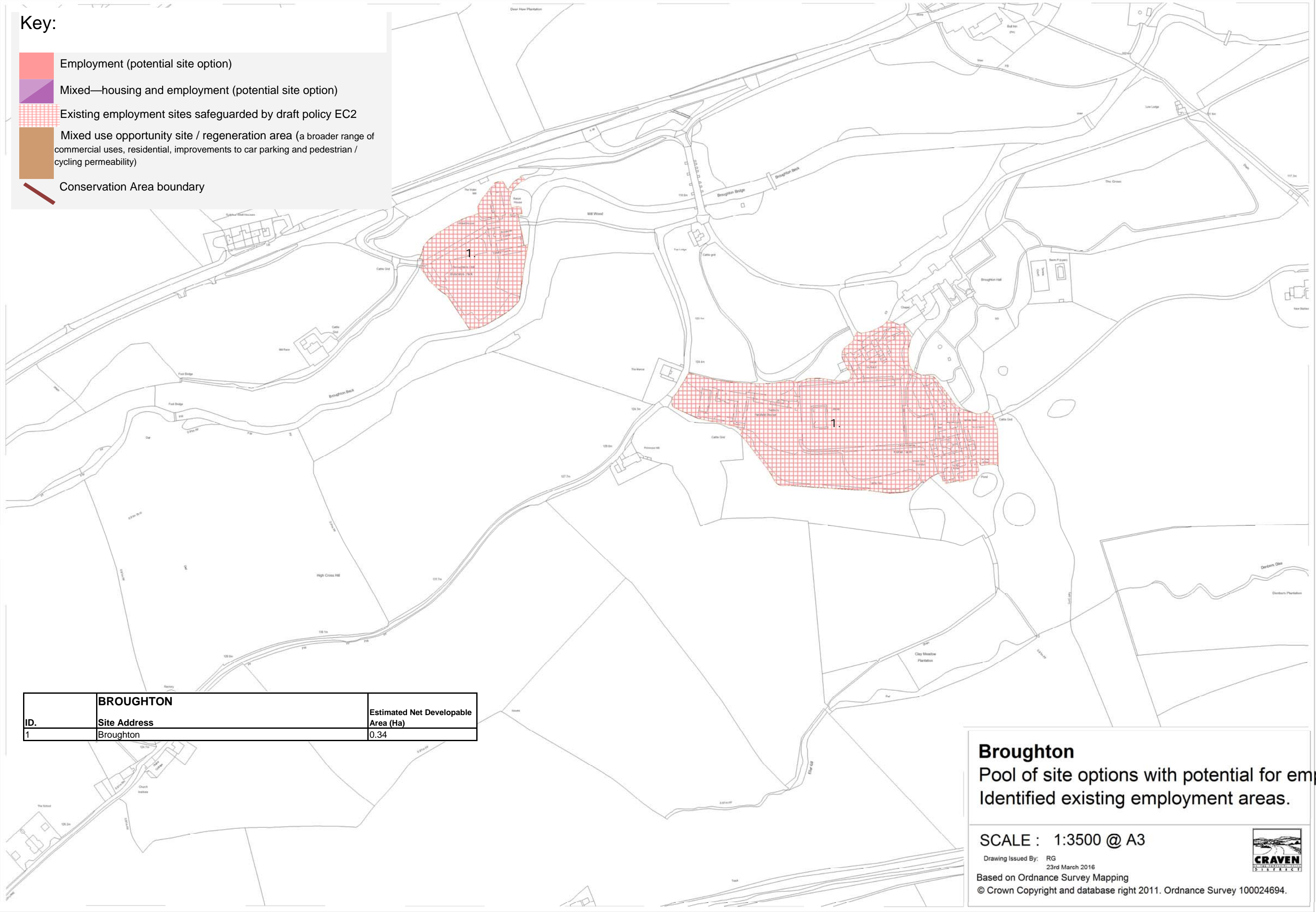
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Key:

- Employment (potential site option)
- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary




BROUGHTON		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	Broughton	0.34

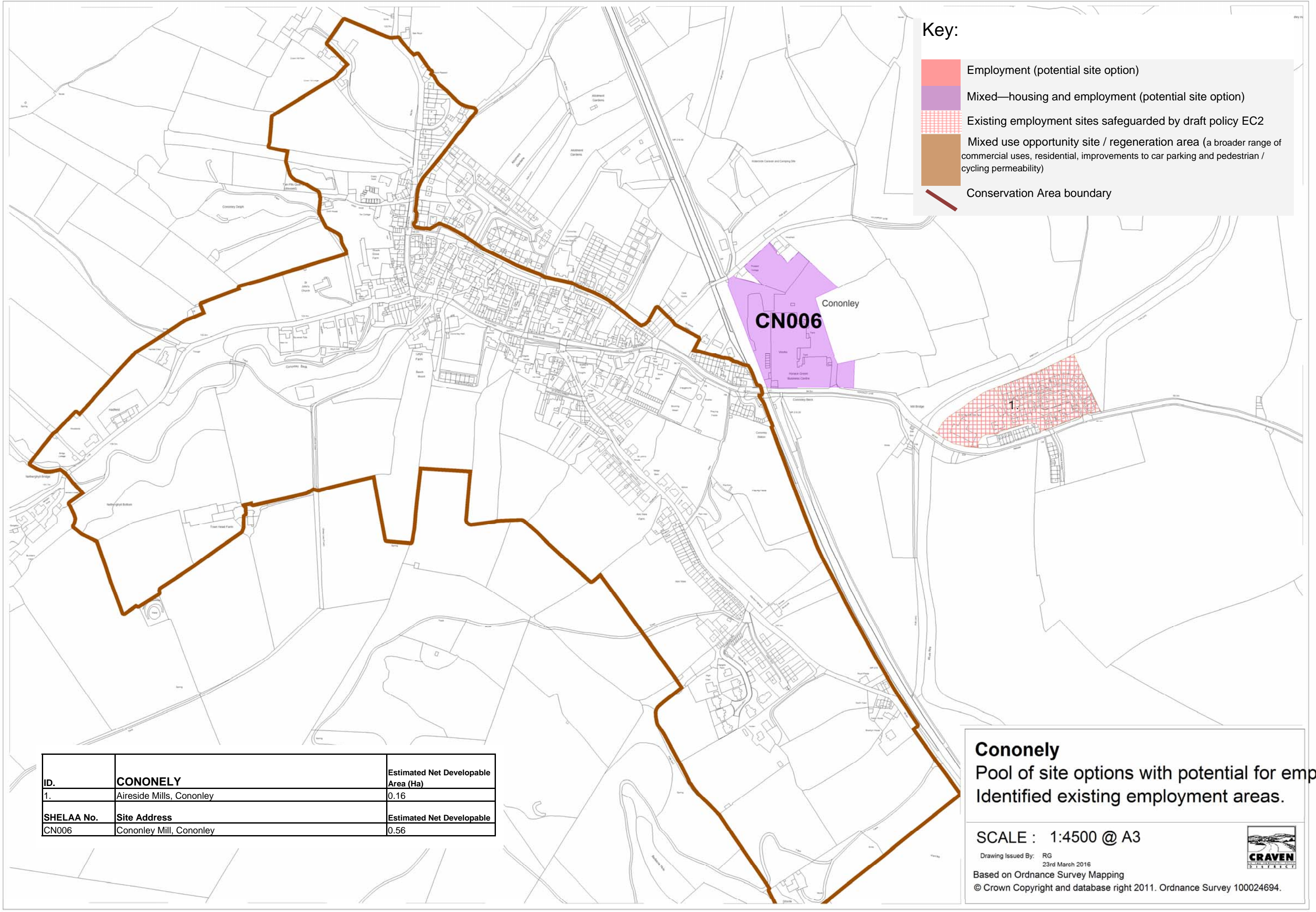
Broughton
 Pool of site options with potential for emp.
 Identified existing employment areas.

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Key:

- Employment (potential site option)
- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary


ID.	CONONELY	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1.	Aireside Mills, Cononley	0.16
SHELAA No.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable
CN006	Cononley Mill, Cononley	0.56

Cononley
 Pool of site options with potential for emp.
 Identified existing employment areas.

SCALE : 1:4500 @ A3

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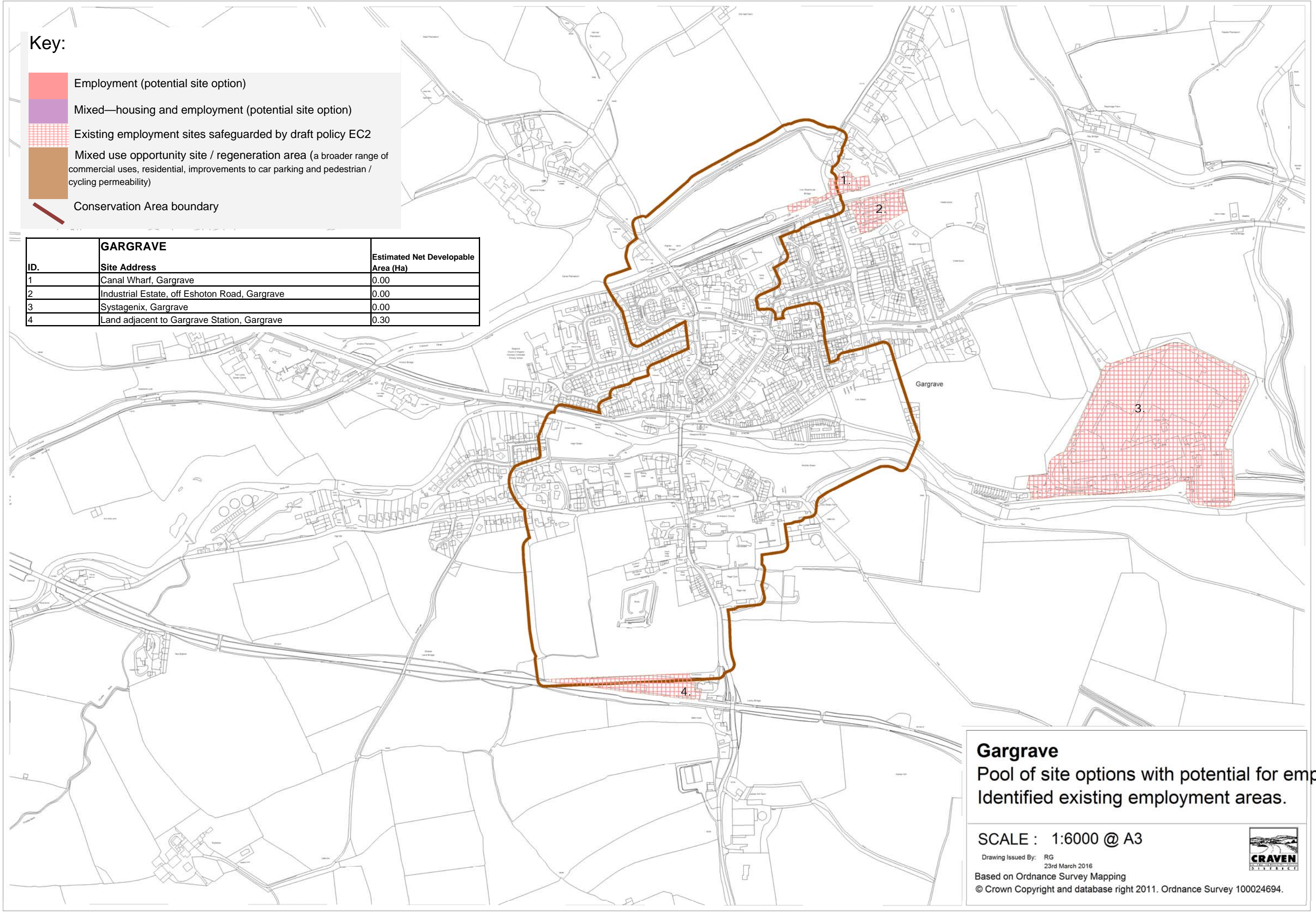
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Key:

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- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary

GARGRAVE		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	Canal Wharf, Gargrave	0.00
2	Industrial Estate, off Eshoton Road, Gargrave	0.00
3	Systagenix, Gargrave	0.00
4	Land adjacent to Gargrave Station, Gargrave	0.30




Gargrave
 Pool of site options with potential for emp.
 Identified existing employment areas.

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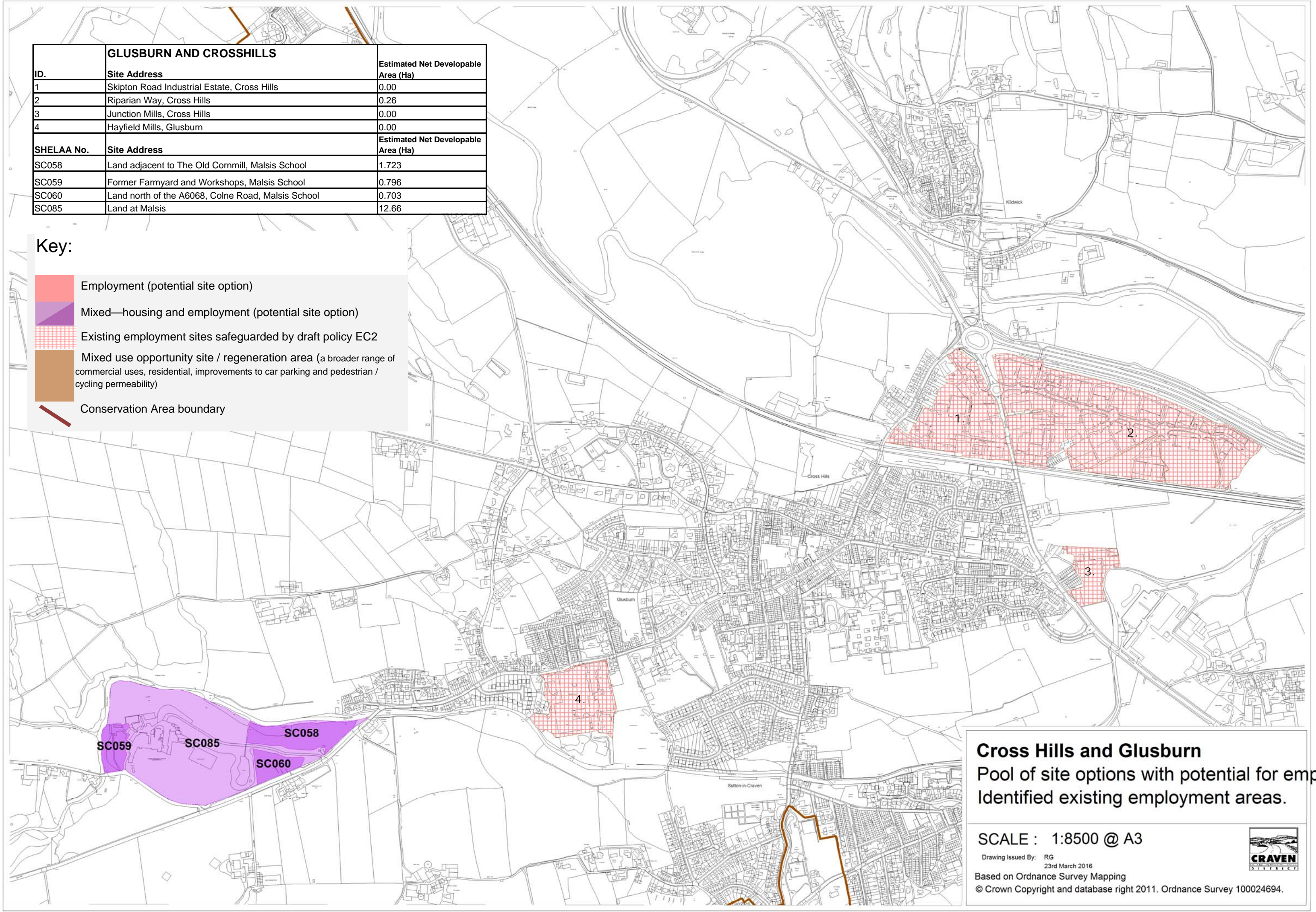
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GLUSBURN AND CROSSHILLS		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	Skipton Road Industrial Estate, Cross Hills	0.00
2	Riparian Way, Cross Hills	0.26
3	Junction Mills, Cross Hills	0.00
4	Hayfield Mills, Glusburn	0.00
SHELAA No.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
SC058	Land adjacent to The Old Cornmill, Malsis School	1.723
SC059	Former Farmyard and Workshops, Malsis School	0.796
SC060	Land north of the A6068, Colne Road, Malsis School	0.703
SC085	Land at Malsis	12.66

Key:

-  Employment (potential site option)
-  Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
-  Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
-  Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
-  Conservation Area boundary



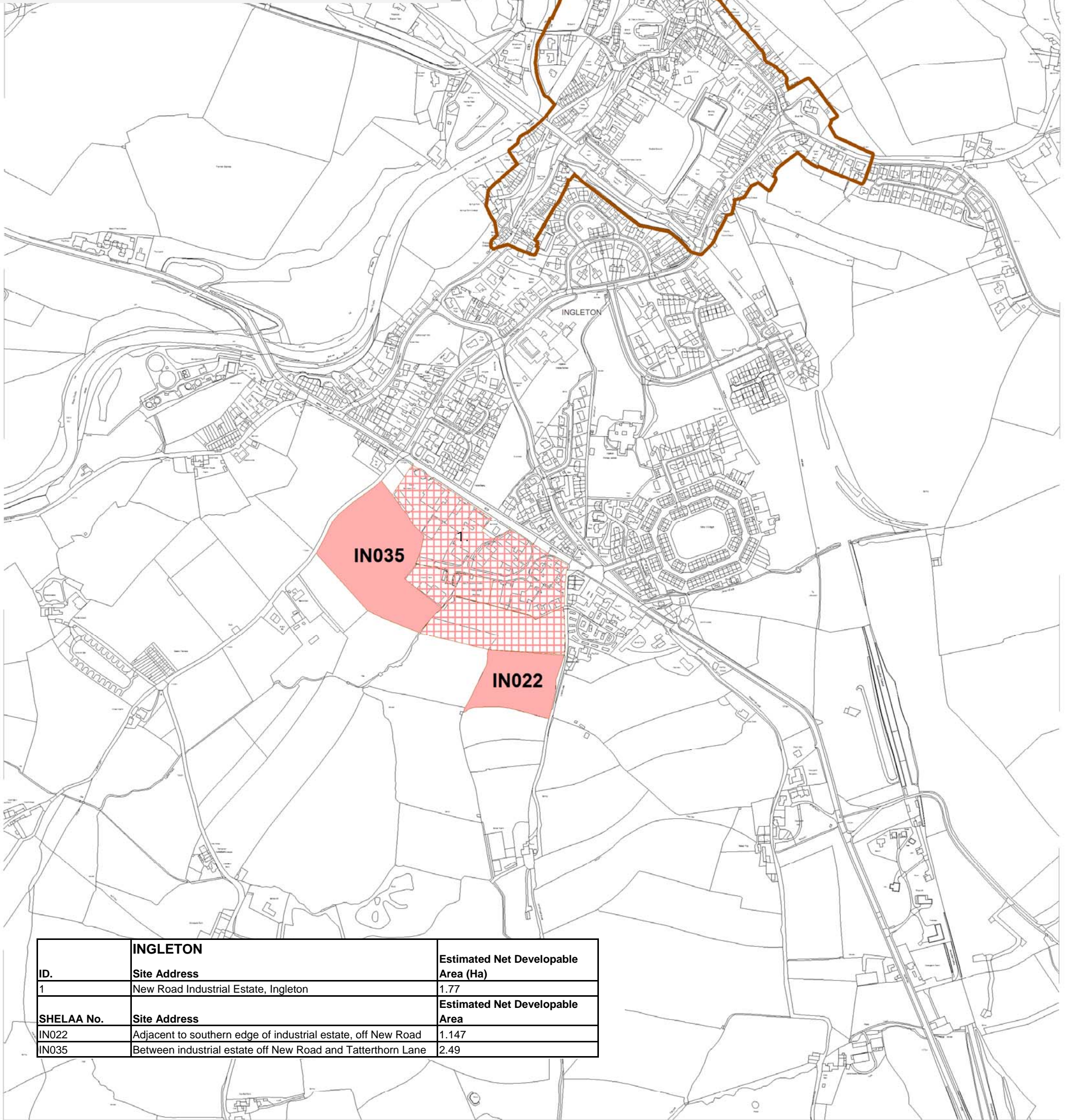
Cross Hills and Glusburn
 Pool of site options with potential for emp.
 Identified existing employment areas.

SCALE : 1:8500 @ A3
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Key:

- Employment (potential site option)
- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary



INGLETON		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	New Road Industrial Estate, Ingleton	1.77
SHELAA No.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area
IN022	Adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road	1.147
IN035	Between industrial estate off New Road and Tatterthorn Lane	2.49



Ingleton

Pool of site options with potential for employment. Identified existing employment areas.

SCALE : 1:6000 @ A3

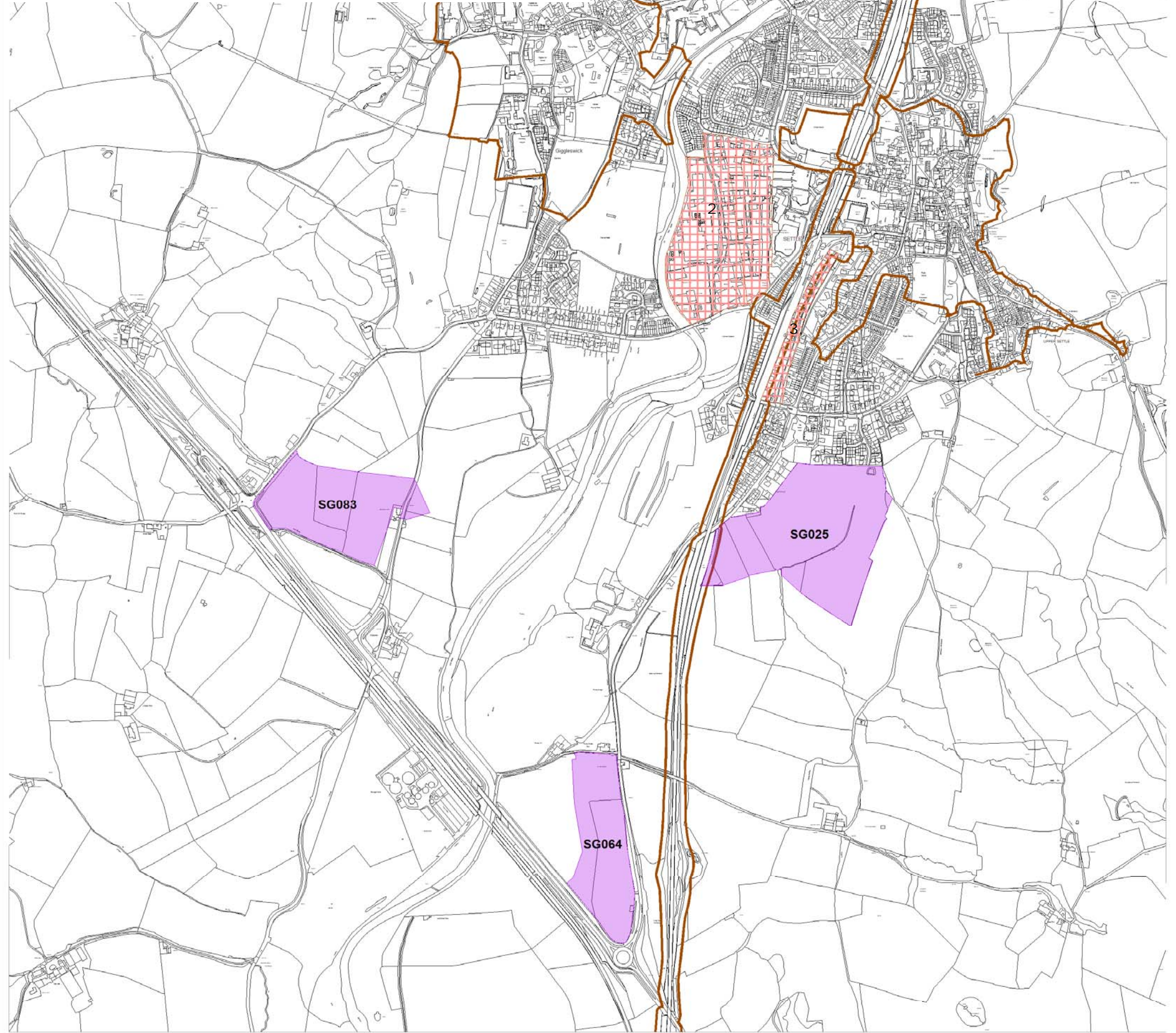
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Key:

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- Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
- Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
- Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
- Conservation Area boundary

SETTLE, GIGGLESWICK AND LANGCLIFFE		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
1	John Roberts Paper Mill, Settle	0.00
2	Sowarth Industrial Estate, Settle	0.20
3	The Sidings, Settle	0.00
SHELAA No.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
SG025	Land to the south of Infield Lane	10.273
SG064	Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480	5.039
SG083	Land off Brackenber Lane, Settle Bypass	8.07



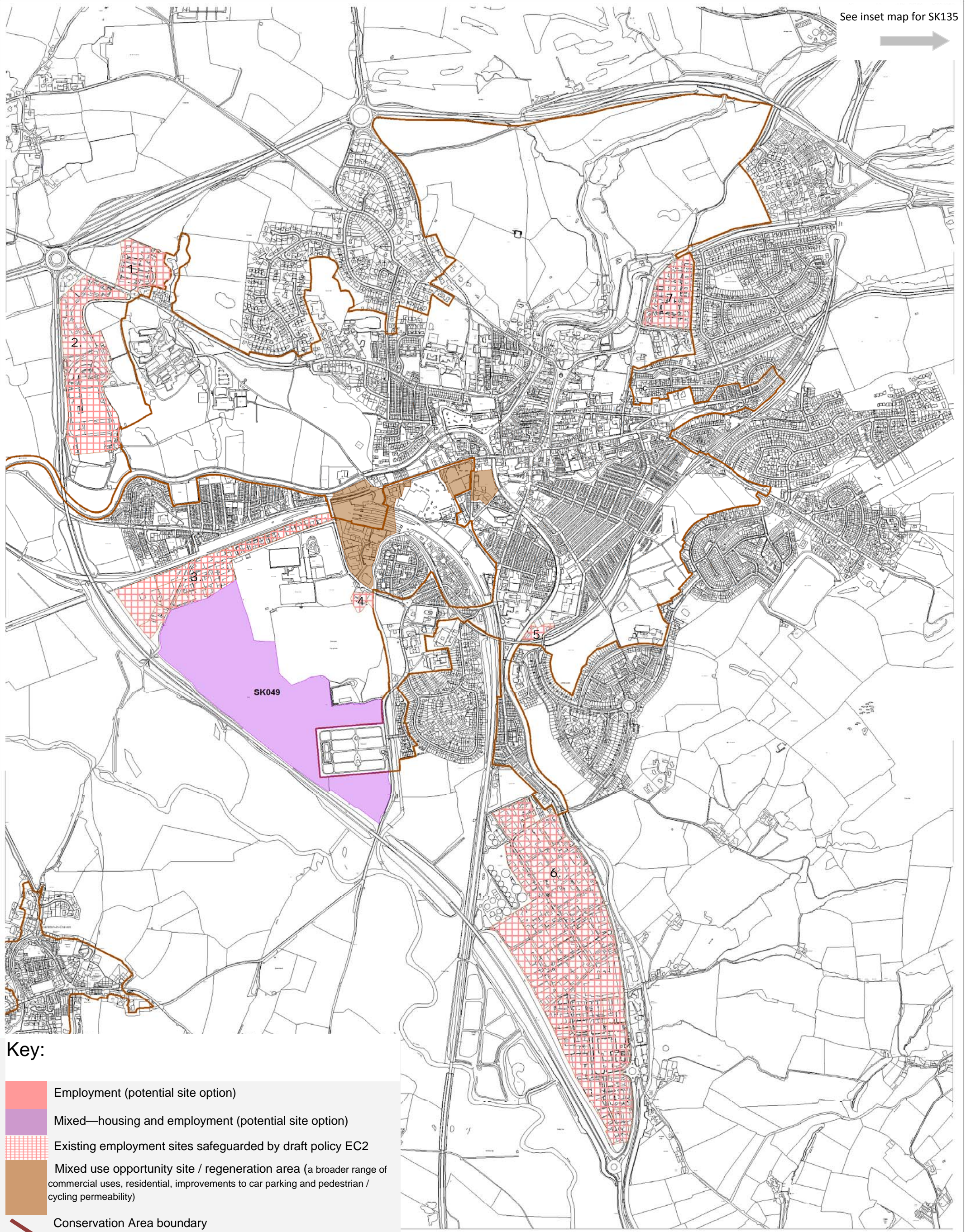
Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe

Pool of site options with potential for employment. Identified existing employment areas.






SCALE : 1:10000 @ A3

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23rd March 2016



Key:

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-  Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
-  Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
-  Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
-  Conservation Area boundary



Skipton

Pool of site options with potential for employment. Identified existing employment areas.

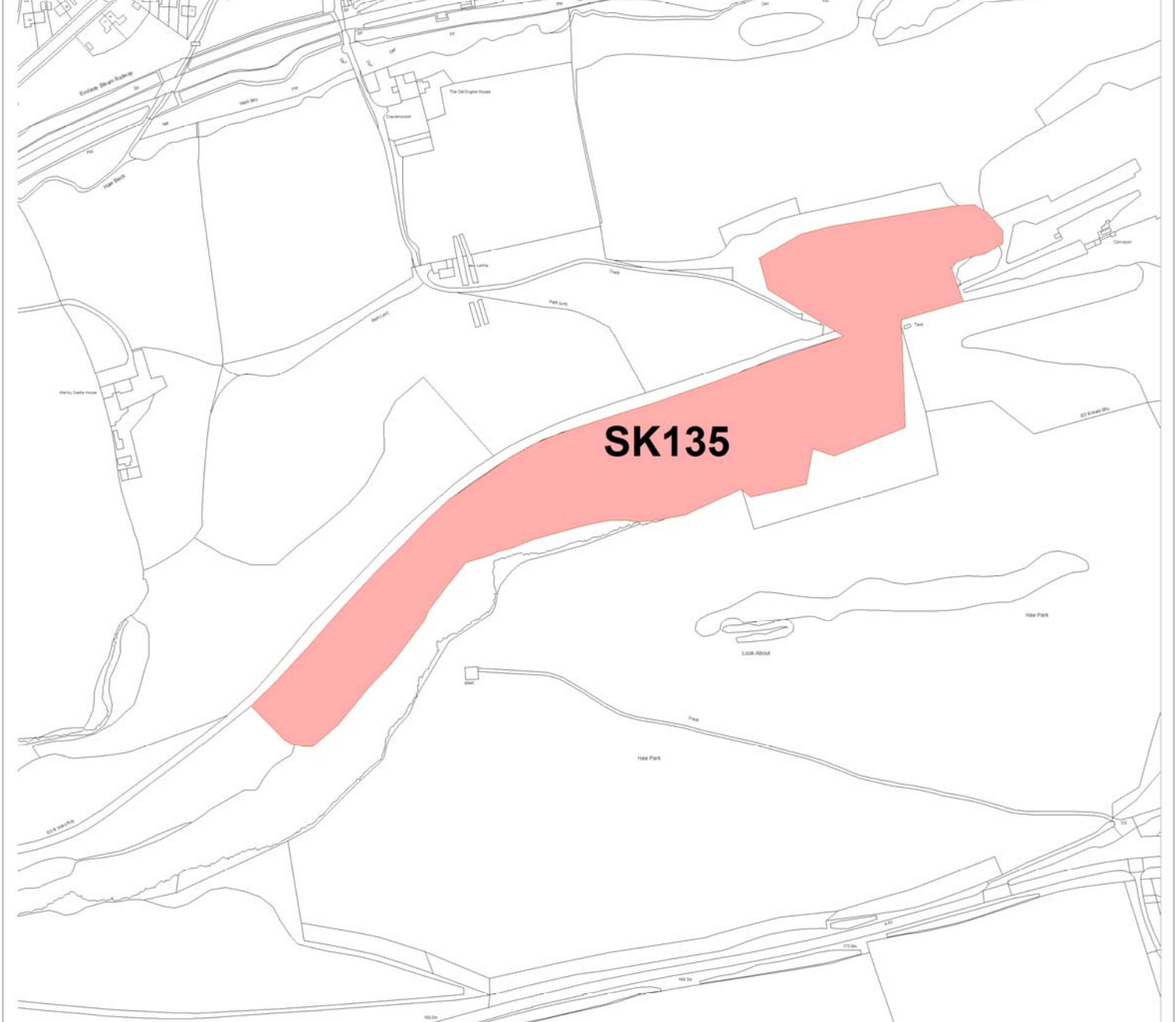
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SKIPTON		
ID.	Site Address	Estimated Net Developable Area
1	Gateway House, opposite Skipton Auction Mart	0.00
2	Skipton Auction Mart, Skipton	1.31
3	Engine Shed Lane, Skipton	2.20
4	Land east of Sandylands Leisure Centre, Skipton	0.05
5	Land south of Firth Street Mill, Skipton	0.30
6	Snaygill Industrial Estate/Airedale Business Centre, Skipton	0.68
7	Skipton Building Society	0.00
SK049	Land east of Skipton Bypass, Skipton	5.08

SKIPTON ROCK QUARRY		Estimated Net Developable Area (Ha)
SHELAA No.	Site Address	
SK135	Skipton Rock Quarry, Harrogate Road	4.61



Key:

-  Employment (potential site option)
-  Mixed—housing and employment (potential site option)
-  Existing employment sites safeguarded by draft policy EC2
-  Mixed use opportunity site / regeneration area (a broader range of commercial uses, residential, improvements to car parking and pedestrian / cycling permeability)
-  Conservation Area boundary



Skipton Rock Quarry (SK135)

Pool of site options with potential for employment

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Based on Ordnance Survey Mapping

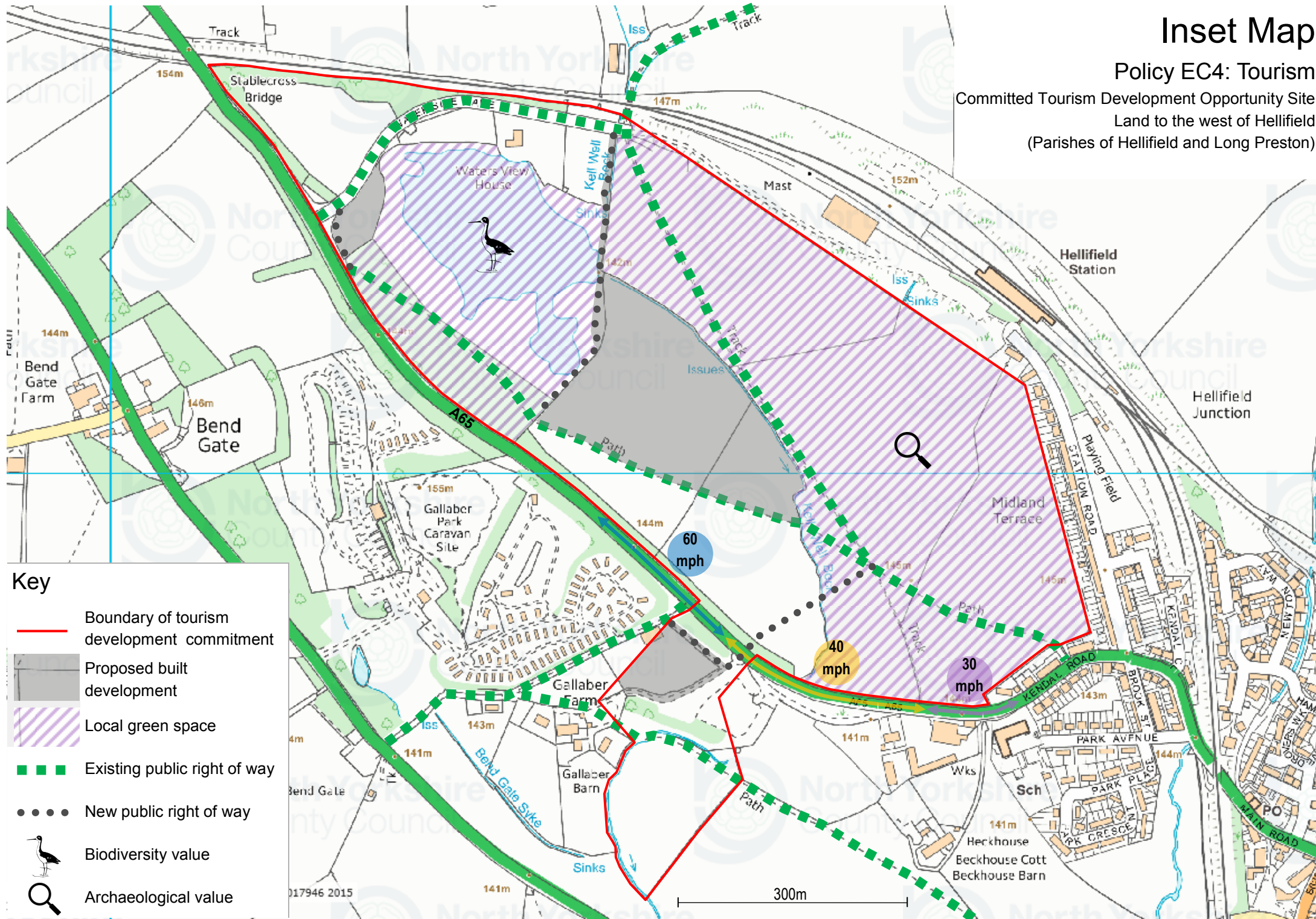
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22nd March 2016








Inset Map

Policy EC4: Tourism


Committed Tourism Development Opportunity Site
Land to the west of Hellfield
(Parishes of Hellfield and Long Preston)



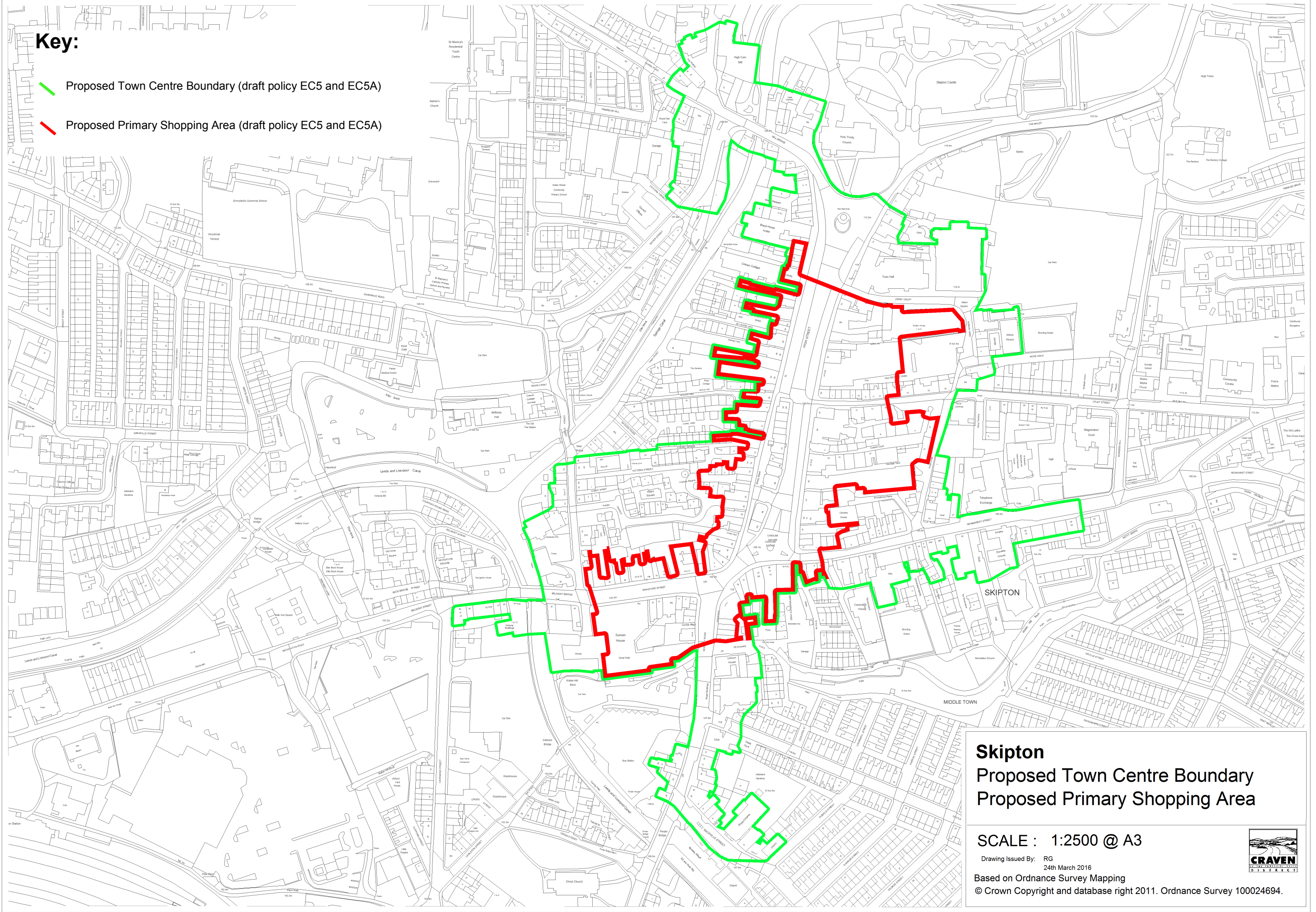
Key

-  Boundary of tourism development commitment
-  Proposed built development
-  Local green space
-  Existing public right of way
-  New public right of way
-  Biodiversity value
-  Archaeological value

Key:

 Proposed Town Centre Boundary (draft policy EC5 and EC5A)

 Proposed Primary Shopping Area (draft policy EC5 and EC5A)



Skipton
Proposed Town Centre Boundary
Proposed Primary Shopping Area

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24th March 2016

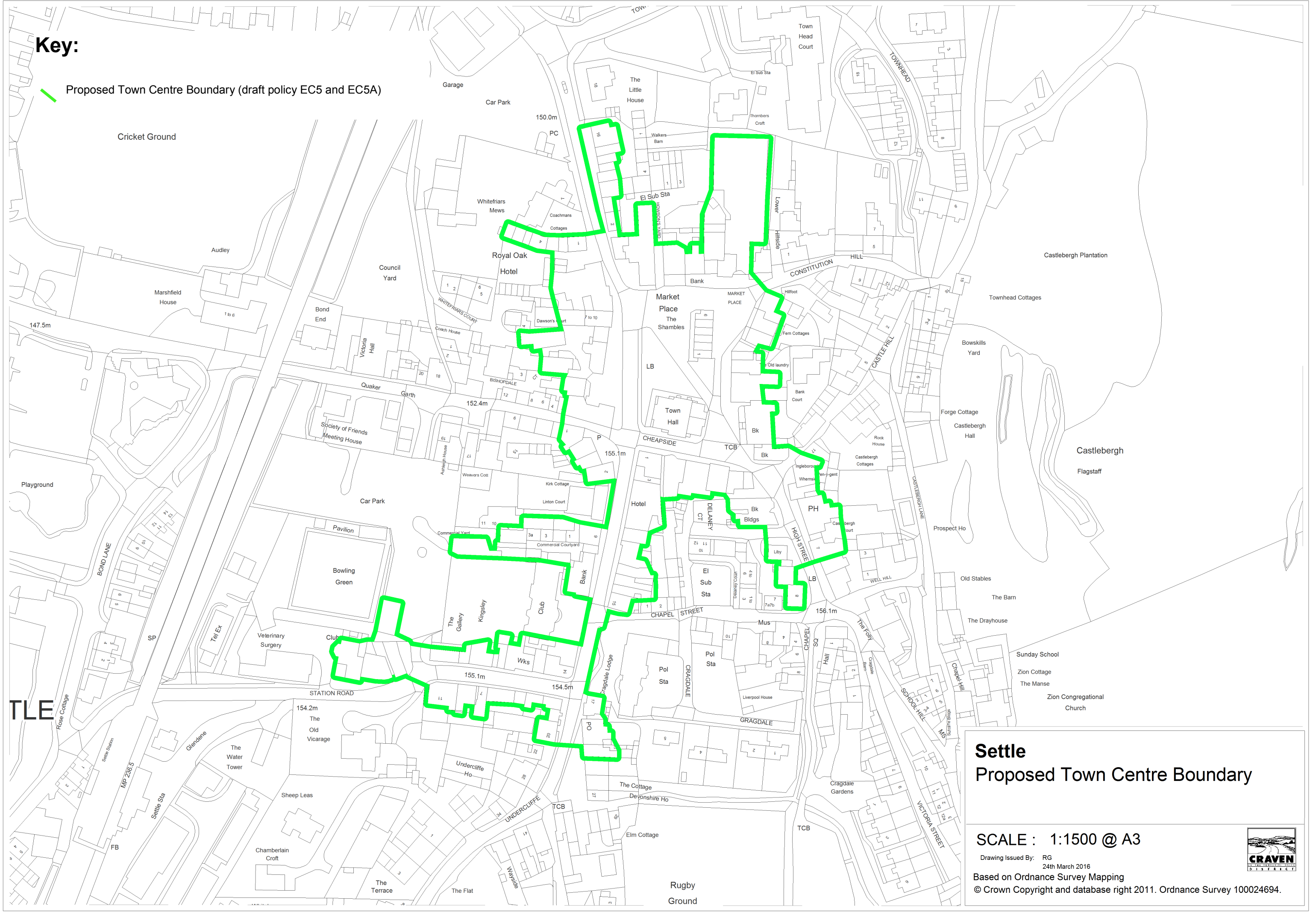
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Key:

Proposed Town Centre Boundary (draft policy EC5 and EC5A)



Settle
Proposed Town Centre Boundary

SCALE : 1:1500 @ A3

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DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL INTERIM REPORT

1.0 Introduction

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

1.2 The Local Plan therefore:

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

1.3 This Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report forms a headline report for the Sustainability Appraisal to accompany the consultation on draft policies, separate reports have been published for the Pool of Sites and Spatial Strategy Options. The Sustainability Appraisal is a vital part of preparing the Local Plan and should be integral to its preparation. Its purpose is to ensure sustainability is integral in terms of social, economic and environmental considerations. The process enables the Local Plan to avoid and, if necessary provide mitigation for any adverse effects and maximise positive outcomes. The Sustainability Appraisal is a mandatory part of the plan making process and is required to be subject to public consultation.

1.4 This Interim SA report follows on from the SA Scoping Report consulted on in December 2013 – January 2014. Responses received through consultation on the Scoping Report are considered in Section 3.

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

- The requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) which requires the preparation of a report which considers the significant environmental

effects of a plan or programme. This is supported in UK law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 (SEA Regulations);

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

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

Craven Local Plan

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 In order to meet this vision the following Local Plan Objectives are identified:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PO7: Provide sufficient and suitable employment land to enable businesses to grow and enhance their productivity and identify locations for new and diversified employment development related to a high quality local environment, the tourism economy and cultural opportunities.

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

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

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

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.9 European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Plan to be undertaken. In the UK, the Habitats Directive is implemented through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the 'Habitats Regulations').
- 1.10 The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of the Local Plan against the conservation objectives of sites of European importance for nature conservation inside, and potentially outside, the Plan area to ascertain whether it would result in adverse effects on the integrity of any of the sites concerned. These sites, often referred to as European sites (formally Natura 2000 sites) and include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) as well as Ramsar sites (under the RAMSAR Convention).
- 1.11 Craven District Council is in the process of carrying out a HRA screening exercise which will be available separately once completed. The purpose of undertaking screening is to determine whether the Plan could have significant effects on the conservation objectives of any European Site.
- 1.12 It is important that the SA takes account of the HRA findings in order to give consideration to mitigating any adverse effects. The HRA is an iterative process and will continue to be reviewed and refined as the Plan progresses.

The SA Report Structure

- 1.13 The Draft SA is designed to be easily readable by those without a planning or technical background with information being set out logically. The structure of the report is set out as follows:
 - Section 2 – methodology of how the appraisal was carried out;
 - Section 3 – an overview of the scoping stage carried out and a summary of responses received;
 - Section 4 – an overview of significant effects, preferred policies to be taken forward, potential mitigation measures and the overall sustainability of the Plan;
 - Section 5 – Local Plan Policy Matrices (detailed findings in SA tables accompanying this report);
 - Section 6 – Mitigation of Adverse Effects and Maximising Beneficial Effects
 - Section 7 – Next Steps
 - Appendix 1 – Key indicators

1.14 Comments received on this draft SA report will inform the preparation of the full SA report and may result in changes being made to the Local Plan. The full SA report will accompany the Publication Stage of the Local Plan.

2.0 Appraisal Methodology

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

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

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

Table 1 Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

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

Developing Policies and ‘Reasonable Alternatives’

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

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

Appraisal of Policies

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

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

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

Appraisal of Spatial Strategy Options

- 2.10 The consideration of Spatial Strategy Options has been considered under a separate report (Explanation of Spatial Strategy Options with accompanying documents). A similar rating system has been used to allow for comparison between options.

Appraisal of site options

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

Assessing cumulative effects

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

Consideration of potential mitigation measures

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

Consultation

- 2.14 The Draft SA is being published for informal public consultation alongside the following documents:

- Draft Policies and Explanatory Text
- Spatial Strategy Options and Preferred Option
- Pool of Site Options with Potential for Residential or Mixed Use

- 2.15 The consultation includes statutory environmental consultees, (Natural England and the Environment Agency) as required by the SEA Directive alongside a range of other stakeholders and community organisations which have an interest in the SA.

Appraisal Limitations, Assumptions Made

- 2.16 When undertaking SA, the strategic nature of the Local Plan can present challenges in terms of the uncertainty as to precisely how the policies contained within it will be implemented and achieved in practice. To reduce this uncertainty it is assumed that the policies within the Local Plan will be implemented as written.

2.17 Inevitably, a high degree of judgement must be taken in undertaking policy appraisals when determining the significance of effects. Sustainability relies on expert judgement guided by knowledge of the likely impacts of the Plan, available baseline data and responses and information provided by consultees and other stakeholders throughout the process.

3.0 SA Scoping Stage

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

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

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

Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes and Baseline Evidence

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

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

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

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

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

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

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

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

Comments Received on the SA Scoping Report

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

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

3.10 Comments received to the Scoping Report included:

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

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

4.0 Summary of Findings

- 4.1 The SEA Directive requires that an environmental report includes the 'likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives'; 'an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information' and 'the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible, offset any significant effects on the environmental of implementing the plan or programme'.
- 4.2 In order to meet these requirements, options/alternatives for the Local Plan have been appraised and their likely significant effects identified, described and evaluated. The appraisals included an explanation of why different options were chosen and the potential measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects.

Local Plan Policies

- 4.3 In this section, a summary of the results of the preferred options for the policies is presented. The Interim SA has considered various policy options and alternatives and has informed the decision-making resulting in the current draft documents for consultation. The results in Table 3 below have been produced using the methodology described above.

Table 3: Policy Summary and Results

Policy	Policy Assessment Summary
SD1: The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p>The Sustainable Development policy seeks to ensure that the Local Plan will take a positive approach to development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>This is the model policy prescribed by the Planning Inspectorate to be included in Local Plans. Therefore no alternative options for this policy have been available for assessment.</p> <p>This contributes to the achievement of all objectives but makes a particularly strong contribution to the reduction of poverty (SO3), access to housing (SO6), reduction of flood risk (SO9), conservation of the historic environment, biodiversity and the countryside (SO2-14) and minimisation of the impact of development on pollution and climate change (SO16-17). The only negative impact will be on the minimisation of waste (S019) which is expected with any level of new development.</p>

	<p>Overall effects are that the inclusion of the policy is beneficial to the sustainability of the Craven Local Plan area.</p>
<p>SP1: Meeting Housing Need</p>	<p>The sustainability assessment for this strategic policy assesses three options to meet housing needs; the preferred option of 256 dwellings per year, a minimum baseline rate of 138 dwellings per year (Option 1) and a rate of 339 dwellings per year to achieve the greatest potential for economic growth (Option 2). All three options seek to apportion 34 dwellings per annum to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority agreed as part of the Duty to Cooperate.</p> <p>The preferred option and option 2 makes a strong contribution towards the achievement of economic and employment growth (SO1 and 2) and the provision of suitable housing (SO6). However only the preferred option is considered to support the promotion of equality and diversity (SO3) and wellbeing (SO5). All options are expected to have a negative impact on the objective to minimise pollution (SO16) and achieve water conservation (SO18) but option 2 would also have a negative impact on flood protection (SO9), protection of agriculture (SO10), conserving the historic environment (SO12) and protecting landscape quality (SO14).</p> <p>Overall the draft preferred approach of 256 dwellings per annum performs best in sustainability terms.</p>
<p>SP2: Economic Activity</p>	<p>The SA considers two approaches to the provision of employment land. The preferred option seeks to make provision for 28ha. of employment land while the alternative option provides for 32ha. These figures represent the higher and lower end of the objectively assessed requirements for Craven as set out in the draft Craven Draft Review of Employment Land and Future Land Requirements for Economic Growth (September 2015).</p> <p>Both alternatives are expected to have a strong positive relationship with achieving objectives that relate to economic and employment growth (SO1 and 2). Minor positive effects are also identified in relation to poverty reduction, housing provision, access to services and well-being (SO3-7).</p> <p>Concentration of employment land in urban areas is common to all alternatives and this would reduce the need to travel (SO8), ensure prudent use of land (SO11) and safeguard mineral assets (SO20). All options would have a negative effect on the objections to minimise pollution (SO16) and conserve</p>

	<p>water (SO18) but the high growth option would also impact negatively on reduction of flood risk (SO9), protection of agriculture (SO10), the historic environment (SO12) biodiversity (SO13) and countryside (SO14) climate change (SO17) and air, noise and light pollution (SO18). However, relevant environmental policies within the plan will seek to mitigate the effects of this together with the appropriate location of allocation sites.</p> <p>The preferred approach of 28ha of new employment land would seek to ensure the Plan area remain economically sustainable whilst limiting the environmental impacts in comparison to the identified reasonable alternative.</p>
SP3: Housing Mix	<p>The strategic policy is to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes. It strongly supports objective SO6 for all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing. It also has a positive relationship with objectives relating to economic and employment development (SO1-3), access to facilities, and wellbeing (SO4, SO5 and SO7). Accepting a range of house types may make it easier to develop brownfield sites (SO11 and 15) and conserves the historic environment through innovative design (SO12 and SO15). Provision of a wider range of houses in urban areas will also reduce the need to travel contributing to Strategic Objectives 8, 16 and 17</p>
SP4-SP11 Spatial Strategy	<p>This is an assessment of potential spatial distribution of growth and is summarised within the report titled Explanation to Spatial Strategy Options.</p>
SP12: Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery	<p>The policy seeks to ensure new development is supported by necessary infrastructure provision including education, utilities etc.</p> <p>The policy scores well overall with minor positives identified against employment opportunities (SO1), business growth (SO2), access to facilities (SO4), access to housing (SO6) and connectivity (SO8).</p> <p>The policy does not score negatively against any of the objectives. Therefore overall the inclusion of this policy is seen as important to achieving sustainable development within Craven.</p>
ENV1: Countryside and Landscape	<p>The policy makes a contribution to a wide range of objectives particularly in relation to environmental objectives; (SO11), prudent use of land and resources, (SO13) protection of biodiversity, (SO14), protection of open countryside, (SO16) minimisation of pollution, (SO17) minimisation of the impact of climate change.</p>
ENV2: Heritage	<p>The policy makes a major contribution to achieving historic environment objectives (SO12). It has a</p>

	<p>positive impact on objectives concerned with economic development (SO1-SO3) and wellbeing (SO5), mainly but not exclusively through the benefits of tourism. It also has a positive impact on objectives for supporting the area's distinctiveness (SO14-15). This historic pattern of settlement in Craven contributes to access and connectivity objectives (SO4 and SO8).</p>
ENV3: Good Design	<p>The policy promoting good design has a strong relationship with objectives for innovative design and heritage (SO15 and SO12), economic development (SO1 and 2) and the provision of suitable housing (SO6). It will also make a contribution to objectives concerned with the environment and pollution (SO16-SO18).</p>
ENV4: Biodiversity	<p>There is a strong positive relationship between this policy and the objective to protect Craven's biodiversity (SO13), open countryside (SO14), land and agricultural resources (SO10 and 11), reduction of flood risk (SO9) and the promotion of wellbeing (SO5). The policy also contributes to community cohesion (SO3) and in the long term economic development (SO2).</p>
ENV5: Green Infrastructure	<p>Growth in the District's Green Infrastructure has a positive impact on most objectives but is particularly important in promoting health and wellbeing (SO5), reduction of flood risk (SO9), protection of biodiversity (SO13) and the reduction of pollution (SO16-18). It also plays a strong positive role in the retention of land for food production (SO10 and SO11). Its impact is generally more significant in urban areas.</p>
ENV6: Flood Risk	<p>There is a strong positive link between this policy and Strategic Objective 9; Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding. It also has a strong positive connection with the objective to conserve water supply (SO18)</p>
ENV7: Land and Air Quality	<p>This policy makes a strong contribution to the objectives concerned with ensuring prudent use of land (SO11), protection of agriculture in Craven (SO10), minimising air pollution (SO16) and reducing the impact of global warming (SO17). It also has strong positive links to the maintenance of agriculture (SO10) and the reduction of flood risk (SO9).</p>
ENV8: Water Resources, Water Quality and Groundwater	<p>This policy has a strong long term impact on the conservation and enhancement of water resources (SO18). It is also important in improving the quality of housing (SO6), the improvement of health and wellbeing (SO5) and for the maintenance of soil quality (SO10).</p>
ENV9: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	<p>Both approaches to this policy (identifying and not identifying areas of search for renewable energy) make strong contributions to the objectives to manage the effect of climate change (SO17) and pollution</p>

	(SO15). The alternative policy of identifying areas for renewable energy generation may result in greater benefits in managing the effects of climate change but evidence shows that landscape capacity for renewable energy developments in Craven is limited.
ENV10: Local Green Space	Both alternative policies for local greenspace could have a strong impact on achieving objectives concerning the protection of biodiversity (SO13) and open countryside (SO14) in the long term. The rejected alternative of designation of local greenspace through neighbourhood plans is considered to have a negative impact on these objectives at least in the short term as there is not a comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans across the District.
H1: New Homes on Unallocated Sites	The policy scores well on social and economic objectives. However, there are minor negatives in respect of environmental objectives, recognising the impacts of housing development on areas including flood risk (SO9), land and air quality (SO16), prudent use of land resources (SO11), heritage (SO12), biodiversity (SO13), water use (SO18), waste (SO19) and minerals (20). However, environmental policies within the Local Plan will seek to mitigate these impacts.
H2: Affordable Housing	<p>The 2015 SHMA identified an unmet annual affordable need of 114 dwellings. The preferred approach (40% affordable housing on development of 5 dwellings or more plus a contribution from smaller schemes) will contribute to objective SO4 (enhance access for all to essential facilities), SO5 (promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing) and SO6 (enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing).</p> <p>In comparison to this approach, alternative options 1 and 2 will have a negative impact by producing fewer affordable houses in fewer locations. All options are likely to have a negative impact on objectives relating to limiting pollution (SO16, SO17), minimising waste production (SO19) and protection of mineral resources (SO20) but this is in line with the impact of Policy H1 and will be subject to the same mitigation.</p>
H3: Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma	This policy makes a positive contribution to objectives concerned with equality (SO3), access to services and education (SO4 and SO7), reduction of the need to travel (SO8) promotion of housing choice (SO6) and reduction of flood risk (SO9). The policy also seeks to minimise harm to the historic environment (SO12) and the countryside (SO14).
H4: Housing Density	The preferred option of an indicative density of 40 dwellings per hectare is important in achieving

	<p>objective (SO11) prudent use of land, compared to the other options which are likely to result in a lower overall density and a larger take up of land to meet housing targets. The higher density will also contribute to objectives concerned with access to facilities (SO4), housing choice (SO6), reduction in the need to travel (SO8) (with consequent positive effects pollution and global warming (SO 16 and 17), reduction of flood risk and safeguarding mineral resources (SO20).</p>
<p>EC1: Employment and Economic Development</p>	<p>The policy seeks to support economic development through the provision of new employment land and has a strong positive link to achieving objectives to maximise employment (particularly in urban areas), opportunities for economic growth and promotion of innovative design. It will also contribute to the reduction of inequality (SO3) and promotion of wellbeing (SO5). It may have a negative impact on objectives concerned with flood risk, protection of soil quality, impact on climate change and water conservation. These negative impacts will be mitigated through environmental policies within the Local Plan.</p>
<p>EC2: Safeguarding Existing Employment Areas</p>	<p>The preferred option seeks to prevent the loss of existing employment land to other uses. This policy makes a strong positive contribution to objectives maximising employment and economic development opportunities (SO1 and SO2) which in turn assist in achieving objectives relating to equality, access to services and well-being (SO3-5 and SO7 and SO8). It also contributes to objectives concerning the conservation of land resources (SO10 and 11). Conversely the policy will have a negative impact on objectives concerned with pollution (and global warming (SO16-18). However, environmental policies will mitigate impacts.</p>
<p>EC3: Rural Economy</p>	<p>The main impact of this policy is in rural areas. It makes a strong contribution to objectives maximising employment (SO1) and poverty reduction (SO3) with a lesser positive impact on access to services (including education) and well-being. The policy may have a negative impact on objectives concerned with limiting pollution and climate change. This is largely due to travel movements with public transport limited in rural areas.</p>
<p>EC4: Tourism</p>	<p>The preferred option is to identify key locations for tourism (the alternative –Option 1- being to not identify locations).</p> <p>The preferred option makes a strong contribution to achieving economic development and employment objectives due to the importance of tourism in Craven's economy (SO1 and SO2). As locations for tourist development are strongly related to Craven's heritage the preferred option also benefits objective</p>

	<p>(SO12). To a lesser extent it also contributes to the protection of biodiversity (SO13), open countryside (SO14) and the minimisation of pollution and climate change (SO17).</p> <p>Conversely this policy could have a negative impact on reducing the risk of flooding (SO9), protection of the best agricultural land (SO10) and safeguarding minerals (SO20), due to the location of some areas for tourism</p>
<p>EC5: Retail and Town Centres</p>	<p>This policy focusses retail development in Cravens five urban centres. It makes a strong contribution to enhancing access to facilities (Objective SO4) and also contributes to objectives concerned with economic development, poverty reduction (SO1-3), promoting wellbeing (SO5) improving connectivity (SO6) and protecting the countryside (SO14). Having to create development which “fits” into existing town centres should encourage innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns.</p> <p>It will have a short term negative impact on the conservation of heritage assets (SO12) and will have an overall negative impact on objectives concerned with pollution and minimisation of waste (although this would apply equally if development was not concentrated in urban areas.</p>
<p>EC5a: Residential uses in town and village centres</p>	<p>The policy provides support for residential development in town centres in appropriate locations. The preferred option (the inclusion of a policy within the Local Plan) scores positively overall and particularly strongly against objectives relating to access to facilities (SO4) and access to suitable housing (SO6).</p> <p>The alternative approach of not including a policy and allowing for some limited conversion of A1, A2 and B1 uses within town centres would score positively against housing (SO6) and access to facilities (SO4). However, negative effects are identified against a number of environmental objectives including the prudent use of land resources (SO11), biodiversity (SO13), landscape (SO14), air, noise and light pollution (SO16), climate change (SO17) and waste production (SO19).</p> <p>In light of the above, the preferred option of including a policy within the Local Plan is identified as being the more sustainable approach.</p>
<p>INF1: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>This policy seeks to ensure that the impact of growth is mitigated by the provision of supporting</p>

	infrastructure funded if necessary through S106 agreements linked to development. This is considered to provide strong support to all the objectives of the plan.
INF2: Community Facilities and Social Spaces	This policy supports the retention of existing facilities and the creation of new ones. It makes a strong contribution to the achievement of objectives maximising economic growth, allowing access to facilities and services (including education) and reducing the need to travel (SO2, SO4, SO7 and SO8). In turn this contributes to the maximising of employment opportunities (SO1), promoting equality (SO3) and wellbeing (SO5).
INF3: Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities	This policy is aimed at safeguarding and improving sport and recreation facilities. This plays a major role in achieving objectives concerned with wellbeing (SO5), access to facilities (SO4), community cohesion (SO3) and provision of open space in new development (SO14).
INF4: Parking Provision	There is a strong positive link between parking policy and achieving access for all (SO4), improving connections and achieving safe access to development (SO8). The policy also has a positive impact on other objectives relating to economic growth (SO2), physical wellbeing (SO5), access to education (SO7), promotion of innovative design (SO15) and objectives aiming to reduce pollution and minimise the impact of climate change (as parking policy can be used to promote more sustainable travel patterns).
INF5: Communications Infrastructure	Delivery of Next Generation Access broadband through this policy should have a strong positive effect on economic growth (SO2) and in the longer term on employment, reduction in poverty (SO1 and SO3). There is also a strong positive relationship between this policy and access to facilities (including education) and reduction in the need to travel (SO7, SO8 and SO16). The latter could have a beneficial impact on air pollution (SO16). The part of the policy concerned with ensuring communications infrastructure is suitable on design grounds will have a positive impact on the historic environment (SO12).

Objectives

- 4.4 The Revised Draft Local Plan has a number of objectives which the policies within the Plan aim to achieve for the plan area throughout its lifetime. These objectives are high level aims and have been sustainability assessed, in order to ensure that the Plan has the right focus. The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5 Compatability of Local Plan Objectives and Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	++
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	++
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	0	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	0
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	0	0	++	++	0	0	+	0	0
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	0
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	++	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	0	?	+
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	++	0
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	0	-	0	0	-	+	++	0
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	++	0
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Key:										
++ major positive relationship										
+ minor positive relationship										
0 neutral or no relationship										
- minor negative relationship										
-- major negative relationship										
? Uncertain relationship as depends on how the plan objective is										

6.0 Mitigation of Adverse Effects and Maximising the Beneficial Effects

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

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

7.0 Next Steps

- 7.1 This is a draft Sustainability Appraisal and the process of assessing the Local Plan policies and site allocations will continue after the results of the public consultation stage have been taken into account. This will inform the next iteration of the SA.
- 7.2 These findings will be published in the next stage of the sustainability appraisal that will accompany the Local Plan Publication stage. This will also include any additional appraisal work in relation to any significant amendments that may be made to the emerging Plan.

Appendix 1

Key Sustainability Issues and Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	By taking a positive approach in the consideration of sustainable development this policy supports economic development which will have positive impact on equality and poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	A sustainable approach to development will require that development is concentrated where facilities exist and that where new facilities are needed these are supported through the planning process. The provision and maintenance of facilities contributes to the vitality of town centres and villages in Craven.

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports sustainable development. This will include the consideration of access to green space and good design which will help to reduce crime. Overall the policy is likely to have positive effects on health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	This policy together with other policies in the Local Plan will help the existing and future population of Craven meet their housing needs, improves the quality of housing, places it in sustainable locations and broadens the choice of housing available.

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SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports sustainable development of educational facilities. This contributes to improvement of qualification and skills and enhancement of the life chances of young people.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	The policy together with other policies in the plan will seek to ensure that new developments are located to minimise the need for travel and maximise opportunities for sustainable travel.

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SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	The principles of sustainable development promoted through this policy and others include not only the provision of sustainable drainage but also water management through the protection of floodplains from unnecessary development and measures to reduce the risk of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Sustainable development required through this and other policies in the plan includes consideration of agricultural land quality, through protecting where possible the best quality agricultural land in Crave (Grade 3) from development.

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	0	The policy together with other policies within the plan supports the re-use of brownfield land and remediation of contaminated land for development where this would comply with other policies.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	0	Sustainable development includes development that does not result in harm to the significance of the historic environment. Where proposals come forward which enhance the historic environment, seek to improve access to the historic environment or promote heritage based tourism they will be considered favourably where they also meet other policies within the plan and the NPPF.

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SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
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	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	0	Sustainable development should contribute to local and national policy aims of achieving a net gain in biodiversity. A positive approach to development may include identification of opportunities for the protection and enhancement of habitats and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	++	++	0	The landscape of Craven needs to be protected from unsustainable development in order to preserve its role for food production, its tranquillity and its intrinsic character. A positive approach to sustainable development requires that the countryside is protected from unsustainable development and that development contributes to the character of the countryside.

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SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	++	++	0	Good design is a key aspect of achieving sustainable development that is fit for its intended use, adaptable and enhances the visual character of the District. A positive approach to development will support innovative design which helps achieve these ends.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	A positive approach to development will require that new development maintains air quality, minimises noise pollution and protects areas benefitting from dark skies from unnecessary light pollution. Equally it will support development where the impact of existing sources of noise and air pollution can be mitigated in the new development.

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	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Spatial planning is an important part of the local and national response to climate change and the need to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Positive planning through local plan policies and allocations will be particularly important in reducing the need to travel (and thus reducing energy consumption). This has an impact outside the District.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	The Local Plan preparation process includes consideration of the need to protect groundwater sources and consultation with water and sewerage companies to ensure capacity exists or can be expanded for new development. This facilitates a positive approach to new development and ensures that is sustainable in terms of water supply

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SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Minimisation of waste is an important element in the achievement of sustainable growth. Opportunities to achieve this through the planning process are limited but in taking a positive approach to development proposals the Local Plan and development management will attempt to work with developers to seek solutions to waste issues where possible,
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	The Local Plan preparation process includes consideration mineral resources and mining hazards in the allocation of sites for development. This allows the planning authority to be positive in the protection of resources and equally allow development where that would not be significantly harmed by the need to safeguard mineral resources (subject to compliance with other policies).

Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need																
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to meet Craven's objectively assessed need for housing (for the part of the district outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park) a figure of 256 dwellings per annum (excluding 34 per year to be met within the Yorkshire Dales National Park)																
Reasonable Alternatives: 1 - Meet the baseline figure plus market signals and alternative headship rates 138 dwellings per annum (SHMA figure of 172dpa minus 34dpa apportioned to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority), 2 - Seeking to achieve the greatest potential for economic growth (SHMA figure of 373dpa minus 34dpa apportioned to the Yorkshire Dales National Park)																
SA Objective	Preferred Option (256 dpa)					Alternative Option 1 (138 dpa)					Alternative Option 2 (339 dpa)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach seeks to ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. Therefore indirectly the approach would help to create new jobs and safeguard employers through retaining a pool of available labour. However, the policy may have little impact on wage levels. Evidence work undertaken by Edge Analytics estimated that a housing figure of around this mark would result in an increase of 130 jobs per year.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative Option 2 (339dpa) is likely to have the most positive impact on economic growth and jobs as it would result in significant in migration and a pool of available labour. In terms of business growth it is likely that both the preferred approach and option 2 would have positive effects as it will lead to an increase in population and therefore help to sustain existing businesses but also enable growth. Businesses linked to construction would benefit from all options but would benefit the most from alternative approach 2.</p> <p>Alternative option 1 would likely see a decline in jobs in Craven as a result of a significantly ageing population.</p>

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SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	+	-	--	--	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach sets an amount that should contribute towards the growth of the economy within Craven and evidence indicates that it should result in an increase in jobs. The policy is likely to contribute towards inward investment as it would give more certainty to the future for businesses interested in Craven that there would be sufficient labour availability from in migration notwithstanding of an ageing population.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative Option 2 would be most likely to result in benefits on the overall economy and inward investment as it offers the most potential for growth. However, risk does exist that such a high level of housing could have environmental impacts which may deter investors as Craven's natural environment would be at risk which is a currently a factor for attracting investment. Alternative Option 1 is likely to put the economy of Craven at risk of decline through an ageing population and out migration.</p>

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SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>All three options would seek to meet the national projections for Craven. However, the Preferred Approach seeks to ensure a balanced population is retained to stem the ageing of the population and maintain economic activity. Providing a greater level of housing enables increased choice that would meet a wide range of age and demographic groups including sufficient amounts to achieve affordable needs within Craven over the plan period.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst Alternative option 1 would meet the national baseline population projections for Craven it would result in a significantly ageing population which could have negative effects for inequalities through increased pressure on health services, declining school rolls etc. Alternative Option 1 would not meet Craven's projected affordable need (at 40%) over the plan period which would also result in inequality. Alternative Option 2 would meet Craven's affordable need and increase business growth helping address inequalities. However, conversely it would be likely to harm the natural environment which would impact on inequalities of residents and could place significant pressure on services.</p>

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SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the location of individual schemes concerns physical access to essential facilities, it is important that a sufficient level of housing is provided which enables services to remain viable. It is difficult to ascertain the level at which this would be achieved and depends on the individual service requirements. The spatial strategy in combination with the housing requirement are important in addressing this objective.

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SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	++	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would result in a sufficient level of housing delivery to contribute towards meeting full affordable needs (at 40%). Given the importance of people meeting their housing needs to their overall quality of life. This would have significant positive effects. This level of housing provision would also do well in terms of job numbers. Access to health facilities are more determined by location. However, the approach would do well in terms of contributing towards community infrastructure.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative Approach 1 would be unlikely to help meet the affordable needs of Craven over the plan period and would likely see a decrease in jobs within the area. Both of these are factors that contribute negatively towards health and wellbeing. Whilst Alternative Approach 2 would contribute strongly towards meeting housing and employment needs, such a high level of development could place significant pressure on services including health, result in a loss of countryside and likely result in high increases in emissions within Craven.</p>

Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need

Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to meet Craven's objectively assessed need for housing (for the part of the district outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park) a figure of 256 dwellings per annum (excluding 34 per year to be met within the Yorkshire Dales National Park)

Reasonable Alternatives: 1 - Meet the baseline figure plus market signals and alternative headship rates 138 dwellings per annum (SHMA figure of 172dpa minus 34dpa apportioned to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority), 2 - Seeking to achieve the greatest potential for economic growth (SHMA figure of 373dpa minus 34dpa apportioned to the Yorkshire Dales National Park)

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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	any Impact	Transbound	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	any Impact	Transbound				
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	++	++	++	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>All three approaches as a minimum seek to meet the baseline national projections for Craven. The 2015 SHMA identifies a need for 114 affordable homes per year. With a proposed affordable contribution of 40%, this would mean that a minimum of 285 homes per annum would be required, both the preferred approach and Alternative option 2 would make a significant contribution towards meeting affordable need. However, would this depend on other policies within the plan.</p> <p>The approach would also seek to deliver a quantity of housing that would enable delivery of choice across settlements and result in a level of supply that would better meet demand.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative Approach 1 would meet national baseline projections for Craven. However, the approach would be unlikely to meet affordable need within Craven and may see an increase in house prices as a result of limited supply thereby further pricing low earners out of the housing market. The approach would also not make a significant contribution towards making a wide choice of housing available.</p> <p>Alternative Approach 2 would make a significant contribution towards meeting the affordable needs of Craven and would help a achieve a quantity that would meet demand and would also enable a wide choice of housing across Craven to be achieved.</p>

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SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	All of the approaches may require increased education provision depending on the location of new housing. Whilst it would be expected that a greater level of education places would be required under the preferred approach and in particular Alternative approach 2, policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure (SP12) including education should address increased need.

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SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The outcomes of this largely depend upon the location of new housing. However, it is generally agreed that the greater level of housing provision, the greater the population increase within Craven and therefore the greater the need for overall travel. However, given that the outcomes will largely depend on allocations and spatial strategy, a neutral score is given across the board.

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SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The outcome of this largely depends on the location of new housing. The overall strategy of the plan is to direct development and locations away from areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative approach 1 scores better against this objective whilst, Alternative Approach 2 which would seek to deliver the most housing scores minor negative as it is generally accepted that that the greater the level of new housing provided, the greater impact would be on flood risk including run off.</p>

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SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	Effects on retaining land of higher value for agriculture will depend on spatial strategy and individual site allocations rather than the level of housing growth. However, all approaches will result in land take up, with the higher levels of housing provision requiring greater amounts of land. Therefore Alternative Approach 2 is likely to score negatively in this regard.

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SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	All three approaches are likely to present positive opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land in urban areas through the re-use of land for housing purposes although there is relatively little brownfield and contaminated land in the District.

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SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	The location of individual housing sites and the spatial strategy will influence impacts on the historic environment rather than the level of provision. However, with greater levels of housing there is marginally more risk of harm to the historic environment .

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SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Residential sites may offer some opportunity to enhance biodiversity within development schemes which may have a cumulative impact on biodiversity overall. However, this will be a matter for the individual design of schemes and other plan policies are more likely to have an effect on this.

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SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	Other policies within the plan will have a stronger role in protecting the countryside although the location of housing in urban areas will limit its impact. However, it is likely that Alternative Approach 2 would result in the greatest impact as it would require the highest level of overall land take up. Impacts on tranquillity will depend on location and spatial strategy. The allocation of individual sites will take into consideration impacts.

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SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	All options present an opportunity for innovative design and development which reinforces local distinctiveness

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SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	All three options have potential negative impacts on air quality if housing land is located inappropriately. It will be important that this is managed appropriately on an individual basis through other policies within the plan. Impacts on dark skies will also depend on locational strategy.

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SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Allocating housing land could increase emissions of GHGs. The need for travel would likely be highest in Alternative Approach 2 as this would result in the greatest levels of population growth, with the Preferred Approach seeing less but more than Alternative Approach 1.</p> <p>In terms of renewable energy generation, Alternative Approach 2 may present the best opportunities for increasing renewable energy including minor developments such as solar panels as well opportunities for decentralised energy schemes.</p>

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SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Potential exists for housing development to have a negative impacts on water resources. Cumulative issues are likely to worsen impacts as more land is occupied and water demand and use increases. Alternative Approach 2 represents the greatest risk with higher levels of overall development. Careful location of development should limit the impact on water quality.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The use of the land for housing is likely to result in increased production of waste and therefore waste recovery and recycling. Conversely, new development provides the opportunity to mitigate this by incorporating facilities to store waste for recycling.

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SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Craven is not a minerals planning authority. However, it will be important that new developments in minerals safeguarding maximise opportunities for extraction. The location of housing primarily within the main settlements (where mineral extraction is not a suitable use) and care in the location of individual sites should help to reduce impacts.

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth											
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to make provision for 28ha of employment land over the plan period, this represents the lower end of a range of scenarios for employment needs presented within the draft Employment Land Review (2016)											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
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SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Both options seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. The preferred option would achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. However, in comparison to the alternative option of 32ha this would not be as significant. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the preferred option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative approach would see higher amount of growth achieved. However, differences are marginal at an authority wide level. Transboundary effects would be positive overall as Craven operates in a wider regional economy and there are close economic links with neighbouring authorities particularly Bradford.</p>

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SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Both approaches are likely to result in economic and business growth, particularly given the limitations on recent economic growth due to a lack of available land. The most benefits are likely to be seen within urban locations such as Skipton, as it is expected that distribution will align with housing growth.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative approach would result in a higher amount of business growth in comparison to the preferred option as it would result in around 15% additional employment land growth over and above the preferred option. However, in comparison at an authority wide level differences are marginal.</p>

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SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach is intended to maintain the labour force within Craven and help retain a balanced population. Whilst having limited impacts on the direct needs of the ageing population, new employment land may help to ensure that people have the opportunity to continue working in later life within Craven. The provision of employment land should encourage business growth, helping to reduce levels of poverty. The impact will be across urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>It is not considered that there would be a significant difference in reducing inequalities in terms of the preferred approach in comparison to the alternative approach as effects are likely to be more indirect.</p>

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SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Countering reliance on car use will depend on the alignment of housing and employment spatial strategies and also the location of employment land in and around settlements rather than the overall level of employment land. However, there are potential for minor positive effects on supporting village services, particularly at higher levels as employment land development will attract in-migration and potential spending. Town centres in Craven and in particular Skipton should benefit from employment land growth provided it is located within accessible reach.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>It is not considered that the difference between the preferred approach and the alternative approach would be significant in relation to this objective as both options would result in higher growth in employment land than has been seen recently within Craven and effects are more indirect.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Both options would likely result in an increase in jobs and economic growth. This is likely to have a positive effect on well being as employment can have benefits for mental and social health. Impacts may be more marginal away from urban areas where the majority of growth is expected. Effects on highway safety will largely be down to the design of schemes and their location rather than the level of employment land provided.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>It is not considered that the alternative approach would provide significant additional positive effects over and above the preferred approach as effects are more indirect as the additional 4ha is unlikely to make a significant difference across Craven.</p>

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth											
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to make provision for 28ha of employment land over the plan period, this represents the lower end of a range of scenarios for employment needs presented within the draft Employment Land Review (2016)											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)				Alternative Approach (32 ha net)						Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Impact	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Take up of employment land and the expected increase in prosperity may result in the development of housing to meet the needs of employees.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>There is unlikely to be a significant difference seen across the whole of Craven between the preferred approach and the alternative approach.</p>

Policy: SP2 Economic Activity and Business Growth											
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to make provision for 28ha of employment land over the plan period, this represents the lower end of a range of scenarios for employment needs presented within the draft Employment Land Review (2016)											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Both options are likely to see some minor positive effects on access to training as a growth in Craven's economy also offers the potential for vocational training offered by employees, for example apprenticeships. This may have benefits in adjoining areas if people come into Craven for work or training from other areas.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>It is not considered that an additional 4ha of employment land would make a significant difference in terms of opportunities for training and skills development.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Provision of employment land in the urban areas of Craven may serve to limit the need for travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns. However, this is more a matter for distribution rather than quantity. Generally however, an increase in employment land and therefore economic growth and potential jobs within Craven, is likely to result in an overall increased need for travel. Connectivity could improve through an increase in potential custom for commuting.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>It is not considered that an additional 4ha of employment growth land would make a significant difference for Craven overall.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The overall strategy of the plan is to direct development and locations away from areas at risk of flooding. However, built development is likely to have some impact on flood risk as this reduces the amount of land available for storage of water.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The slightly higher target level of employment land in Alternative Approach 1 may result in increased pressure for development in areas at higher risk of flooding flood plans with a negative impact on the achievement of this objective. However, an additional 4ha is considered relatively marginal.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Effects on retaining land of higher value for agriculture will depend on spatial strategy and individual site allocations rather than the level of employment land. However, both approaches will result in land take up. Therefore both approaches result in minor negative effects.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Higher levels of employment land provision will require greater amounts of land. However, 4ha is unlikely to be significant in comparison to the Preferred Approach.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Both approaches are likely to present positive opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land in urban areas through the re-use of land for employment purposes although there is relatively little brownfield and contaminated land in the District.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>It is not considered that the Alternative Approach of 4ha additional employment land growth is likely to present any significant difference in comparison to the Preferred Approach for opportunities for remediation of contaminated and re-use of brownfield land.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
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SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The location of individual employment sites and the spatial strategy will influence impacts on the historic environment rather than the level of provision. Impacts are more likely to be urban than rural with development being distributed to the main settlements.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>As above, the location of employment land rather than the level given the marginal differences in quantity is the influencing factor.</p>

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SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The delivery of employment land raises potential for negative effects on the biodiversity value of Craven. The spatial strategy and location of individual sites will be important in determining overall impacts as some sites may have no biodiversity value at present. The delivery of employment land can present opportunities for on site enhancements. In terms of mitigation, other policies within the Plan which includes the biodiversity policy (ENV4) will be important as this seeks to manage impacts of new development and maximise opportunities where available for enhancements to be made.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>In terms of overall quantity it is not considered that an additional 4ha over and above the Preferred Approach would be significant on biodiversity. However, this would depend on the location of sites.</p>

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SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The location of individual sites will be important in determining impacts on the countryside and landscape. However, both approaches may result in potential for negative effects as they will require land take up. In terms of mitigation, both the Countryside and Landscape policy (ENV1) and Good Design policies as well as allocations of individual sites are important. Impacts on tranquillity will depend on location and spatial strategy. However, it is anticipated that most allocations will be in and around the main settlements where tranquillity is less of an issue.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The Alternative Approach of delivering 4ha additional employment land in comparison to the Preferred Approach, is unlikely to result in significant differences in impacts on the countryside and landscape. However, this would depend on the specific location.</p>

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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Impact	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	Both employment options present an opportunity for innovative design and development which reinforces local distinctiveness

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The delivery of employment land and therefore economic growth is likely to present negative effects on air quality and potential for noise and light pollution. The expected nature of economic development within Craven is anticipated[to be office or light industrial rather than heavy polluting industries or haulage due to the nature of the location away from industrialised areas and motorways. The management of effects will however, be important and is partly considered by other policies within the Local Plan but also by considerations outside of the remit of the planning system. Impacts on dark skies will also depend on locational strategy. Transboundary effects are identified as a result of potential increases in commuting into Craven for work which would see an increase in emissions from car use.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The Preferred Approach which would see delivery of 15% less than the Alternative Approach would generally be likely to have less impact on air, noise and light pollution.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The provision of employment land and resulting economic growth is likely to result in an increase in emissions of GHGs. Development of employment land may present opportunities for on site renewable energy schemes such as solar panels, small scale wind turbines etc. However, the delivery of employment growth is important in terms of economic sustainability for Craven. Concentration of employment land in urban areas is likely to limit energy consumption through travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The Preferred Approach would see around 15% less employment land growth than the Alternative Approach. The impacts of the Preferred Approach would therefore be marginally less significant. However, ultimately the nature of employment schemes is important and given the location of Craven it is anticipated that future development is unlikely to consist of heavy industry or haulage companies.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
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SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Both approaches are likely to result in an increase in water use in comparison to the existing situation. Development has potential to have a negative consequence on water quality and resources. Mitigation is provided through the Water Resources, Water Quality and Groundwater policy (ENV8) together with the location of allocations. Transboundary effects are identified as watercourses stretch beyond administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Cumulative issues are likely to worsen impacts as more land is occupied and water demand and use increases. The alternative approach represents a greater risk with higher levels of overall development. Careful location of development and environmental control should limit the impact on water quality.</p>

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SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The use of the land for employment is likely to result in increased production of waste and therefore waste recovery and recycling. Conversely, new development provide the opportunity to mitigate this by incorporating facilities to store waste for recycling. Overall a minor negative is given as there is likely to be an increase in waste levels.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative approach would see around 15% additional employment land, therefore this would be likely to result in a higher level of waste produced. However, overall differences are marginal rather than significant.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1 - Seek to provide the highest amount in the range of scenarios of 32ha of employment land over the plan period (Experian baseline projection)											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (28ha net)					Alternative Approach (32 ha net)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Craven is not a minerals planning authority. However, it will be important that new developments in minerals safeguarding maximise opportunities for extraction. This will be achieved by location of employment land in urban areas (where mineral extraction is not a suitable use) and care in the location of individual sites.

Policy: SP2 Housing Mix						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the Housing Mix policy and the objective
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	Business growth generally may be supported by the development of a range of housing types. Inward investors may be attracted to Craven if there is a range of housing available for employees. Existing employers who wish to expand may find that a range of housing makes it easier to recruit employees.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	The availability of a range of housing may help promote diversity, by for example providing housing for the elderly who wish to down size.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can assist in all members of society having access to facilities

Policy: SP2 Housing Mix						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of appropriate housing can in some cases improve individuals health and well being and may reduce social isolation thus helping promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	0	This is a key policy in achieving this object for the residents of Craven
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the Housing Mix policy and this objective
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can reduce the need to travel or encourage the use of sustainable transport

Policy: SP2 Housing Mix						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between enhancing the overall mix of housing and reducing the risk and impact of flooding. The location of all housing regardless of type will contribute to this objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the maintenance of good soil conditions and enhancing the mix of housing
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	Acceptance of a broad range of housing types may make it easier to develop some brownfield sites
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	Acceptance of a broad range of housing types may facilitate the conservation and enhancement of historic environment by allowing the dwelling type to be appropriate to the requirements of the historic structure

Policy: SP2 Housing Mix						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity and enhancing the mix of housing types.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Acceptance of a range of housing types may make it easier for development to contribute to the character of the countryside
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	Provision of a range of housing types may support innovative design in their development
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and the minimisation of pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can reduce the need to travel or encourage the use of sustainable transport with a positive impact on greenhouse gas emission and climate change

Policy: SP2 Housing Mix						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and improving the efficiency of water use.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and the minimisation of waste.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	All development will be expected to contribute to this objective but there is no direct link between enhancing the range of housing and safeguarding mineral resources.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	+	The delivery of infrastructure will deliver employment benefits and will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities in Craven through the making and letting of contracts to undertake works to provide infrastructure. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	Like SO1, letting contracts to deliver infrastructure to local contractors will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic and business growth. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure, and will not have an effect upon equality and diversity.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, through facilitating the provision of infrastructure including essential facilities, will enhance access to all, the benefits of which will extend beyond Craven.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure. There will be no effect upon well being issues.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy, by tying infrastructure provision with delivery of development, will make a positive contribution to this objective by matching housing delivery with infrastructure provision.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, by facilitating the provision of infrastructure associated with development will improve connectivity and accessibility through providing safe access to adoptable standards.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy, by providing appropriate infrastructure to mitigate the effects of development and flood risk will reduce the risk and impacts of flooding.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	?	?	?	?	?	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the land requirements, location or effect on land quality will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	?	?	?	?	?	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the land requirements, location or effect on resources will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	?	?	?	?	?	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on historic environment will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	?	?	?	?	?	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on biodiversity, geodiversity and protected habitats will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	?	?	?	?	?	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on the open countryside and landscape character will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure and does not consider the issue of design.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure and does not consider the issues of pollution.

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	?	?	?	?	?	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on minimising the effects of climate change and energy production will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, by enabling the provision of drainage and water infrastructure in particular, will make a positive contribution to improving efficiency in the use of water
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure

Policy: SP12 Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	The landscape policy has been prepared such that new development should respect local landscape character as well as giving great weight to the conservation of designated landscapes. The policy may have some positive effects on job creation as businesses are encouraged to locate within Craven due to its high quality landscape and countryside, which in turn would result in new employment opportunities.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	0	+	0	Much of the employment growth expected within Craven will occur within and around the main settlements of Skipton, Bentham and Settle. It is not expected that development in these locations is likely to be significantly restrained by landscape constraints. Craven's landscape and countryside has also been recognised as an important asset for businesses wanting to be located within Craven, this was identified in the draft Employment Land Review (2015). Protection of the landscape may present beneficial impacts on the tourism economy, as the landscape of the area is a significant draw for people visiting the District, and therefore its continued protection is likely to have positive effects.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	0	The policy could result in improvements in access to green space, for example supporting the improvement of degraded landscapes may mean better quality open spaces. The policy is likely to present positive effects on health and wellbeing through protecting the countryside and enhancing landscapes wherever possible, including protection of the AONB. It has being shown by studies that the provision of attractive landscapes and countryside areas is an important contributor to people's physical and mental health, especially those people living in urban areas.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear links between the policy and the SA objective.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA objective.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	0	+	0	There can be some minor positive effects in terms of an attractive countryside and landscape encouraging people to walk and cycle for shorter trips instead of using a private vehicle.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	++	+	+	The policy could present positive effects for flood risk and urban drainage. The Wildlife Trusts have advised the importance that landscape restoration can have on managing flood risk. In general, protection of the countryside from development provides a managed approach to keeping land open and thereby ensuring places exist for flood water to be held, thereby reducing the risk of damaging property.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	The policy seeks to employ a general approach to the protection of the countryside and restoration of the landscape which can help to improve soil quality and retain important agricultural land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	+	++	+	The policy seeks to support the restoration of degraded landscapes, this is likely to have a positive effect on land resources particularly soil quality as development is primarily directed towards urban areas. Links to the re-use of brownfield land are weaker, but there is still potential for some positive benefits as areas of greater landscape value are protected from development.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S012) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological	+	+	0	+	0	There are close links between the landscape and countryside and the historic environment within Craven. The policy also seeks to promote the restoration of degraded landscapes in accordance with heritage objectives. The avoidance of major development within the AONB will help to retain its historic character. Protection of the landscape is also likely to have positive benefits in relation to heritage tourism. There are links here with the heritage of Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.	++	++	+	++	++	There are likely to be indirect benefits for biodiversity and geodiversity through the protection of the landscape. Protection of the countryside and landscape is also likely to have benefits on improving habitat connectivity. The policy seeks to protect the AONB from inappropriate development, which will protect resident rare species and habitats.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	++	Landscape has an important role in ensuring good design through maintaining and enhancing landscape character. There are wider impacts in maintaining landscape quality beyond administrative boundaries. There may be some indirect positive effects in terms of directing development to more urban locations which will reduce the distance travelled for services.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	0	+	+	There are some positive effects, as the attractive settings of the towns and villages would be maintained and improved by ensuring the conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	0	++	+	Conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape can assist to minimise all of air, noise and light pollution, and certainly maintain and improve local air quality in rural areas. This policy would result in sensitive design of the built environment in rural areas which can protect against the otherwise negative effects of noise and light pollution in tranquil rural areas.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	++	+	If Craven's countryside and landscape is conserved sufficiently, that means there are more carbon sinks available to absorb emissions from dwellings, traffic and industry. These carbon sinks come in the form of trees and plants which can take in carbon dioxide emissions. Conservation of the countryside in Craven has a vital role to play in reducing emissions, and also in adapting to climate change impacts within the District.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	0	+	0	Protection of the countryside and landscape will not directly influence water efficiency, but can certainly help to ensure watercourses are protected and their quality of water is preserved. Protection of land and water quality should be policies which interact together to ensure their best effectiveness.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.

Policy: ENV1 Countryside and Landscape						
Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	+	0	There are some positive effects in that some minerals resources and other natural material assets can be safeguarded with the conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape.

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

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Craven's town centres are valued for their rich historic environment. The protection of this environment will help in retaining their vitality. Heritage assets are less relevant to access to services, employment and telecommunication services
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	Attractive historic environments are important in a sense of a feeling of well being. There are transboundary positive effects for the wellbeing of people visiting from outside the district. There are many existing examples within Craven where the historic environment including re-use has an important role in providing places for the community to meet helping to reduce social isolation
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	++	Heritage structures including unlisted buildings make an important contribution to meeting housing needs through the conversion of buildings originally intended for other uses such as mills and barns and the continued occupation and maintenance of purpose built dwellings . They also serve to broaden the choice of housing available which makes Craven an attractive location in which to find a home. This has an impact beyond its boundaries as people commute from their homes in Craven to work elsewhere.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	The historic environment in Craven tends to be characterised by high density settlements whether the main towns of Skipton and Settle or smaller villages across the district. This clustering makes the provision of services easier and helps reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	<p>The conservation of the historic environment which may for example involve the conversion of buildings of historic interest can help to achieve an efficient use of previously developed land.</p> <p>Conservation is of less obvious benefit in remediation of contaminated land although conversion of structures to other uses may allow the removal of contaminants such as asbestos.</p>

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	++	Draft policy ENV2 is the main policy concerned with achieving this objective in the long and short term and in all areas of Craven. There are transboundary impacts from visitors from other areas enjoying the historic environment of Craven.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Conserving and enhancing the heritage assets makes a major contribution to the distinctiveness of Craven's countryside although they do not play a direct role in the conservation of tranquil areas.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	As noted above Craven's heritage assets contribute to the Districts distinctiveness. They inspire innovative design both in new structures and in the conversion of existing buildings which contribute to the character of Craven
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Although they may not be as efficient in reducing energy consumption as modern buildings, heritage structures conserve the embodied energy used in their construction and thus make a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emission. As noted above, the historic settlement pattern of high density towns and villages in Craven encourages the use of sustainable travel patterns. This has an impact beyond the boundaries of the District. Generally they do not however contribute to renewable energy production.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV2 Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

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

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	Good design is less important than policies relating to the location of development in terms of achieving access to facilities.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can promote a range of health and well being benefits including reducing crime and perception of crime, improving highway safety through making streets more usable for those on foot and cycle, improving access to green spaces including incorporating these on site and indirectly enhancing access to health facilities.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	0	Design has an obvious impact on the quality of housing and innovative design can help broaden the range of housing. Although the allocation and availability of sites is key to the provision of housing to meet future needs, innovative design may contribute to the rapid development of affordable housing..

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	Good design of schools colleges and other educational facilities can contribute to improving the qualifications and skills of people in Craven and ensure new facilities are suitable and adaptable.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can ensure safe access to new developments and support sustainable travel patterns

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	It is possible, through careful design to reduce the risk to life and the impact of flooding. Incorporation of sustainable urban drainage into developments also requires innovative design if it is to be a successful and attractive feature of new development. However there is still a need to locate development to minimise the risk from flooding which cannot be addressed by the design of individual developments. This is addressed in draft policy ENV6
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Achieving suitable densities through innovative design will indirectly help to minimise land take up from new development and thus protect agricultural land. Retaining land of the highest agricultural value will largely depend on the overall location of development as determined by draft policy ENV7

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	Innovative and high quality design makes a major contribution to the achievement of this objective particularly the conservation and enhancement of historic assets but also contributing to increasing access and enjoyment of the historic environment. In turn this promotes heritage based tourism. This can have a transboundary impact to the benefit of the greater North Yorkshire area.

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can contribute to the local distinctiveness of Craven's countryside but does not have a direct role in the protection of tranquil areas.

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	++	++	+	Design of development should through this policy contribute to the distinct character of Craven. This can have a transboundary impact to the benefit of the greater North Yorkshire area.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can mitigate the impact of development on levels of noise air and light pollution as well as protect new development from pollution. However draft policies ENV7 and ENV8 are more fundamental to achieving this objective.

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	Innovative and careful design can contribute to the reduction of green house gas emissions through conservation of energy and the use of renewable forms of energy production in developments, for example the incorporation of solar panels. It has a less obvious role in reducing the need for travel and the use of sustainable travel patterns which is normally determined by the location of development (although the provision of facilities such as cycle storage may assist in this objective). The minimisation of impact on climate change has an impact outside of Craven DC.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	It is not considered the policy will have any significant effects on water quality but innovative design can contribute to achieving water efficiency in line with national standards.

Policy: ENV3 Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy explicitly expects areas for the storage of recycled waste to promote recycling. However, ultimately it will be for the individual to undertake responsibility for recycling.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

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

Policy: ENV4 Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	Protection of biodiversity is very important for all people regardless of demographic background, given its key importance in supporting people's daily lives. There are also established close links between biodiversity and human health and wellbeing, and therefore this policy will have noticeable positive effects.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	0	+	0	Suitable and affordable housing should generally be concentrated in and around existing settlements, so the effect of this policy in potentially removing land from any housing allocations is minor. Fundamentally, the lives of people living in these future dwellings are dependent on a functioning natural environment.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV4 Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the preservation of trees and other vegetation helps to prevent or slow down flooding episodes, or help prevent them arising to the same degree in the first place. Preserving the countryside in rural areas and improving green infrastructure within towns is essential with regards to having a positive impact on flood risks.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	0	++	++	The policy seeks to protect biodiversity and geodiversity which can encompass soil quality. At a landscape scale, a variety of soil environments are needed to support a variety of plants, animals and microorganisms. All organisms need low levels of toxic compounds, and also filtering of water and air. The protection of biodiversity then infers a protection of the soil quality conditions that they require.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	++	The protection and where possible the enhancement of biodiversity can always be seen as a prudent use of land resources because of biodiversity's elemental importance to our way of life. Through the protection of the natural environment this may have positive effects on directing development to improve contaminated sites. The policy may indirectly work towards the re-use of brownfield land, although other policies within the plan more specifically relate to this.

Policy: ENV4 Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of biodiversity can often protect heritage assets and particularly their settings in rural areas. There are many public walking trails set up in Craven and throughout England which combine heritage and biodiversity attractions within the walks.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy is aimed directly at meeting this SA objective and therefore raises major positive benefits.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	++	Biodiversity has a role in promoting distinctiveness and character of landscapes. Landscape projects are closely intertwined with biodiversity conservation enhancement, such as in for example, the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's Living Landscapes programme. The development of landscape character assessment, which is based on an analysis of geology, soils, topography, hydrology, cultural pattern - many of the same elements that influence species distribution - has provided one means of speculating on the biodiversity potential of different areas of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	There are some positive effects in terms of integrating biodiversity and green infrastructure into towns and villages. This supports the visual character of towns and villages, although appropriate building design would also play an important role.

Policy: ENV4 Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	+	+	+	Biodiversity and our natural environment are important in improving air quality. Natural environments are our carbon sinks and should be protected, maintained and enhanced for these assets to be able to function in this way, along with their conventional function for wildlife and diversity in our places.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy has benefits for the protection of air quality through maintaining the natural environment. Biodiversity, through the ecosystem services it supports, makes an important contribution to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Consequently, conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity is critical to addressing climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	+	++	+	Protection of biodiversity is likely to have positive benefits on water quality through good maintenance of the natural environment. Biodiversity improves water quality and helps ecosystems to withstand pressures from pollution. Much research has shown that ecosystems with more species are more efficient at removing nutrients from soil and water than are ecosystems with fewer species.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

Policy: ENV4 Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	+	+	0	The conservation and possible enhancement of biodiversity in the policy can help to identify and safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets.

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

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	++	The provision of green infrastructure goes hand in hand with access to green space, and location of networks will be important. Green infrastructure can also reduce inequalities through ensuring all people have good access which will in turn promote healthy lifestyles, either informally or through formal activities. Crime can also be reduced if green infrastructure networks are designed appropriately. Cumulative impacts could help to improve this outcome, as more people can get involved and use their green infrastructure networks in their local area.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure can have a marginal role to play in improving the quality and location of housing through the creation of pleasant environments in which housing developments will be set in and also used to connect them with other destinations, for example key facilities and services, employment and retail locations. Overall a minor positive outcome. Cumulative impacts are likely to improve this outcome as more developments get better green infrastructure provision.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The potential impacts are thought to be weak or non-existent.

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	+	++	+	Green infrastructure can provide safe accessible routes from housing developments to education facilities or employment, enabling people to walk or cycle rather than use their private vehicle. In Craven, green infrastructure can provide access routes along the Leeds-Liverpool canal where possible. This policy can have great benefits in terms of reducing the level of private vehicles around morning and evening peak times which increase air pollution and traffic congestion in urban areas.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	Green infrastructure can play a fundamental role in reducing the impacts of flooding by offering a mechanism to reduce the spread and speed of floods in times of flood events, and often reducing the potential for flooding events to occur in the first place. Green infrastructure networks can be used to reduce surface water run-off and store flood water. By developing and restoring green infrastructure with a presumption in favour of open water courses through channel restoration and de-culverting, a more natural and slower response to heavy rainfall can be achieved.

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure can play an important role in the provision of allotments in urban areas which can provide 'home-grown' produce for urban inhabitants. In this respect, green infrastructure offers a smart, innovative way of managing our natural capital through providing independence from international food networks and often providing a higher quality food product.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	+	+	Investing in green infrastructure makes sound economic sense - a single area of land can offer multiple benefits, provided its ecosystems are in a healthy condition. Such healthy ecosystems, which are powered by the diversity of life within them, provide society with a stream of valuable, economically important goods and services such as clean water and air, carbon storage, pollination etc. Positive benefits may also arise from the remediation of brownfield land for green infrastructure purposes.

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	+	There are relationships between the historic environment and green infrastructure particularly with the importance of the nearby Yorkshire Dales as an area for recreation and links with the plan area. Green infrastructure can help protect and improve the settings of the historic environment elements, especially in urban areas.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	0	+	The provision of green infrastructure is likely to be highly beneficial for habitats and species. New plantations should be of native species to ensure that local and national habitats and species are well supported and assist in appropriate links between green infrastructure and designated protected sites. Green infrastructure can act as the link for species and habitats to migrate and this should be encouraged and supported. Cumulative impacts could assist in improving this outcome. If done inappropriately, biodiversity could be adversely impacted, for example through non-native species taking over more important native species and habitats, even increasing invasive species, if appropriate selection of plants are not made. Native species use is vital in the design of green infrastructure. This policy is viewed through positive green infrastructure implementation.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	Green infrastructure provision can assist in protecting the open countryside by providing linkages between the urban areas, although the positive effects would not be very significant, given that the main concentration of green infrastructure is in urban and semi-urban environments.

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	The provision of green infrastructure can help to ensure schemes are designed well in landscape terms, integrating the built and natural environment and fostering a sense of place. Green infrastructure can also help to provide good landscapes, albeit it will be important to ensure that places are not over managed.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	++	++	++	Green infrastructure can have positive benefits on air quality through operating as carbon sinks. Cumulatively this could be maintained and improved as more green infrastructure is incorporated into design schemes. Green infrastructure is also likely to encourage walking and cycling, reducing the use of the private car and enabling more sustainable modes of travel, thereby improving air quality. Green infrastructure can also act as a buffer to reduce noise impacts between different uses, for example through tree planting.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure provides a range of climate change services that can make a substantial contribution towards adapting to climate change, and a limited yet important contribution towards mitigating climate change. For example, green infrastructure can reduce the need for travel by car by offering attractive walking and cycling routes, enabling sustainable modes of travel. Whilst it is expected that within Craven the car will continue to be an important mode of travel, within Skipton and other larger urban areas, car use can potentially be reduced.

Policy: ENV5 Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	0	+	Green infrastructure can help to improve the quality of water resources. The quality of water flowing through an urban catchment can be severely impacted due to high speed runoff, pollutants and detritus collected from urban surfaces and reduced infiltration of precipitation. The use of trees in urban and semi-urban areas can provide significant water quality benefits. Floodplain and riparian woodland can reduce diffuse pollution, primarily by enhancing siltation and sediment retention, nutrient (phosphate and nitrate) removal and fixing heavy metal concentrations. There are minor positive links between the efficiency of water use and green infrastructure.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	There are minor positive effects of appropriately designing green infrastructure networks to ensure the safe management of hazard risks where new development areas are proposed.

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

Policy: ENV6 Flood Risk						
Policy description: The policy seeks to avoid and alleviate flood risk within Craven						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	Similarly to SO3, the proposed approach to flooding and flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on this SA objective as it should reduce the instances of homes and other property being damaged in flood events, which can otherwise have a negative effect on people's physical and mental health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	+	+	+	In terms of suitability of housing, avoidance of flood risk is of key concern and this policy can assist in ensuring that people do not have to be unduly concerned about flooding and accompanying health and financial issues.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: ENV6 Flood Risk						
Policy description: The policy seeks to avoid and alleviate flood risk within Craven						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy and SA objective go hand in hand in aiming to reduce flood risk. The policy will help to reduce the impact of flooding on people and property by providing a robust policy approach to flood risk management. The policy also requires the incorporation of SUDS where possible.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	Reducing flood risk will help to maintain soil quality, by preventing events that damage crops and lead to saturation episodes across fields and agricultural areas. Flooding events can often place land out of action for agriculture for months at a time.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	The policy may have a beneficial effect on protecting the historic environment through measures to reduce flood risk overall.

Policy: ENV6 Flood Risk						
Policy description: The policy seeks to avoid and alleviate flood risk within Craven						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	++	+	Managing flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity through preventing short term and long term damage to natural habitats, and resultant loss of species. The implementation of SUDs mechanisms can also help to create gains in biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO13, managing flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on open countryside through preventing short term and long term damage to open countryside features and the character features of the landscapes in Craven.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	+	There are indirect positive impacts here. A proper response to reducing exposure to flood risk should concentrate on protecting and enhancing natural environment features, which in turn can alleviate air pollution. Noise and light pollution effects are minimal.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Similarly to SO16, there can be indirect positive impacts here. A proper response to reducing exposure to flood risk should concentrate on protecting and enhancing natural environment features, which in turn can alleviate air pollution and minimise impacts on climate change through mitigation measures.

Policy: ENV6 Flood Risk						
Policy description: The policy seeks to avoid and alleviate flood risk within Craven						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	+	The potential effects caused by flood episodes can be minimised on water infrastructure, including damage to water supply systems, damage to wastewater disposal systems, temporary insufficient supply of drinking water, and insufficient supply of water for washing.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	0	+	0	There are some minor positive links in terms of avoiding repeated flood episodes, which otherwise have the potential to inhibit future access to minerals resources and other natural material assets.

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

Policy: ENV7 Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	The policy is likely to have an effect on directing development to settlements including brownfield sites. This will have positive effects on reducing car reliance, and supporting the vitality of town centres through directing development to brownfield locations which are often located within or close to urban centres. Also limits on traffic congestion from air quality measures could restrict development particularly at points where there is existing congestion, including Skipton town centre, which would improve overall access.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	The policy will result in positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people, through maintaining good quality agricultural land, managing traffic congestion, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel and managing emissions. The policy is also likely to have positive effects on highway safety through a managed approach to traffic. Transboundary effects include improving the health and wellbeing of visitors to the area including strategic greenways and waterways - for example the Leeds-Liverpool Canal.

Policy: ENV7 Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	The policy through encouraging the re-use of brownfield land and supporting the remediation of contaminated land is likely to have positive effects on addressing housing need. Whilst this is more likely to apply to opportunities in existing settlements, there may also be rural opportunities which comply with other policies in the plan. The policy is likely to have positive effects on the location of housing through avoiding areas of good quality agricultural land, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel. Cumulative impacts are also likely to be sustained, as unchecked pollution could adversely harm both human health and the natural environment.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	Through a managed approach to traffic and encouraging sustainable transport modes, the policy is likely to have positive effects on people being able to access education and training, in terms of access in a transportation sense. Otherwise this policy has little influence on people obtaining suitable education and training opportunities.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	The policy may result in minor benefits in reducing social isolation through ensuring the creation of places which encourage walking and interacting through limits in traffic congestion.

Policy: ENV7 Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	+	+	+	There are clear links here in terms of maintaining land of good quality. The maintenance and planting of vegetation such as trees assists in preventing the worst impacts of flood episodes. It has been shown that natural habitats and vegetation slow down surface water runoff, and are much more effective in this than hard, man-made surfaces.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	++	+	++	+	There are strong links between the policy and the SA objective, in retaining the best quality agricultural land in Craven and also through measures which seek to re-use brownfield land and address contamination. Minimising impacts on air quality is also likely to have positive effects on soil quality. Transboundary effects are identified, in terms of helping to protect soil quality in neighbouring authorities.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	+	There are again clear and direct links between the policy and the SA objective, as the policy seeks to improve land quality including re-using brownfield and remediating contaminated land
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	The policy presents overall positive effects on the historic environment. Whilst the remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of brownfield land could help to maintain the quality of the historic environment including buildings which have become redundant, careful consideration will need to be given to the design of individual schemes. Managing traffic congestion could present benefits for the historic environment, for example in and around Skipton town centre, including better access through sustainable transport modes.

Policy: ENV7 Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	The policy is likely to present direct benefits on biodiversity through protecting land and air quality, although not necessarily enhancing habitats and species. However, these measures can generally assist wildlife corridors in combination with an effective policy on biodiversity protection. It is important that brownfield land of high biodiversity value is afforded protection.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is likely to present some positive outcomes in enhancing landscape quality through remediating contaminated land. The policy could have indirect effects on keeping remote areas tranquil through directing development to brownfield locations where possible and managing traffic demands appropriately.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	+	0	There are some minor positive in terms of providing an appropriate setting for more rural towns and villages, but effects in terms of innovative design are negligible.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	++	+	+	The policy would have strong positive effects on maintaining air quality as this is partly the purpose of the policy. The policy may have more indirect effects on protecting areas valued for dark skies, as it promotes development on brownfield sites. Noise impacts can be mitigated against by promoting green infrastructure networks between developments.

Policy: ENV7 Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	+	+	The policy deals with air pollution and as such it is seeking to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption. The policy does this through seeking to minimise impacts from traffic congestion, encouraging sustainable transport modes and reducing emissions from land uses. Overall this policy should have some major positive outcomes.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	++	++	Maintaining air quality and improving the condition of land is likely to have some positive benefits for water quality. These should be certainly also transboundary effects as a result of the influence and reach of river catchments throughout the wider region.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	+	The policy through supporting the re-use of brownfield land and the remediation of contaminated land so that it can be redeveloped, presenting benefits on minimising waste in a wider sense in terms of landscapes. This is also considered a transboundary effect.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	+	0	0	The policy presents some benefits on safeguarding natural resources through encouraging the redevelopment of brownfield land. Also hazard risk areas can be restored to favourable conditions, for example to natural habitats for biodiversity.

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

Policy: ENV8 Water resources, water quality and ground water						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure water quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new development is serviced by adequate water and wastewater treatment infrastructure to ensure suitable dwellings for habitation, and encourages the incorporation of water conservation measures within homes.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	+	+	The correct future location of additional water and wastewater infrastructure can minimise the potential effects caused by flood episodes on water infrastructure, including damage to water supply systems, damage to wastewater disposal systems, temporary insufficient supply of drinking water, and insufficient supply of water for washing.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	++	++	++	The quality of water can have an important impact on soil quality. It is also important to ensure that wastewater is managed appropriately to prevent harmful effects such as contamination of soils.

Policy: ENV8 Water resources, water quality and ground water						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure water quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	++	The protection of water quality and resources is likely to be very beneficial to biodiversity, particularly wetland habitats. Similarly, the safe treatment of wastewater will help to protect biodiversity interests.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	++	0	++	+	The protection of water quality helps to ensure effective functioning ecosystems which can in turn protect and enhance the open countryside and the wider character of the landscape.

Policy: ENV8 Water resources, water quality and ground water						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure water quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	+	+	+	+	Climate change has potentially negative effects on water quality, in terms of the underlying factors and processes controlling nutrient transport and storage in river catchments. Any influence on protecting water quality is welcome to try to avoid or reduce this negative aspect of climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy presents significant benefits on maintaining and improving water quality and ensuring efficient water use. This pollution policy seeks to ensure that future developments do not adversely impact on ground or surface water quality. Groundwater Source Protection Zones are addressed, safeguarding these sensitive areas, particularly from possible leakages of wastewater systems. Overall a major positive outcome. Cumulatively this outcome is likely to improve as more developments incorporate the latest water protection measures and reduce risks for the future with up to date technology installed.

Policy: ENV8 Water resources, water quality and ground water						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure water quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There are no direct impacts associated with this policy on waste minimisation.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to conserve groundwater resources and therefore has some minor positive effects on safeguarding natural resources overall.

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

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Both approaches offer the opportunity for neighbourhood schemes at a local level to come forward to generate energy within communities. This could help to reduce fuel poverty. It is considered that the policy could be strengthened to make greater reference to neighbourhood schemes.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	The effects of an uptake in renewable schemes at a community and regional level would certainly be positive, but on an individual level, renewable energy projects promoting physical, mental and social health benefits can be said to be weakly positive. The benefits may increase over time however as climate change issues become even more critical.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	The policy enables well conceived renewable energy projects which may include new housing developments which incorporating low carbon energy schemes into their build which in turn will assist in improving the quality of housing. Cumulatively as more developments incorporate renewable energy schemes into their proposals, the more energy efficient buildings will become. It is unlikely that the alternative approach would result in any significant further gain in comparison.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban			Rural
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	Positive effects may become more evident in the longer term as renewable energy projects in Craven, combined with an uptake in renewable energy projects elsewhere, should slightly reduce the risks of climate change influenced effects such as an increased frequency of heavy rain events. This would in turn slightly reduce the risk of flooding episodes.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	0	Renewable energy projects can be seen as a prudent use of land resources, due to their move away from fossil fuel dependent, and the resultant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	The preferred approach to the policy states that proposals for renewable energy projects should result in no significant adverse effects on the historic environment. The alternative approach could provide greater protection of the historic environment as it may identify areas that are unsuitable as a result of conservation impacts.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban			Rural
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	Whilst the preferred approach does not seek to enhance the biodiversity of Craven, it does seek to protect it. The alternative approach may result in greater protection as a result of areas of search ruling out unsuitable locations. However, the preferred approach does make reference to designated sites.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	The preferred approach seeks to ensure that local landscapes are protected from development that would have adverse effects. The preferred approach seeks to ensure that areas recognised for their tranquillity are protected including the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The alternative approach may provide better clarity in ruling out areas that are unsuitable for different types of renewable energy, but would not seek to actually enhance the landscape.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Renewable energy projects can be often located in a sensitive manner related to the existing built environment, but renewable energy projects are generally not known or suited for innovative design. This is something seen as having a low impact on this objective.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	0	Both approaches would seek to provide general support for renewable projects provided they met criteria. This would have positive benefits on air quality. The alternative approach results in some uncertainty, depending on set targets. Evidence shows that renewable energy resource within Craven is relatively low. Both approaches would also ensure development is situated in compatible locations. However, the alternative approach, through identifying areas of search, could result in greater clarity where developments are unsuitable as a result of amenity considerations. This may principally apply to larger commercial scale schemes.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	Both approaches would provide general support for renewable energy, this would also have beneficial impacts on reducing GHG. Setting targets may result in greater benefits but it is recognised that evidence shows general resource and landscape capacity is limited within Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: ENV9 Renewable and low carbon energy											
Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.											
Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	It is intended that both approaches would seek to ensure that any redundant equipment is removed from site and that satisfactory site restoration can be achieved. Any construction project including those for renewable energy is likely to generate some waste, but the type of waste is generally lower in quantity and less hazardous than fossil fuel energies.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both approaches would help to secure minor benefits in protecting mineral resources, but such positive effects would be negligible.

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

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space will not directly enhance access to facilities such as health centres, schools colleges, and telecommunications although they can provide a similar benefit. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space enhances the provision of green space and makes it more accessible. By doing this it can have a positive impact on health and well being in all areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify local green spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space does not directly contribute to meeting Craven Districts housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Local Green Space may make areas more attractive to house occupiers.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space does not directly contribute the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	The designation and protection of Local Green Space may reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation and other activities close to peoples homes. Local provision may also encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns. This will be achievable in the short term by the Local Plan policy seeking to protect greenspace whereas leaving this to neighbourhood plan will only achieve a comprehensive provision of Local Green Space across Craven when, and if all parishes have a neighbourhood plan.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option					Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Some Local Green Spaces can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off. They can also provide an alternative to inappropriate development in flood plains. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Space may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The designation of Local Green Space is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although it may include agricultural or grazing land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space will not usually contribute to the remediation of contaminated land or the re-use of brownfield land although it may include brownfield sites.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option				Alternative Option					Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of local greenspace will not usually contribute to this objective, although in individual cases it may enhance the setting of a heritage asset.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	0	-	++	++	++	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space through draft policy ENV10 provides the opportunity for the enhancement and creation of habitats and thus achieving a net gain the Districts biodiversity. They may also contribute to habitat connectivity. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving these aims across the District in the short term.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	++	++	++	++	0	-	++	++	++	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space on sites that meet the criteria in part 1 of the policy will contribute to local distinctiveness and character as well as providing tranquil areas close to habitations. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving these aims across the District in the short term.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of local greenspace will not usually contribute to this objective, although, in individual cases, innovative building design may respond to green space nearby.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	By remaining undeveloped, local greenspace can contribute to the maintenance of dark skies, particularly in rural areas. They may also in individual cases assist in the reduction of noise pollution by providing a buffer between noise sources and habitation. In a similar way they may help ameliorate air pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	By providing recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, local green space can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel . They are less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	If a Local Green Space includes an area of water it is likely to contribute towards conserving and enhancing that water quality. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving this aim across the District in the short term. It is considered however that Local Green Space will not directly contribute to encouraging water efficiency.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space will not directly contribute to the quality of water resources or encouraging water efficiency.

Policy: ENV10 Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as LGS in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	By protecting land from development unless within specific circumstances, draft policy ENV10 can serve to protect mineral and other natural resources from development that would prevent their exploitation. Under the terms of the policy their extraction would usually require provision of a replacement provision.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	+	Evidence indicates that Craven's population will age significantly over the plan period and at a substantially higher rate than the expected change at regional and national level with a commensurate shrinking of the working age population. The preferred approach in seeking to support additional housing on unallocated sites in sustainable locations of an appropriate scale in line with the spatial strategy will help to increase the size of the working population living in the plan area. A more balanced population age structure will help to retain key employers, by providing them with a pool of labour of sufficient size that lives locally.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	Evidence indicates that Craven's population will age significantly over the plan period and at a substantially higher rate than the expected change at regional and national level with a commensurate shrinking of the working age population. The preferred approach in seeking to support additional housing on unallocated sites in sustainable locations of an appropriate scale in line with the spatial strategy will help to increase the size of the working population living in the plan area. A more balanced population age structure will help to support business growth by providing employers, with a pool of labour of sufficient size that lives locally.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network. Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach supports additional housing on unallocated sites in sustainable locations of an appropriate scale in line with the spatial strategy, but at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period. The policy is therefore likely to have little or no effect on the objective. However, in reality, development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy H2 Affordable Housing which aims to deliver local affordable homes that are needed, Policy SP3 Housing Mix which aims to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes in the plan area to reflect and respond to the demographic profile of the resident population and Policy INF3 which aims to promote health wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	++	0	The preferred approach supports additional housing on unallocated sites in sustainable locations of an appropriate scale in line with the spatial strategy, which is likely to contribute to the viability of town centres and support village services and facilities.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach supports additional housing on unallocated sites in sustainable locations of an appropriate scale in line with the spatial strategy, but at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period. The policy is therefore likely to have little or no effect on the objective. However, in reality, development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy SP3 Housing Mix, which aims to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes in the plan area to reflect and respond to the demographic profile of the resident population, Policy H2 Affordable Housing which aims to deliver affordable homes that are needed, Policy ENV3 Good Design which aims to ensure that growth in Craven results in positive change that benefits quality of life and Policy INF3 Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities which aims to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale	Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach supports additional housing on unallocated sites in sustainable locations of an appropriate scale in line with the spatial strategy, but at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period. The policy has a minor positive effect in providing additional housing to meet housing requirements, but not at a significant level and will have little or no effect on the objective of providing affordable housing. However, in reality ,development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy H2 Affordable Housing which aims to deliver affordable homes that are needed.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and the SA objective

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	++	+	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, so the preferred approach is likely to improve connectivity by locating development where there is access to public transport options and the main road network. The preferred approach is also likely to reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel patterns including, walking and cycling. The preferred approach also requires proposals to demonstrate that the traffic generated can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network, however, it would be beneficial if the policy provided greater clarity that this would include the provision of a safe access. Recommend that wording of criterion c of Policy H1 has the following added "...and that a safe access can be formed and provided onto the highway."

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network. Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and this may have a minor negative effect in respect of reducing the risk and impacts of flooding. However, in reality, development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV6 Flood Risk, which aims to ensure that growth in Craven helps to avoid and alleviate flood risk, including the implementation of SuDs.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect in respect of the maintenance of soil quality. However, in reality, development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV7 Land and Air Quality which aims to ensure that growth in Craven helps to safeguard and improve land quality.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect on the prudent use of land resources. However, in reality development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV7 Land and Air Quality which supports the remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of previously developed land of low environmental value, and Policy H4 Housing Density which aims to make efficient use of land.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect on the conservation of the historic environment. However, in reality development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV2 Heritage which aims to conserve and where appropriate enhance Craven's historic environment.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect on the conservation of the historic environment. However, in reality development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV4 Biodiversity which seeks to avoid the loss of ecological networks, habitats and species and which aims to ensure that growth in Craven will, wherever possible be accompanied by improvements in biodiversity.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect on the protection of the countryside and landscape character. However, in reality development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV1 Countryside and Landscape which aims to ensure that growth in Craven conserves the quality of Craven's countryside and landscape for future generations to enjoy; and that opportunities to restore and enhance the landscape are taken wherever possible.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and is likely to have little or no effect on the objective of promoting innovative design. However, in reality development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV3 Good Design which aims to ensure that growth in Craven results in positive change, which benefits the local economy, environment and quality of life and seeks to enhance local distinctiveness.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect on minimising air, noise and light pollution. However, in reality development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV 1 which seeks to ensure conservation of the AONB and YDNP landscapes including their intrinsically dark landscapes for the enjoyment and experience of dark skies, ENV 3 Good Design which encourages development to respond to the context and to base proposals on a proper understanding and appreciation of environmental features, including (amongst others things) tranquillity, light and darkness and Policy ENV7 which seeks to minimise negative impacts on air quality. It is recommended that an additional criterion added to the policy on compatibility with surrounding uses may mitigate against potential negative effects

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period. The policy approach is therefore is likely to have minor positive effects in minimising emissions by reducing the need to travel ; by locating development where access to public transport options are available and by encouraging sustainable travel patterns including walking and cycling.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network . Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect on the conservation of water quality and resources. The policy may also have little or no effect on the enhancement of water quality or resources or the improvement of efficiency in water use. However in reality, development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including Policy ENV8 which aims to ensure that growth in Craven helps to safeguard and conserve surface and groundwater resources and water quality, and Policy ENV3 Good Design which encourages development to reduce water use.

Policy: H1 New homes on unallocated sites

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of new homes on unallocated sites including the infilling, rounding off, or extension of settlements, provided proposals are of a scale appropriate to the location and reflecting the location's role within the Spatial Strategy; does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and that traffic generated from the proposal can be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network. Such schemes would come forward through planning applications and would also need to accord with all other relevant local plan policies to be considered as sustainable development.

Reasonable Alternatives: None identified

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach for the support of additional housing on unallocated sites in locations and of an appropriate scale in line with the Spatial Strategy and at a level which does not increase significantly the scale of planned growth in that location over the plan period and which may have a minor negative effect in increasing domestic waste. However, in reality, development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against all relevant local plan policies (criterion d), including ENV3 Good Design which encourages proposals to anticipate the need for space for the storage and collection of recyclable waste.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	-	-	-	-	-	The preferred approach may lead to a loss of land with mineral resources and it will be important that prior extraction takes place where this is the case. Hazard risks are considered by other policies and in the assessment of sites for allocation.(in the local plan or the Minerals and Waste local Plan?)

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing															
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision															
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.															
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (40% on site on schemes of 5 dwellings or more but also financial contributions from 1 and above)				Alternative Approach 1 (40% on schemes of 5 or above but not seek financial contributions from 1-4 dwellings)				Alternative Option 2 (on site on schemes of 10 dwellings and above and)				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural			
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The provision of affordable housing could help to retain key employers within Craven as it enables people to live within the district and therefore provides a pool of labour, particularly people who are in economic activity. To afford a property now within Craven at a lower quartile price requires a household income of £36,000 which is well above median earnings within Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Options</p> <p>Whilst Alternative Options 1 and 2 would still result in affordable housing being built through new residential developments, the levels would not be as high and therefore they would not achieve the same positive effects in retaining labour and key employers and therefore would not maximise employment opportunities.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact					
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would see the provision of more affordable housing than the other two options. This could be important to providing the best opportunity for people in economic activity to live locally. This is likely to be attractive to business through a stronger pool of available labour.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative Option 1 would see similar levels of affordable housing constructed in urban areas such as Skipton, therefore the impacts on business here may not be too dissimilar from the preferred approach. However, in rural areas, there may be less affordable housing as smaller schemes make a greater contribution to housing delivery which could impact on rural business growth. Alternative Option 2 would see the least affordable housing provided and would negatively impact on maximising opportunities to provide a pool of labour within Craven thereby having negative consequences for economic and business growth.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>As the population grows older within Craven there is likely to be greater affordable housing need within older age groups. The 2015 SHMA identifies a need for older persons affordable housing. Ensuring all sections of the community are able to live in good quality housing and that those who are unable to meet their housing needs through market housing are housed affordably helps to increase equality. The preferred approach would make the greatest contribution towards achieving this objective.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Alternative Option 2 would likely lead to the fewest affordable houses and therefore make the least contribution towards meeting the objective and compare negatively with the existing situation. Alternative Option 1 whilst seeing similar levels of affordable housing in urban areas where most schemes are in excess of five dwellings, rural areas would lose out which may mean people have to move to meet their housing needs.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact					
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	0	0	-	+	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would lead to the highest provision of affordable housing. This is likely to help retain vitality within villages and towns. However, the policy does not seek to distribute affordable housing to individual settlements.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The options do not relate to the provision of distribution of affordable housing. However, it is anticipated that all options would include provisions for rural exception sites. Alternative Option 2 is likely to lead to the fewest affordable houses being constructed which would present the fewest benefits for keeping services viable and retain vitality within town centres as it may lead to out migration as people seek to meet their housing needs. Alternative Option 1 may not support village services but there would be less impact on the main towns where larger sites are brought forward.</p>

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Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact					
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Short term	Long term		Urban	Rural	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The ability for people's housing needs to be met is a strong contributor to quality of life. Given the preferred approach would likely result in the most affordable housing being constructed it is likely to result in the most benefits to wellbeing. It is difficult to ascertain how crime rates may be effected although the meeting housing needs does have a role in lowering crime.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the alternative options would still result in the provision of affordable housing, they would not contribute to meeting housing needs at the same level that the preferred approach would and would therefore contribute less to promoting health and wellbeing. Alternative Option 1 would score less worse as it provides the middle approach.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact						
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	+	-	-	-	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach should result in the highest levels of affordable housing being constructed which will seek to meet affordable needs within Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Both Alternative Option 1 and Alternative Option 2 would result in affordable housing. However, there is a strong possibility, particularly with Alternative Option 2 that this would not satisfy affordable housing needs within Craven. With Alternative Option 1 whilst affordable needs may be met within the main town, in smaller villages where housing schemes are often smaller, affordable needs may not be met.</p>		

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing															
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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.															
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

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Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																			
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																			
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact						
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not determine the distribution of housing but seeks to ensure that affordable housing is provided on new residential schemes. Therefore the policy has little impact on reducing the need for travel.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing																
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing																			
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																			
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																			
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact						
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan address this.

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Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																			
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																			
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact						
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing															
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision															
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan seek to protect the historic environment.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing															
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision															
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.															
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan seek to address biodiversity.

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact						
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly seek to influence location of affordable housing. Other policies within the plan will consider landscape impact. Therefore the options score neutral against this objective.

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Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																			
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																			
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact						
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly seek to influence location of affordable housing. Other policies within the plan will consider design. Therefore the options score neutral against this objective.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing															
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision															
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.															
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The construction of new housing including affordable housing is likely to lead to an increase in population. Therefore impacts on air quality are likely. However, the overall impact will depend on matters including location and mode of travel. Other policies within the plan seek to address these impacts. Other policies within the plan seek to ensure that new housing is built in compatible locations addressing potential for noise impacts. Whilst the policy enables the provision of rural exception sites, it is unlikely that such a high number of units would be constructed to have impacts on dark skies.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The other approaches may result in fewer affordable houses being constructed whilst this may result in a lower population within Craven, impacts are possible as there would be likely an increase in commuting for jobs from areas that are more affordable.</p>

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																				
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (40% on site on schemes of 5 dwellings or more but also financial contributions from 1 and above)					Alternative Approach 1 (40% on schemes of 5 or above but not seek financial contributions from 1-4 dwellings)					Alternative Option 2 (on site on schemes of 10 dwellings and above and)					Commentary				
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact							
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Boundary	Transboundary	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>All three approaches seek to deliver affordable housing, GHG's are generally an inevitable consequence of additional housing from people heating their homes, driving to work etc. Delivering affordable housing within Craven is an important plan objective and not delivering the need within Craven would potentially result in outmigration and increased emissions from car use for travel to work.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative approaches may result in fewer houses being constructed. However, if people are to remain in work within Craven, there may be increased travel as they are not able to live locally.</p>				

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing															
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision															
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.															
SA Objective	Preferred Approach (40% on site on schemes of 5 dwellings or more but also financial contributions from 1 and above)				Alternative Approach 1 (40% on schemes of 5 or above but not seek financial contributions from 1-4 dwellings)				Alternative Option 2 (on site on schemes of 10 dwellings and above and)				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Preferred Approach Water quality is considered through other policies. However, overall water use would likely increase with all three options as they are likely to result in an increase in housing and population. Water efficiency is addressed through other policies within the plan seeking to mitigating per capita use.

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing																
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>All three options would result in an increase in waste through an increase in housing, particularly domestic waste. However, the management of waste is not a concern of this policy and is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The other approaches would still result in housing construction and therefore population increases. However, overall waste may be less within Craven but transboundary impacts would be greater through outmigration of those unable to meet their housing needs within Craven.</p>

Policy: H2 Affordable Housing																
Preferred Approach: For developments over 5 dwellings (or schemes in excess of 0.2ha) 40% on site provision																
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative approach 1: Seek off site financial contributions for schemes of 1-5 dwellings Alternative Approach 2: An increased threshold of 10 dwellings before any on site contributions are sought.																
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>All three approaches may result in a loss of land with mineral resources. It will be important that prior extraction takes place where this is the case. Hazard risks are considered by other policies and the assessment of sites for allocation.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative approaches may result in less houses being constructed overall. Therefore impacts on land with mineral resources may be less. However, they would still promote affordable housing to a lesser degree. Transboundary impacts may be greater if this results in people having to meet their housing needs outside of Craven.</p>

Policy: H3 Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Given the limited levels of provision anticipated there is unlikely to be any significant effects on this objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	0	0	0	0	Given the limited levels of provision anticipated there is unlikely to be any significant effects on this objective.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	+	The policy may indirectly help to ensure that older people within the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community are accommodated in locations where they are able to access services easily. Housing the needs of the community is important in equality and diversity. Whilst the policy does not set allocations because of an absence of current need, it sets a positive framework for meeting future arising need.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	++	0	The policy does not allocate new sites but provides for the opportunity to ensure needs are met where they arise in the future. The policy ensures that these would be located close to services and facilities.

Policy: H3 Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to meet the needs of the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community where they arise and will therefore make a positive contribution to health and wellbeing as meeting their accommodation needs is of significance and is likely to have positive effects on reducing isolation within the community. Furthermore the policy also seeks to ensure that new pitches are located with good access to health facilities.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to meet the housing needs of the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community and therefore scores positively whilst accepting the policy does not meet the needs of all people within Craven. The policy seeks to ensure that new accommodation is provided in accessible locations and is well designed.

Policy: H3 Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma

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Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is located with good access to education facilities this supports improved opportunities for young people and will help to improve qualifications.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to ensure that any new provision has good access to the surrounding highway network. New provision would be likely to increase travel overall, but the policy is worded such that accommodation is provided within close proximity of services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	++	+	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is not located in areas subject to high flood risk. The NPPF technical guidance requires sites proposed within Flood Zone 2 to be subject to an Exception test as caravans are a highly vulnerable type of development.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	?	0	?	0	The policy does not set specific locations for pitches and therefore it cannot be ascertained as to the overall impact on agricultural land value. However, mitigation could be built in through referring to the location of sites avoiding areas of better agricultural quality.

Policy: H3 Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	?	?	?	0	The policy does not allocate specific sites for new pitches therefore uncertainty exists as development proposals may or may not come forward on brownfield land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new proposals do not harm the natural and built environment, this includes the historic environment.

Policy: H3 Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	0	Whilst the policy will not necessarily lead to the enhancement of biodiversity, the policy does include provisions to ensure harm does not occur.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision would not harm the natural environment which includes landscapes. Whilst the policy does not specifically seek to protect tranquil areas, the policy includes wording to ensure that provision is made within locations that are compatible.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is well designed.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy relates to a small community and it is unlikely that impacts would arise in terms of air quality and dark skies. The policy does include provisions to ensure development takes place in compatible locations.

Policy: H3 Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to meet the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy relates to a small community with few pitches within Craven. It is considered that the policy is unlikely to have any significant effects on GHG's or reducing the need for travel or renewable energy.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that any future proposals are adequately served by mains water, sanitation and drainage facilities therefore water quality will be maintained whilst not necessarily improved. New provision is likely to result in increased demands for water use. However, other policies within the plan relate to water efficiency.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires the provision of areas for recyclable waste collection and therefore scores positively in this regard. However, the proposal may lead to an increase in pitches in the future and therefore may in turn result in an increase in household waste, but this is dependent on proposals coming forward.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	As a result of the very low population and projected future need within Craven, the policy is considered unlikely to result in any significant land take up requirements and therefore is unlikely to have impacts on mineral resources. Development hazards are covered by other national and local policies.

Policy: H4 Housing Density																
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to achieve an indicative density of 40 dwellings per hectare across all schemes																
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 would not result in an identified housing density and would instead rely on the market, Alternative Option 2 would seek a lower density in villages and rural areas.																
SA Objective	Preferred Option (40 dwellings per hectare)					Alternative Approach 1 (no policy on density)					Alternative Option 2 (lower density in rural areas)				Commentary	
	Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and this SA objective

Policy: H4 Housing Density																
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	Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and this SA objective

Policy: H4 Housing Density																
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to achieve an indicative density of 40 dwellings per hectare across all schemes																
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 would not result in an identified housing density and would instead rely on the market, Alternative Option 2 would seek a lower density in villages and rural areas.																
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	Timesc		Location of			Timesc		Location of			Timesc		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and this SA objective

Policy: H4 Housing Density																
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	Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	-	0	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>A high density across all areas is likely to present positive effects in terms of access to services and supporting villages and town centres as it will help to prevent sprawl and influence people's travel behaviour. However, the location of specific sites will be an important consideration which forms the basis of other policies within the plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Having no set density could result in uncertain impacts as it would depend on the individual scheme but lower densities could result in sprawl, impacting on distance to services. A lower density within rural areas could result in negative consequences for supporting village services as sprawl would be greater pushing housing further away from town and village centres.</p>

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	Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of							
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban		Rural	Transboundary	Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach could have positive effects on wellbeing through reducing sprawl, encouraging walkable neighbourhoods and potential for greater levels of open space within developments.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Not having a policy leaves uncertainty and if lower densities come forward could mean less available land for open space, not providing support for walkable neighbourhoods and potentially increased social isolation. A lower density within rural areas may not have so much impact as in urban areas but would still require greater land overall to meet housing requirements.</p>				

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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 would not result in an identified housing density and would instead rely on the market, Alternative Option 2 would seek a lower density in villages and rural areas.																
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	Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Whilst the options relate to housing density the overall provision is more affected by other policies within the plan. However, in the longer term, keeping the sites high will reduce the land take up for housing which will have positive effects beyond the Plan period as space remains for additional housing growth. Flexibility within housing density helps to ensure good design therefore it will be important to allow flexibility.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>There are some benefits in design terms in not having a policy as it may enable individual schemes to relate to the character of the townscape. However, risk does exist that leaving it to the market may result in lower densities coming forward requiring greater land take up and presenting negative effects in the longer term if future generations cannot be housed through a lack of space.</p>

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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
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: H4 Housing Density																
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to achieve an indicative density of 40 dwellings per hectare across all schemes																
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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	+	0	+	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>It will be important to ensure flexibility within the policy as a rigid density may not be appropriate for access to all sites. In terms of the need for travel and encouraging sustainable travel patterns, setting a high density would be positive as it would help to reduce sprawl.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Uncertainty exists in not having a policy as in some cases high densities may be achieved but in others lower densities may result, the appropriateness of this will depend on the individual scheme. Setting a lower density in rural areas, would still mean that within larger settlements encouragement would be given to reducing the need for travel and through minimising sprawl enable walking and cycling.</p>

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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	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>A more efficient use of land is likely to result in positive effects as lower land take up would be required to meeting housing needs which would reduce the amount of land needed in higher flood risk areas. However, the location of new housing is the deciding factor overall.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Not having a policy would lead to uncertain impacts as it would depend on the individual scheme. However, should developers bring forward low density schemes over time this is likely to require land within medium flood risk areas. Setting a lower density in rural areas may result in greater land take in villages, this could also negatively impact on the need for land at higher risk of flooding. Transboundary effects are identified as flooding is not restricted by administrative boundaries but catchment areas. Again location would be a deciding factor.</p>

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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	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Setting a density of 40 dwellings per hectare could result in positive effects on minimising the need for land of better agricultural quality through reduced overall land requirements. However, ultimately the impact on this and soils would depend on the location of sites, determined by other policies within the plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Setting no density could result in negative impacts particularly in rural areas if low densities are achieved. A lower density in rural areas could result in greater impacts as meeting the housing needs of the area would require more land overall which could include better agricultural land.</p>

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SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	++	0	0	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	--	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>A density of 40 dwellings per hectare will help to ensure a prudent use of land through lower overall take up requirements.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>A lower density possibly resulting from no policy would result in negative consequences for the prudent use of land resources. Whilst Alternative Option 2 would result in a poorer use of land resources within rural areas.</p>		

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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>In some locations density of 40 dwellings per hectare may not be appropriate for the historic character of the area, whilst in others a higher density may be the best approach. This will depend on the individual location and therefore some flexibility through an indicative approach is important.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Not setting a policy would allow greater flexibility but leaving density more to market forces may not achieve a development that respects historic character in all instances. Setting a lower density within rural areas may be appropriate in some villages whilst those villages in the south of Craven often characterised by historically tight grains associated with the former textile economy of the area a higher density may be more appropriate. The historic environment policy will be important across all options.</p>

Policy: H4 Housing Density																
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Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 would not result in an identified housing density and would instead rely on the market, Alternative Option 2 would seek a lower density in villages and rural areas.																
SA Objective	Preferred Option (40 dwellings per hectare)					Alternative Approach 1 (no policy on density)					Alternative Option 2 (lower density in rural areas)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	++	+	++	+	-	--	-	--	-	-	--	++	--	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy would not directly support habitat improvements. However, a higher density of development could present benefits particularly within rural areas for requiring a lower level of land take up to meet housing needs. However, ultimately it will depend on the spatial strategy and allocations as to whether housing has an impact on biodiversity together with Green Infrastructure, Design and Biodiversity policies.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Other policies within the plan concern biodiversity. However, not having a policy may result in low densities which could place pressure to build on sites of higher biodiversity value. Setting a lower density in rural areas would be likely to result in negative effects on biodiversity.</p>

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SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	?	0	+	+	0	+	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>A density of 40 dwellings per hectare would help to reduce land requirements but conversely higher densities on the fringes of towns and villages could impact on landscape character. Therefore flexibility should be built within the policy rather than a rigid approach. In terms of effects on tranquil areas this is more likely to be influenced by the location of development schemes rather than the density of development.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>The impact of setting no policy is uncertain as it would depend on the individual scheme proposed. Setting a lower policy in rural areas could result in negative impacts if greater land take up is required to meeting housing needs but conversely is likely to produce benefits for landscape character.</p>

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SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	?	?	?	?	0	0	-	-	-	0	?	?	?	?	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Building for Life advises on a range of densities across schemes. Therefore whilst promoting an indicative density can have positive effects on retaining character in most locations, this will not always be appropriate. Therefore there needs to be flexibility within the policy.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Not having a policy risks poor design quality in some locations if a density proposed is inappropriate. A lower density in some rural areas may be appropriate. However, Craven is characterised particularly within the south of the district by villages with higher than average densities with historic pattern influenced by the association with former textile industries.</p>			

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SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	The policy does not intend to influence the location of development schemes. It is possible that higher densities will help to reduce sprawl this could have an effect on travel patterns as neighbourhoods are more walkable and therefore the requirements for car travel are less. However, development location is more important in this regard.

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SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Whilst the policy does not directly influence the location of development schemes. It is possible that higher densities will help to reduce sprawl this could have a positive effect on travel patterns and GHG emission from cars. The policy could result in some benefits for renewable energy as higher density developments can make the delivery of on site renewable energy projects such as decentralised energy more cost effective.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>The option of setting lower densities in rural areas, may still produce benefits in the longer term as higher densities would apply within Skipton where the majority of housing will be constructed. However, the approach of not setting density and leaving it to the market may result in negative impacts if lower densities are achieved including in urban areas.</p>

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SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

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SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Higher densities could reduce overall waste in terms of land. However, waste depends more on people's behaviour and opportunities for recycling.

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SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	-	0	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Setting an indicative density of 40 dwellings per hectare may help to reduce impacts on land take up of areas with mineral resources as less overall and would be required to meet housing needs. However, ultimately this would depend on the location of new development addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approaches</p> <p>Setting a lower density in rural areas could require the take up of land with mineral resources which would require mitigation through ensuring prior extraction.</p> <p>Hazard risks are not a concern for this policy.</p>			

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

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SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	Supporting economic growth could help to reduce inequalities job creation and maintaining already low unemployment rates .
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is worded to ensure that where possible new employment land growth takes place in established areas or on allocated sites which will have been assessed for their accessibility. The policy may have benefits for town centres as business growth creates spending power and there may be opportunities for office development in town centres. On a transboundary level employment land growth within Craven could help to support access beyond the plan boundary and could help the vitality of villages and towns in close proximity of Craven.

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S05) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	The provision of new employment land may be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of people through increased employment opportunities and wealth generation which can better enable healthy lifestyles. Economic growth can also help to reduce crime if employment rates increase, but this is recognised as not being a significant issue within Craven. Transboundary minor positive effects are identified as the policy could help to benefit the wellbeing of people living in adjacent authorities but working within Craven.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: EC1 Employment and Economic Development						
Proposed approach: The policy will support economic development and new employment land subject to criteria being met						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
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SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	+	+	+	0	Economic growth can help to maximise life opportunities for young people within Craven through employment and training. The policy could also improve the skills and qualifications of local people through training opportunities. Wording could be added to the policy to support this.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	+	+	+	0	Employment land development is steered to sustainable locations more accessible by public transport which supports sustainable travel. The policy itself however, could result in an increased need for travel overall if it results in greater employment levels. Access will be an important consideration and the policy makes reference to the ability for new development to be accommodated within the existing highway network. However, direct access is more of a site level consideration.

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Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
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SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	-	Increased development could have a negative impact on flood risk if it is not directed to areas at lower risk. Policy ENV6 concerns the management of flood risk and all new development will be required to have regard to this policy. As part of the assessment of employment allocations will consider flood risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	0	-	0	It is recognised that new development will require a loss of soil to built development. The loss of good quality agricultural land will depend on the location of new development coming forward.

Policy: EC1 Employment and Economic Development						
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Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
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SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	The allocation of specific sites together with development proposals coming forward will determine the policy's effect on remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of brownfield land. Policy EC2 seeks to protect existing employment areas which will be important in encouraging the re-use of brownfield land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The specific location of new development will determine impacts on the historic environment. Established industrial areas and allocated sites will be generally less sensitive. However, provisions are made within the policy which seek to ensure new developments accord with the historic environment policy.

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Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
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	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	+	+	0	0	Other policies within the plan including the biodiversity policy manage biodiversity impacts and seek to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity through new development. The individual location of new development will influence impacts on biodiversity. However, in general established industrial areas are less sensitive. The allocations process excludes sites that are of designated biodiversity importance. There are opportunities for biodiversity to be integrated into schemes for new employment land and within established industrial areas and these opportunities should be sought wherever possible.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	+	0	+	0	The protection of landscape character will depend on the individual location and design of new developments. However, generally the policy seeks to direct development to those areas less sensitive. As part of individual schemes consideration should be given to any mitigation required to avoid adverse impacts. In terms of allocations this will be managed through development principles.

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Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
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SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	The policy includes provisions to ensure that new development is of a good design that accords with the Good Design Policy ENV3. The design of individual schemes will generally be considered through the planning applications process unless development principles are necessary as part of land allocations for specific sites.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	-	0	The policy could have negative consequences for air quality, much of this will depend on the use proposed. For example uses that require high numbers of transport movements are more likely to have a greater impact. The policy makes reference to ensuing new development does not result in adverse amenity conditions this includes noise.

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SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	New employment and economic development is likely to result in an increase in GHG's. The policy's likely impacts through an increase in jobs within Craven is likely to mean an increased need for travel. However, the policy seeks to direct new development to accessible locations. Renewable energy is considered under other policies.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	0	Employment uses could have a large requirement for water consumption. This is not covered in the policy however, it is subject to consideration under other policies within the Plan. Consumption and quality of water in future developments will be important to take into account and mitigate, as far as possible.

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SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	-	-	0	0	This policy does not directly deal with waste recovery and recycling. However the use of the land whether for employment is likely to result in increases of waste and therefore waste recovery and recycling. Developments also have the opportunity to incorporate compost and reduce waste in the first instance, as mitigation to improve sustainability.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	New employment land development is generally directed towards urban locations, where the requirements for mineral workings are low to avoid impacts on communities. However, prior extraction should be implemented where possible in new proposals.

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

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SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect existing employment locations with the intention that these are a focus for economic growth within Craven with good accessibility. The loss of these areas would be detrimental to the economy as alternative land is unlikely to be available to the same extent. Transboundary effects are identified as Craven operates in an economy wider than its own administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF (paragraphs 18-22) seeks to encourage business growth), therefore it is considered that not having a policy would still provide encouragement for business growth. However, the NPPF provides little protection for existing sites, there are unlikely to be large scale opportunities for alternative provision within the main settlements, particularly Skipton. Therefore in the long term negative effects are likely.</p>

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SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Retaining land in employment use could have indirect benefits for reducing inequalities and maintaining low levels of poverty as the purpose of the policy is to help retain jobs and prosperity within the area.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The provisions of the NPPF also support economic growth and therefore this may have minor positive effects on tackling inequalities including employment. However, if land was lost to other uses and alternative provision was unavailable this could result in a loss of jobs and prosperity and therefore increased poverty and inequalities.</p>

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SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy will help to retain land which is currently in employment use, these areas are generally accessible by public transport or within walking distance of settlements. The policy may help to reduce unequal access to telecommunications as it gives infrastructure providers more certainty over future demand.</p> <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>The NPPF supports economic growth. However, the NPPF makes little reference to the protection of existing sites and the potential loss of employment land. Accessibility is considered elsewhere. If employment land was lost to other uses, this could result in employment land being directed to less accessible locations.</p>

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SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The retention of employment land should help to contribute towards retaining jobs and potential growth. This presents positive effects on wellbeing of people. The policy may present positive effects on social isolation if it helps to retain currently high employment rates.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF would not specifically protect employment sites, it does present a positive framework for contributing towards economic growth which is good for the health and wellbeing of people and communities. However, if land was lost to other uses and alternative provision was not available this could result in negative consequences through a decline in jobs and prosperity within Craven.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
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SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Retaining land in employment use should help to retain businesses within Craven which may help to benefit people through skills and training.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF supports education and employment growth, not having a policy would provide little protection for existing employment land, this could result in a loss of businesses and therefore training and skills opportunities within Craven.</p>

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SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure the protection of employment sites, this may help to direct new economic growth to these locations which are generally already well served by public transport infrastructure and good access to the highway network. However, the overall need for travel would be unlikely to decrease.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF seeks to ensure new economic development takes place in sustainable locations. However, a loss of employment land to other uses could require employment needs to be met further out from their existing locations, this could increase travel requirements and may not be easily accessible by public transport.</p>

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Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transbounda ry Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transbounda ry Impact
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Protecting employment land for employment uses, may help to reduce overall land take up. There are established industrial areas such as Snaygill Industrial Estate in Skipton which are in high flood risk zones. Therefore overall the draft policy scores neutral.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy could result in greater land take up requirements, this could have negative consequences for flood risk.</p>

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would help to retain the best quality agricultural land within Craven as it seeks to ensure the reuse of existing employment sites and therefore helps direct new development to vacant locations within these sites rather than developing new greenfield land. This would also present positive effects on soil quality.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy and relying on the NPPF may require greater land take up this presents negative consequences for protecting better quality agricultural land and soil.</p>

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy may have benefits on remediating contaminated land as it seeks to protect land which is currently in employment use and therefore encourages the re-use of land, some of which may be contaminated from previous employment use. The policy is likely to have a positive effect on encouraging the re-use of brownfield land as it supports the re-use of existing employment sites. However, the NPPF encourages the re-use of brownfield land.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy within the plan may result in the loss of some existing employment sites. To relocate businesses or for new business growth within Craven, this would require additional land take up of which limited brownfield opportunities exist.</p>

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	It is not considered that the protection of existing employment sites would have much effect on this objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns existing employment sites and therefore it is unlikely that the policy would have significant effects on biodiversity but this would depend on the nature of uses coming forward in these locations.

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns existing employment sites and therefore it is unlikely that significant effects would arise as these are generally in urban locations but this would depend on the nature of individual proposals. Other policies within the plan are more relevant to landscape, specifically ENV1.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns the protection of existing employment sites therefore no significant impacts are expected.

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The sustainable growth of the economy within Craven will be supported in general this could have negative consequences for pollution. However, the policy though the protection of existing sites, seeks to ensure employment opportunities can be accessed by public transport reducing impacts on air quality through emissions. Therefore whilst there are positive elements to the policy, the overall growth of the economy, which this policy supports would likely result in higher emissions.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Relying on the NPPF may result in a need for greater land take up elsewhere either within Craven or outside of its boundaries. If these sites are not accessible by public transport or further from where people live it would likely result in an increase in emissions from travel and therefore have negative consequences for air quality.</p>

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect employment land. Retaining land in employment use will continue to further increase GHG's, the scale of this depends on the nature of businesses in these locations in the future. However, employment growth is a key priority for the council and other policies will help mitigate this. The policy alone has little effect on the production of renewable energy which instead is covered by other policies within the Plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy and relying on the NPPF, may result in employment land being pushed further out of settlements or to other locations, this could result in increases in travel movements and therefore GHG's, impacting on climate change.</p>

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Safeguarding employment land will ultimately lead to the use of the land, whether for employment or not, thereby increasing water consumption. Water quality is controlled through other policies.</p> <p>Alternative approach</p> <p>The NPPF supports economic growth which in turn through development would result in increased water use.</p>
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The protection of employment sites does not directly affect waste production.

Policy: EC2 Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy may help to safeguard mineral resources through protection of employment land and the effects this may have on steering new economic development to existing sites. Nevertheless, the policy does not prevent the development of new growth on other sites and therefore scores neutral.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy may result in additional land take which could require land with mineral resources. It would be important that prior extraction takes place in this instance.</p>

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

Policy: EC3 Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of new employment opportunities in rural areas may be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of people through employment and wealth generation which enables healthy lifestyles. This policy may also help to reduce social isolation through the growth and diversification of the rural economy in a sustainable way, both within and outside the plan area. Economic growth may help to reduce rural crime, but it will be important to ensure inequalities are minimised.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	0	+	+	Economic growth can help to maximise life opportunities for young people within Craven through employment and training opportunities in the rural parts of the plan area. The policy could also improve the skills and qualifications of local people (either from within or outside the plan area) through training opportunities, for example provided within the workplace.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	-	-	0	-	-	Rural locations can impose limitations such as the existing relatively poor public transport links that exist in some rural areas. Access to economic premises will be an important consideration. This policy will consider whether proposals would result in sustainable rural development. The policy specifically supports proposals for and protects existing live work units, providing opportunities for people to live and work in the same locality and reducing the need to travel. It is recognised, however that not all employment opportunities will be provided along side residential uses and that this policy is likely to increase travel overall from within and possibly from outside the rural plan area.

Policy: EC3 Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Other policies within the plan consider flood risk, all proposals for new development will be required to accord with the flood risk policy. Any proposal considered under this policy would therefore be considered in terms of flood risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	This policy recognises the important role farming has in the rural economy and supports proposals to use farmland and buildings in new and different ways and to diversity the rural economy. This could be achieved in a way that protects and maintains soil quality through farming practices. The building of new buildings in the countryside is may not protect and enhance agricultural conditions or maintain soil quality, however the extent of new building would depend on how far this objective is achieved. The aim of this policy is to achieve sustainable rural economic growth.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	This policy supports opportunities to use farm and forestry land and buildings, however the definition of PDL excludes land that is or has been occupied by agricultural buildings. The policy also supports opportunities for other rural businesses, which could be brought forward on PDL. However on balance this policy's effect on the re-use of brownfield land is likely to be neutral. The location and nature of development proposals coming forward will determine the policy's effect on remediation of contaminated land.

Policy: EC3 Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The specific location of new development will determine impacts on the historic environment. Proposals will have to accord with ENV2: Heritage.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	Other policies within the plan including the biodiversity policy manage biodiversity impacts and seek to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity through new development. Opportunities to use farmland and buildings in new and different ways to diversify the wider economy may help to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity through forming practices.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	?	?	0	?	0	The protection of landscape character will depend on the individual design of new developments. Economic development in the rural part of the plan area may help to achieve this objective or not, depending on the nature of development proposed. The policy does require proposals to accord with all other relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan policies so that plan led sustainable development is achieved. On balance therefore it is considered that the sustainability impacts of this policy EC3 for the rural area is uncertain.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does require proposals to accord with all other relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan policies so that plan led sustainable development is achieved. This would include the Good Design Policy ENV3.

Policy: EC3 Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	0	-	0	The policy could have negative consequences for air quality, much of this will depend on the use proposed. For example uses that require high numbers of transport movements are more likely to have a greater impact. Given that this policy provides opportunities for economic development within the rural plan area, it is likely that it would have negative consequences on areas valued for their intrinsically dark skies. The landscape policy (ENV1) helps to provide protection for dark skies within the AONB.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	0	-	0	New employment and economic development in the rural part of the plan area is likely to result in an increase in GHG's. New or diversification of existing rural businesses is likely to mean an increased need for travel. However, the policy seeks to achieve plan led sustainable development together with all other relevant local plan policies. Renewable energy is considered under other policies.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	?	?	0	?	0	Employment uses could have a large requirement for water consumption. This is not covered in the policy however, it is subject to consideration under other policies within the Plan.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the policy may result in an increase in waste, the policy does not concern the management of it which is covered by other policies within the plan

Policy: EC3 Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	?	?	0	?	0	Impacts on mineral safeguarding will depend on the location of individual developments. To mitigate this prior extraction should be implemented in new proposals. The policy does not concern hazard risks.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tourism is a significant part of the local economy and provides employment opportunities. Both options would support tourism growth and may therefore have positive effects. The identification of key locations for tourism development, in the preferred approach, would provide additional positive support and encouragement, so the positive effects may be greater under that option.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Both policy options would enable, help and support tourist destinations and businesses to succeed, innovate and grow, and may therefore have positive effects. However, the identification of key locations, in the preferred approach, would provide additional support and encouragement.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	In both options, the policy seeks to benefit local communities, to promote neighbourhood participation and to secure community use of tourist facilities, which may help towards achieving this objective. However, whilst effects may be positive, they may not be particularly strong or vary significantly between the two options.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Both policy options seek to secure community use of private sports, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities, shops and open spaces provided as part of tourism developments. This may have some positive effect, particularly in rural areas, but the effect may not be strong or significantly different between options.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Both policy options seek to secure community use of private sports, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities, shops and open spaces provided as part of tourism developments; and improvement of public transport, footpaths and cycle routes. This may have some positive effect, particularly in rural areas, but the effect may not be strong or significantly different between options.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although both policy options may offer economic and social benefits, the effect on housing choice is unlikely to be direct or significant.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a direct or significant effect on education and training.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Both policy options seek to ensure that tourism development provides easy access to public transport, footpaths and cycle routes, and provides improvements where possible, which may help to reduce the need for travel and to improve connectivity. However, the preferred option does go further by identifying key locations near railway stations and the canal.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option identifies key locations for tourism development, including areas in Skipton, Embsay and Ingleton that are close to areas of flood risk. The alternative option does not identify these locations, does not raise the same issues and would have a neutral effect, with flood risk being considered on a site-by-site basis under the separate flood risk policy.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option identifies key locations for tourism development, including Bolton Abbey, Gargrave and Bentham, which are in areas of grade 3 agricultural land. The alternative option does not identify these locations, does not raise the same issues and would have a neutral effect.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both policy options would support brownfield development, but tourism growth is also likely to depend on greenfield development. There are parcels of contaminated land within the plan area, but not a great amount. Some key locations identified in the preferred option may offer opportunities for redevelopment of brownfield and contaminated land (e.g. built-up areas near railway stations). Overall, neither option may have a strong effect on the use of land resources.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	Both policy options would support and encourage cultural and heritage tourism, which may help to conserve and enhance heritage assets and improve access to and enjoyment of the historic environment. However, the preferred option may offer greater opportunities for positive effects, by identifying several key locations centred on heritage assets (including railways and the canal) and by promoting the archaeological interest of the committed tourism development opportunity site.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bolton Abbey Station is identified, in the preferred option, as a key location, but is also in the vicinity of Hambleton Quarry SSSI, so potential impacts may need to be avoided or mitigated. The preferred option also provides positive support for the biodiversity value of the committed tourism development opportunity site at Hellifield. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect on geodiversity or biodiversity.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option provides positive support for the provision of green space within the committed tourism development opportunity site at Hellifield. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect on countryside, landscape or green space issues, which are addressed by other policies.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a significant direct effect on design issues, because good design is a general requirement and addressed by the good design policy.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth in tourism is likely to bring a degree of air, noise and light pollution, but effects may be minimised. In the preferred option, greater opportunities may arise for sustainable travel due to the identification of key locations at railway stations, which may help to minimise noise and emissions. Neither policy option addresses light pollution, which is addressed in the countryside and landscape and good design policies.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	In the preferred option, greater opportunities may arise for sustainable travel due to the identification of key locations at railway stations, which may help to minimise impacts on climate change. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a significant effect on issues of water quality or water resources, which are addressed by a separate specific policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth in general may threaten to increase the production of waste, so minimisation and mitigation may be necessary. Whilst growth in tourism may contribute to that general effect, neither policy option is likely to have a specific or significant additional effect on waste production or recycling.

Policy: EC4 Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option identifies key locations in areas with mineral resources (Gargrave, Hellifield, Bentham) and with coal mining legacies (Bentham, Ingleton), so tourism growth in those locations may pose a greater threat. Avoidance through the choice of sites and the implementation of mitigation measures may be needed.

Policy: EC5 Retail and town centres						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to provide a strategy for Craven's five main centres (Skipton, Settle, Cross Hills, Bentham and Ingletton), includes provision for retail needs within Craven across the plan period and sets a threshold for requirement for sequential tests for main town centre uses outside of centres.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	-	0	This approach will underpin and enhance the vitality and viability of the identified retail centres in Craven creating employment opportunities and enhancing economic activity. The policy does not allow for town centre related activity in rural areas
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	-	0	By directing most retail growth to settlement centres, this approach will under pin and enhance opportunities for economic and business growth in Craven. The approach will allow for new development and extension thereby maximising opportunities for growth. The policy does not allow for town centre related activity in rural areas
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	-	0	The policy directs retail, leisure and community uses to settlement centres. This generates activity and through the bringing forward of employment opportunities assist in combatting poverty. Community cohesion could be fostered by locating community facilities in settlement centres. The town centre focus for community uses means that little growth will be directed toward rural areas. The policy approach will bring people closer to the key services. This could reduce the reliance on the car as a primary mode to transport.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	-	0	The policy approach brings forward retail, commercial, leisure and community activity in settlement centres. These are the most accessible locations by virtue of public transport accessibility. For those resident in rural areas, access may not be enhanced as development will not be directed there.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	-	0	The policy approach, by directing community and leisure uses towards settlement centres will make provision for ensuring health and wellbeing through physical provision and social interaction.

Policy: EC5 Retail and town centres						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to provide a strategy for Craven's five main centres (Skipton, Settle, Cross Hills, Bentham and Ingletton), includes provision for retail needs within Craven across the plan period and sets a threshold for requirement for sequential tests for main town centre uses outside of centres.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	-	0	Access to development schemes would be designed to a standard where safe access and egress would be achieved and it is anticipated that this would be to an adoptable standard. Development schemes would be designed so as to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist access and linking schemes with the wider settlement, thus reducing reliance on the car and encouraging sustainable travel patterns. By directing development to main centres, the need to travel to access services offered there would be reduced

Policy: EC5 Retail and town centres						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to provide a strategy for Craven's five main centres (Skipton, Settle, Cross Hills, Bentham and Ingletton), includes provision for retail needs within Craven across the plan period and sets a threshold for requirement for sequential tests for main town centre uses outside of centres.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy approach of directing town centre activity to existing centres could be affected and limited by the presence of land at a higher risk of flooding in some areas. The use of Suds is not affected by the policy but design specifics at scheme level will determine the most appropriate drainage solution.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	+	0	The focus of the policy on town centres will reduce demand for using BMV for this purpose. The policy will have little direct effect on this objective other than to seek to safeguard BMV accordingly.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The policy approach seeks to underpin existing town centres, where there is already a better supply of brownfield land. The potential ecological value of brownfield land will be assessed at the time of application and as such it is not possible to ascertain ecological value and associated contribution.

Policy: EC5 Retail and town centres						
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Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	-	+	+	+	0	The policy approach could, without mitigation, adversely affect the quality of the historic environment. This could lead to a short term adverse effect whilst mitigation and appropriate policies are put in place. The increases in local activity could also affect the quality of town centres arising from the policy approach could also have an adverse effect if not mitigated.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	0	The impact of development is less wide spread as it is concentrated on settlement centres. By directing growth toward settlement centres, the character of the countryside will be safeguarded thereby contributing to local distinctiveness and safeguarding tranquil areas which typically are away from town and village centres

Policy: EC5 Retail and town centres						
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Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	By focussing the approach to town centres, schemes will be designed to take account of and reflect local distinctiveness and vernacular. High design standard will be assured through appropriate planning policy approaches thus reflecting the local vernacular. Sensitive rural locations will be unaffected as it is not anticipated that development will be directed there.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	+	0	There are no designated air quality management areas in Craven. However, without mitigation, new development may have a minor detrimental effect upon air quality in main settlements by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport etc. However as this policy directs development to the most accessible locations by public transport, the effect is unlikely to be significant however. Rural areas will not be adversely affected as these are out of centre locations in any event. By focussing on town centres, the potential conflict arising from noise generating and noise sensitive development will be mitigated through site selection and the development management process. By focussing on main settlements and areas of existing activity, areas noted for dark skies will be protected as most new development will be away from these areas
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	0	0	Without mitigation, the policy approach is likely to have a detrimental effect upon carbon emissions by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport during construction and operation. However by supporting settlement centres as hubs of activity and service centres, the need to travel to access services would be reduced, thus reducing reliance on the car as primary mode of transport or needing to travel. The policy approach of supporting and enhancing development in accessible locations would also encourage and support sustainable travel patterns.

Policy: EC5 Retail and town centres						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to provide a strategy for Craven's five main centres (Skipton, Settle, Cross Hills, Bentham and Ingletton), includes provision for retail needs within Craven across the plan period and sets a threshold for requirement for sequential tests for main town centre uses outside of centres.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timesca		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	0	0	Development in settlement centres will increase activity and this will increase waste generation as a consequence. An effect of increased retail provision in town centres will be an increase in recycling as consumers replace items in line with a broader commercial and retail offer.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	Minerals resources are likely to be located away from settlement centres and development will not affect this. Minerals resources are unlikely to be sterilised as a result of the policy approach. Where proposals concern and area of minerals resource, the winning of the mineral in question can be secured as part of the development process should this be appropriate, although this is unlikely. With regard to former mine workings, the development process will identify and mitigate hazards associated with former mine workings particularly in the north of the plan area.

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a context for allowing residential conversions in appropriate circumstances will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities through undertaking conversion works, increasing vibrancy within the centre and enabling proprietors to live over the business.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Some residential development at first floor would generally be acceptable under Prior Notification which would still enable proprietors to live above the shop, but may mean that full opportunities for town centres to be places for living as well as more traditional functions would not be maximised. Effects therefore are more neutral.</p>

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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a context for allowing residential conversions in appropriate circumstances will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic growth.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The General Permitted Development Order under prior notification would allow for some floorspace to be converted above shops. However, opportunities would be more limited which may not maximise the potential for living close to centres and resultant economic growth.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will promote equality, diversity and community cohesion. The policy would further strengthen opportunities for people to live close to centres which could be particularly beneficial for meeting the needs of an ageing population.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach could restrict the opportunities for people to live close to centres. However, it is recognised that Craven's towns are small and whilst people may not be able to live within the centres there are opportunities to live nearby, therefore effects are considered neutral.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will enhance access to essential facilities which will particularly add to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres across Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach would allow for some residential conversions under prior notification but there may be underused space which would not maximise potential for contribution towards this objective.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
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SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will promote physical, mental and social wellbeing. Living within town centres can be beneficial for people wanting to lead a vibrant lifestyle and would also contribute towards people meeting their housing needs.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach would still enable some people to live within centres but opportunities would be more limited.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach maximises opportunities for housing needs to be met and within accessible locations. Younger people particularly may desire to live in town centres locations where opportunities for leisure exist.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy approach would still allow for some living above the shop but would not encourage opportunities to the same level.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
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SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will improve connectivity, reduce the need to travel whilst also ensuring safe and effective access.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach may result in people living further out of centres. However, it is recognised that Craven's settlements are small and distances from the edge of settlements including Skipton to centre's is not significant.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would present positive effects in seeking to meet residential needs above shops, this would reduce the amount of new build development required which could reduce pressure to build in zones of medium to high flood risk.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the option would allow for some development above shops via prior notification, it may be that greater land take is required to meet housing needs. However, the influencing factor would be the location of new housing elsewhere which is mitigated by the flood risk policy (ENV6) which steers development away from high flood risk areas. Therefore a neutral effect is considered likely.</p>

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	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would present positive effects in seeking to meet residential needs above shops, this would reduce the amount of new build development required which could reduce pressure to build in areas of greater agricultural value and the loss of soils.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the option would allow for some development above shops via prior notification, it may be that greater land take is required to meet housing needs. However, there are other policies within the plan that would seek to steer new development away from areas of greater agricultural value (policy ENV7).</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will ensure the prudent use of resources for example through conversion. There is also a greater level of brownfield land in and around town centres within Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting out a policy that seeks to provide housing within town centres in appropriate locations may result in a greater level of new build and could increase the overall area of land take up specifically on greenfield sites to meeting housing needs.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
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	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres which can be in the historic environment, make a positive contribution to conserving the historic environment by keeping and bringing buildings back into beneficial use, particularly upper floors. Careful consideration would need to be given to ensure individual proposals would not lead to insensitive conversions. Policy ENV2 (Heritage) helps to mitigate this.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach may not result in opportunities being maximised for bringing upper floors into use. This may result in vacancies or void space at upper floor level which may result in the deterioration of historic buildings. It is noted that the rights set out by the GPDO exclude listed buildings.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may result in less pressure to build in areas of greater biodiversity value.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative option would allow for a level of development in town centres but not to the same extent which result in development pressure in areas of greater biodiversity value. Other policies within the plan however, would mitigate this specifically, policy ENV4.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may result in less development pressure to build in the countryside as it would provide the greatest opportunity to meet housing needs in urban locations. .</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst not having a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order would allow for some development in town centres, there may be a greater need for new build development in edge of settlement locations in order to meet housing needs. This could result in negative consequences on the countryside and landscape.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres would maximise opportunities for innovative design proposals for town centre living.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not providing a policy approach would have generally neutral effects as innovative design could still be achieved through other forms of development.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres would help to minimise air pollution through enabling people to live close to town centres therefore reducing the need for travel. However, a neutral score is given overall as development per se would likely result in increased pollution.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order, would still allow for some living within the town centre but may result in an increase in new build development to meet housing needs, this may increase air pollution if it also results in an increase in travel movements.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will minimise and mitigate the effects of climate change through enabling people to live close to services and employment, The conversion of buildings may also offer opportunities for renewable energy. However, enabling development per se is likely to result in increased GHG's, therefore a neutral score is given.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst not having a policy approach would allow for some residential development in town centres, opportunities would not be maximised and housing needs may need to be met further away from town centres in less accessible locations.</p>
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Impacts on water use and resources are not directly related to whether people live in the town centre or in other locations.

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may help to reduce construction waste. However, domestic waste would depend on people's behaviours.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach may result in a greater level of new build in order to meet housing needs this would result in greater levels of construction waste. However, domestic waste and recycling depends more on people's behaviours.</p>

Policy: EC5a Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would maximise opportunities for housing needs to be met within town centres and particularly through conversion, this would reduce the requirements for new build development and consequently the loss of land of mineral resource value.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order would still allow for residential development in town centres. However, in order to meet housing needs a greater level of new build development may be required, which may include development on land of mineral resource value. However, prior extraction would help to ensure that a loss of minerals does not result.</p>

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

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to support local business growth, including productivity and support inward investment by securing for example the provision of training programmes to improve skills in the local workforce and the implementation of Travel Plans that are aimed at enhancing the accessibility/connectivity of employment areas through the provision of walking and cycling routes or the provision of new bus services to connect with residential areas or railway/bus stations. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of maximising opportunities for economic and business growth within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.

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

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to enhance access to services, employment and education, support village services and facilities and the vitality of town centres by securing for example the provision of local training programmes/apprenticeships which are easily accessed by the local workforce or contributions towards improving capacity at local schools or providing new schools and the implementation of Travel Plans that are aimed at enhancing the accessibility/connectivity of employment areas through the provision of walking and cycling routes or the provision of new bus services to connect with residential areas, town and village centres and railway/bus stations. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of enhancing access for all to essential facilities within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven’s growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing by securing for example environmental improvements such as the provision of open space or sport and recreational facilities within employment and residential areas or contributions to improving the quality and accessibility of open space and recreational facilities close to employment and residential areas and the implementation of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans to provide well designed, safe pedestrian and cycling routes that reduce crime and the fear of crime connecting employment areas to residential areas and town centre services, facilities and open space. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of promoting physical, mental and social health and wellbeing for residents/workers within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits including securing the provision of affordable housing to meet affordable housing need within the plan area and to improve housing choice. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of enabling residents to live in suitable and affordable housing and may also have minor positive transboundary impact by reducing pressure on affordable housing in nearby authority areas.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to enhance access education and training by securing for example the provision of local training programmes/apprenticeships which are likely to support improved opportunities and life chances for young people and help to improve the qualifications and skills of residents within Craven and contributions towards improving capacity at local schools or providing new schools. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of enabling everyone to access a good standard of education and training to augment skill levels and may have minor positive transboundary impacts by reducing pressure on educational infrastructure in nearby authority areas.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel and ensure proposed developments have safe access by securing for example the implementation of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans to provide well designed, safe pedestrian and cycling routes that reduce crime and the fear of crime connecting employment areas to residential areas and town centre services, facilities and open space. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective and is likely to have minor positive transboundary impacts by reducing pressure on services/facilities in nearby authority areas.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to reduce the risks and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment by securing the provision and implementation of off site flood prevention and alleviation measures, including SuDs. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective and is likely to have minor positive transboundary impacts by also potentially reducing the risk of flooding in nearby authority areas.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations

Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.

Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of		Transboundary Impact	
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural		
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to maintain soil quality and grow food in Craven by securing the provision of allotments where a deficiency in allotment provision within the catchment area of a proposal is identified. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to ensure the prudent use of land resources by securing schemes to remediate contaminated land prior to development. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment including the beneficial use of heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest by securing, for example, the provision and implementation of a suitable historic landscape management plan or a listed building or conservation maintenance, repair and/or management plan or contributions towards the investigation and protection of archaeological remains and ancient monuments in advance of development or a requirement to reinstate and repair historic features directly affected by the development and its construction impacts. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, including protected habitats and species by securing, for example, restrictions to development in identified / sensitive areas to avoid harm to existing biodiversity features, improving habitat of significant specific species, on-site works to enhance existing features such as woodlands, hedgerows, ponds etc. or habitat creation, protection, restoration and /or future management for targeted species or habitats. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy will have minor positive effect in respect of transboundary impact where habitat improvement occurs close to the plan area boundary with other authorities, helping to create habitat corridors.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character by securing for example the restriction of development to protect existing features from damage or the implementation of on site or off site works and long term management measures needed to improve an existing feature. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy will have minor positive effect in respect of transboundary impact where landscape protection and improvement occurs close to the plan area boundary with other authorities helping to enhance green infrastructure corridors.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	++	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages by securing, for example public realm works including public art which can help to enhance local character and identity through helping create a 'sense of place', and promoting better visual 'legibility' of the local area by contributing to more recognisable and distinctive places and townscape. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise air, noise and light pollution by securing for example mitigation measures identified within Air Quality, Noise or Light Impact Assessments. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts where proposals are located close to the boundary of the plan area with neighbouring authorities. impact.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise impacts on climate change by securing for example mitigation measures identified within Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for minimising car use. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use by securing for example mitigation measures to reduce the risk of pollution and deterioration of water resources and the implementation of schemes for water conservation and re-use of water on site. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.

Policy: INF1 Planning Obligations						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of Craven's growth is mitigated, supports the provision of local infrastructure and secures community benefits and achieves sustainable development. This will be achieved through developer contributions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternative identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise waste production and increase recycling rates by securing for example the provision for waste and recycling infrastructure, either on- or off-site. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	++	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets by securing the extraction of mineral resources before development takes place. The safe management of hazard risks may be secured through the provision of safety management plans. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.

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

Policy: INF2 Community Facilities and social spaces						
Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.						
Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of health centres obviously enhance access to health facilities and the location of facilities may also promote physical and mental health, by for example encouraging walking and cycling to local facilities, reducing isolation and acting as centres for advice and services.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play an obvious role in the provision of suitable housing although the existence of nearby facilities may make areas more attractive to house occupiers. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	++	+	Community facilities such as schools and collages are of obvious importance providing access to education to communities in Craven and other nearby communities. Other facilities such as libraries, community centres and places of worship may also play a role in education provision

Policy: INF2 Community Facilities and social spaces						
Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.						
Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	Retention and growth of local community facilities can help reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of more sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in reducing the risk and impact of flooding. Community facilities will be expected to meet policy ENV6 Flood Risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a role in the protection of natural and agricultural conditions. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).

Policy: INF2 Community Facilities and social spaces						
Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.						
Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in the prudent use of land resources. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment although individual historic buildings may serve as community facilities and facilities may provide a suitable use for individual historic buildings which helps promote heritage based tourism
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity. Policy ENV4 requires that development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity and this will apply to the development of community facilities such as schools.

Policy: INF2 Community Facilities and social spaces						
Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.						
Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in protecting and enhancing Craven's open countryside. Proposals for community facilities will be required to help achieve this objective however.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in promoting and enhancing innovative design in Craven. The design policy (ENV3) requires all development to seek to achieve good design standards. This policy applies equally to community facilities.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in minimising pollution. Policies ENV3, ENV7 and ENV8 seek to achieve this and apply to community facilities.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The provision and retention of local community facilities can reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel pattern and thus positively impact on carbon reduction. Community renewable energy projects will also contribute to this objective and may be considered as a community facility. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.

Policy: INF2 Community Facilities and social spaces						
Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.						
Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in conserving water resources. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirements for the conservation of water quality and quantity and community facilities should comply with this policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling but will be expected to comply with these requirements.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a role in safeguarding mineral resources and the scale of development involved in the provision of community facilities would not normally have a significant effect on mineral resources. If necessary conditions can be added to a planning permission requiring prior extraction.

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

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more					Commentary
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	++	++	+	Retention and growth of sport, open space and recreational facilities are important to Craven's communities, especially the ageing population. They play an important role in overcoming isolation of individuals within the community. Generally, they support engaged and diverse communities in towns and the countryside and contribute to the reduction of inequalities. Some facilities may be accessed by residents and visitors outside the plan area, resulting in this policy having a transboundary impact.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	+	Sport, open space and recreational facilities are important in providing access to opportunities to maintain and improve health and wellbeing of the community both within and outside the plan area.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	The provision of new together with the safeguarding and improvement of existing sport, open space and recreational facilities will promote physical and mental health, by providing opportunities for spaces and facilities to promote physical, mental and social health and well being both to residents and visitors within and outside the plan area.

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more					Commentary
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreational facilities do not play an obvious role in the provision of suitable housing although the existence of nearby facilities may make areas more attractive to house occupiers. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Some sport, open space and recreation facilities may provide opportunities to provide education and training, particularly within the tourism sector, to communities in Craven and other nearby communities.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Retention, improvement and provision of new sport, open space and recreational facilities can help reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of more sustainable travel patterns both within and outside the plan area.

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more					Commentary
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in reducing the risk and impact of flooding. Community facilities will be expected to meet policy ENV6 Flood Risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in the protection of natural and agricultural conditions. Proposals for such facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in the prudent use of land resources. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more					Commentary
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	0	The provision or improvement of open spaces throughout the plan area will play a role in protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity. This policy will complement Policy ENV4, which requires that development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity and this will apply to existing and new open spaces.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	++	++	++	++	0	The provision or improvement of open spaces throughout the plan area will play a role in protecting and enhancing parts of Craven's open countryside. The policy also requires all new housing and mixed use developments of more than 5 dwellings to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and recreational facilities. This may be achieved through new spaces and facilities within new developments or the improvement of existing spaces and facilities off site.

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more					Commentary
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in promoting and enhancing innovative design in Craven. The design policy (ENV3) requires all development to seek to achieve good design standards. This policy applies equally to sport, open space and recreational facilities.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in minimising pollution. Policies ENV3, ENV7 and ENV8 seek to achieve this and apply to Sport, open space and recreation facilities.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The provision, improvement and retention of sport, open space and recreation facilities can reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel pattern and thus positively impact on carbon reduction. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in conserving water resources. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirements for the conservation of water quality and quantity and sport, open space and recreation facilities should comply with this policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling but will be expected to comply with these requirements.

Policy: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more					Commentary
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in safeguarding mineral resources and the scale of development involved in the provision of sport, open space and recreation facilities would not normally have a significant effect on mineral resources. If necessary conditions can be added to a planning permission requiring prior extraction.

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

Policy: INF4 Parking Provision						
Preferred Approach: Have a policy on parking provision						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative approach identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	<p>The policy has been prepared to ensure satisfactory access to facilities including health facilities. Enabling sufficient parking will have positive effects on the wellbeing of people.</p> <p>Ensuring sufficient parking is important to highway safety as it minimises the impact of anti social parking. The policy has also been prepared to ensure new car parking is designed to minimise opportunities for crime.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	North Yorkshire's Parking Standards refer to educational establishments, therefore in planning for new or expanded facilities, the policy will help to ensure good access to education. The use of Travel Plans can also help to maximise accessibility.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	The policy will help to ensure good access is achieved in new developments. The aim of the policy is also to ensure sustainable travel is possible including through cycle storage.

Policy: INF4 Parking Provision						
Preferred Approach: Have a policy on parking provision						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative approach identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	+	+	+	0	The policy includes provision to incorporate SuDS within car parking schemes. However, generally the policy will have little impact on reducing flood risk and preventing inappropriate development in floodplains.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	New car parking may involve the loss of soil through direct land take. However, strategically this is likely to be insignificant.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The direct impact on heritage assets will be influenced by individual schemes. However, the policy could be strengthened to include reference to the historic environment.

Policy: INF4 Parking Provision						
Preferred Approach: Have a policy on parking provision						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative approach identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	+	0	+	0	Other policies within the plan seek to protect and enhance biodiversity value. However, an indirect link exists in promoting sustainable travel patterns and the provision of a managed approach to parking which reduces the potential for parked cars damaging the natural environment.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	+	0	+	0	Providing a managed approach to car parking helps people to enjoy the countryside and reduce the risk for parked cars to be a visual nuisance in tranquil areas or beauty spots.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	The design policy will consider this matter in more detail. However, the provision of satisfactory parking and means to promote sustainable travel patterns all come under the umbrella of good design.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The promotion of sustainable travel patterns including cycling and measures to promote the use of low emission vehicles will help to minimise the impacts of new development on air quality, although ultimately this will depend on individual behaviours.

Policy: INF4 Parking Provision						
Preferred Approach: Have a policy on parking provision						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative approach identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	Whilst car use generally has negative effects on climate change, the policy includes reference to promoting the incorporation of sustainable travel patterns including cycling as well as charging points for low emission vehicles.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy includes reference to protecting water quality through the use of oil interceptors.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

Policy: INF5 Communications Infrastructure						
Preferred Approach: The policy consists of two main areas, to ensure communications infrastructure is suitable on design grounds, and the delivery of infrastructure to drive forward Next Generation Access broadband within Craven including developer requirements.						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF states that Local Plans should support the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure. Therefore no alternative approach is identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	++	+	The policy is likely to present positive benefits for jobs, as improved communications infrastructure particularly given the rural nature of Craven will encourage economic growth and in turn may lead to an increase in jobs. The policy could help to encourage an increase in better paid jobs through opportunities for sectors such as advanced manufacturing and knowledge driven companies. It is likely that this effect will be particularly positive for rural areas where an absence of telecommunications infrastructure can be a barrier economic growth. The policy is also likely to have positive effects on safeguarding key employers. Transboundary effects have been identified as communications infrastructure enables growth at a wider level than Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	0	Supporting improved communications infrastructure will have significant positive effects for the economy as this is a key element of economic growth in an ever increasing digital age and will help attract inward investment particularly where companies may look to be located within an attractive rural environment. The policy will also likely have positive benefits for the tourism sector. Transboundary effects have been identified as communications infrastructure enables growth at a wider level than Craven.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	++	+	The policy may have positive effects on addressing the needs of an ageing population through increasing the ability to access services online for those less mobile. The policy may also present indirect benefits to those communities who may be deprived at the moment in terms of barriers to services, as increased network can enable some services to be delivered online. The internet also has an important democratic role in enable local people to be more engaged in decision making. Transboundary effects have been identified as an improved communications network may help to establish communities that are not defined by geographical boundaries, for example through social networking.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	+	++	0	The policy is likely to support a reduction in car reliance, through enabling services and employment opportunities to be accessed from home. It is likely the importance of homeworking may improve in line with technological improvements. Whilst the policy could have positive effects on village services and town centres particularly given the support for Wi-Fi networks within Craven's centres, there remains uncertainty within the retail sector over the longer term impacts of online trading. The policy would present direct benefits in addressing unequal access to telecommunications including broadband.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	0	0	0	0	Mixed effects are identified for health and wellbeing, as an increase in communications including broadband speed may help people to communicate better across distance which has obvious benefits. However, there is an argument that ever increasing online capabilities can have negative consequences for social isolation as people use technology to communicate rather than face to face.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	++	+	<p>The role of technology in education is becoming increasingly important. Digital technology is important both within schools and colleges as well at home, the policy will support enhancement of facilities.</p> <p>The policy is also considered important in terms of access to education facilities, for example through enabling distance learning.</p>
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	+	++	+	Increased telecommunications can have direct positive benefits on improving connectivity, particularly digital connectivity. This can reduce the need for travel.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Whilst the policy includes provisions to protect the historic environment it will be important to monitor the cumulative impacts over time to ensure that infrastructure does not result in harm. The policy may have a positive effect on the historic environment through encouraging the re-use of buildings and retaining vitality within historic town centres.</p> <p>The policy may have positive effects on increasing access and enjoyment of the historic environment through increased ability to learn about the historic environment through digital equipment. This is considered to be a transboundary effect as people can learn about Craven's heritage from a distance.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure that communications infrastructure does not have a negative impact on the natural environment including protected sites. However, it is unlikely that the policy would enhance biodiversity within the area. Indirectly negative effects could arise locally through the implications of economic growth arising from improvements in technology.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure the impact of new equipment does not harm the visual character of the landscape and countryside within Craven, but effects in terms of enhancement are unlikely to be significant.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure good design of new infrastructure and equipment. However, it is unlikely the effects of the policy will enhance the visual character of Craven.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The policy may have some minor positive indirect effects on air quality if improvements in communications reduce the need for travel to access services and employment. Noise and light are unlikely to be affected.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

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