Key: (++) = Double Positive [colour: dark green], (+) = Positive [colour: light green], 0 = Neutral [colour: grey], (-) Negative [colour: pink], (--) Double Negative [colour: maroon].

Policy: **SD1** - The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which seeks to support sustainable development within Craven, similar to the model policy previously set out by the Planning Advisory Service.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF (2012).						
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 policy will support proposals for development which maximises employment growth where these are sustainable, as defined by local and national planning policies. This is likely to have a positive effect on job creation through enabling growth of the economy. The policy is likely to also help safeguard key employers and employment sites by supporting sustainable proposals for expansion and adaption.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	+	The proposed policy supports sustainable development which will have positive effects for enabling business growth, inward investment and the tourism and visitor sector.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	By taking a positive approach in the consideration of sustainable development this policy supports economic development which will have positive impact on equality and poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	A sustainable approach to development will require that development is concentrated where facilities exist and that where new facilities are needed these are supported through the planning process. The provision and maintenance of facilities contributes to the vitality of town centres and villages in Craven.
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.
S06) 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 is sustainable locations and broadens the choice of housing available.

SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports sustainable development of educational facilities. This contributes to improvement of qualification and skills and enhancement of the life chances of young people.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	0	The policy together with other policies in the plan will seek to ensure that new developments are located to minimise the need for travel and maximise opportunities for sustainable travel. .
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	+	++	++	+	+	The principles of sustainable development promoted through this policy and others include not only the provision of sustainable drainage but also water management through the protection of floodplains from unnecessary development and measures to reduce the risk of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Sustainable development required through this and other policies in the plan includes consideration of agricultural land quality, through protecting where possible the best quality agricultural land in Crave (Grade 3) from development.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	The policy together with other policies within the plan supports the re-use of brownfield land and remediation of contaminated land for development where this would comply with other policies.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	++	++	+	0	Sustainable development includes development that does not result in harm to the significance of the historic environment. Where proposals come forward which enhance the historic environment, seek to improve access to the historic environment or promote heritage based tourism they will be considered favourably where they also meet other policies within the plan and the NPPF.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	Sustainable development should contribute to local and national policy aims of achieving a net gain in biodiversity. A positive approach to development may include identification of opportunities for the protection and enhancement of habitats and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	+	+	+	+	0	The landscape of Craven needs to be protected from unsustainable development in order to preserve its role for food production, its tranquillity and its intrinsic character. A positive approach to sustainable development requires that the countryside is protected from unsustainable development and that development contributes to the character of the countryside.

SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	Good design is a key aspect of achieving sustainable development that is fit for its intended use, adaptable and enhances the visual character of the District. A positive approach to development will support innovative design which helps achieve these ends.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	A positive approach to development will require that new development maintains air quality, minimises noise pollution and protects areas benefitting from dark skies from unnecessary light pollution. Equally it will support development where the impact of existing sources of noise and air pollution can be mitigated in the new development.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	Spatial planning is an important part of the local and national response to climate change and the need to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Positive planning through local plan policies and allocations will be particularly important in reducing the need to travel (and thus reducing energy consumption). This has an impact outside the District.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	0	The Local Plan preparation process includes consideration of the need to protect groundwater sources and consultation with water and sewerage companies to ensure capacity exists or can be expanded for new development. This facilitates a positive approach to new development and ensures that is sustainable in terms of water supply.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Minimisation of waste is an important element in the achievement of sustainable growth. Opportunities to achieve this through the planning process are limited but in taking a positive approach to development proposals the Local Plan and development management will attempt to work with developers to seek solutions to waste issues where possible.
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).

Key: (++) = Double Positive [colour: dark green], (+) = Positive [colour: light green], 0 = Neutral [colour: grey], (-) Negative [colour: pink], (--) Double Negative [colour: maroon].

Policy: **SD2** - Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change						
Proposed Approach: A policy which adopts proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, when guiding development change in the local plan area in line with national planning policy.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF (2012).						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	This policy will support employment opportunities in an indirect way by promoting development in sensible and appropriate locations regarding location and flood risk. This supports inward investment and the tourism and visitor sector.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	This policy will support employment opportunities in an indirect way by promoting development in sensible and appropriate locations regarding location and flood risk. This supports inward investment and the tourism and visitor sector.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	+	+	By taking a proactive approach in the adaptation to climate change, this policy supports long-term socio-economic development which will utlimately have a positive impact on equality and poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is not directly relevant to this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	+	+	+	The policy is likely to have increasingly positive physical, mental and social health and wellbeing effects on the population over time, through a responsible approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	By focusing on housing away from flood risk regions, suitable and affordable housing should be provided more readily.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is not directly related to this objective.

SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	++	The policy together with other policies in the plan seeks to ensure that new developments are located to minimise the need for travel and maximise opportunities for sustainable travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	++	++	++	++	++	The principles of sustainable development promoted through this climate change policy promote the protection of floodplains from unnecessary development and measures to reduce the risk of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	The policy supports proposals to place new housing sites in brownfield sites where they are available.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	The policy together with other policies within the plan supports the re-use of brownfield land and remediation of contaminated land for development where this would comply with other policies.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is not directly related to this objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	+	Sustainable development should contribute to local and national policy aims of achieving a net gain in biodiversity. A proactive approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation can include identification of opportunities for the protection and enhancement of habitats and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	+	+	+	++	+	The landscape of Craven needs to be protected from unsustainable development in order to preserve its role for food production, its tranquillity and its intrinsic character. A proactive approach to climate change adaptation requires that the countryside is protected from unsustainable development and that development contributes to the character of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	The policy is indirectly related to this objective, in that innovative design can encourage forms of renewable energy usage in homes and businesses.

SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	++	++	+	A positive approach to development will require that new development maintains air quality, minimises noise pollution and protects areas benefitting from dark skies from unnecessary light pollution. Equally it will support development where the impact of existing sources of noise and air pollution can be mitigated in the new development.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	++	++	++	++	++	A clear and direct correlation between the policy and this objective.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	++	++	+	+	Conservation of water resources is one of the important elements of successfully mitigating against and adapting to climate change.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	+	+	+	+	+	The minimisation of waste production is important as it results in less energy consumption overall and thus is related to this policy.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	An indirect correlation in that the most sustainable locations are chosen for preferred housing sites.

Policy: **SP1** - Meeting Housing Need

Preferred Approach: To meet the housing needs of Craven, provision is made for 4,600 net additional dwellings in the plan area over the period 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2032. This is a minimum provision and equates to an annual average housing requirement of 230 net dwellings per annum.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	This policy can ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach of this policy are aimed at creating new jobs and safeguarding existing employers through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO1, this policy may ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach is aimed at maximising opportunities for economic and business growth through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	+	++	0	This policy is aimed at providing enough homes to meet the expected growth in the local plan area over the period of the plan, and to provide enough residential growth to meet expected employment requirements. This number of homes per year is also not seen as been excessive in terms of potential harm to the natural environment.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the location of individual schemes concerns physical access to essential facilities, it is important that a sufficient level of housing is provided which enables services to remain viable. It is difficult to ascertain the level at which this would be achieved and depends on the individual service requirements. The spatial strategy in combination with the housing requirement are important in addressing this objective. This policy may have negligible or minor impacts on service provision, and should not be overbearing on the incremental growth of service provision over time.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	++	+	0	A higher number of homes may contribute strongly to providing for higher employment levels, such a high level of development could place significant pressure on services including health, result in a loss of countryside and would likely result in high increases in emissions with the district. A lower number of homes may result in a decline in service provision. The numbers of homes under this policy may have the best possible scenario. Overall, impacts here are difficult to fully predict in terms of social change.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	+	++	+	0	The housing numbers proposed under the policy proposed here should have positive impacts in terms of enabling affordable housing to be provided throughout the plan area.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	+	-	0	All of the approaches may require increased education depending on the location of new housing. Policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure including education should address increased need. It is hence difficult to determine which housing options have positive or negative impacts, but it would most likely be based on differing urban and rural provision impacts as the housing projections arise. This policy may have minor positive urban impacts and minor negative rural impacts.

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	-	+	0	The outcomes of this largely depend upon the location of new housing. However, it is generally agreed that the greater level of housing provision, the greater the population increase within Craven and therefore the greater the need for overall travel. However, the outcomes will largely depend on allocations and spatial strategy. This policy is likely to have minor negative urban impacts and minor positive rural impacts. Often the increase in traffic depends on factors outside of planning policy, such as driver behaviour, where travel trips are taken that are not required, or can be taken instead by walking or cycling.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	In general, the higher the level of development, the greater potential there exists for flood risk in the district as greenfield land is replaced by built surfaces. However, the overall impact is not a direct correlation, as the impact of flood risk will also depend on the location of the development throughout the district and particularly within individual settlements. The concentrated approach to development distribution offers the best approach to reduce the risk and impacts of flooding.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	-	0	-	0	In general, the higher the housing numbers, the more likely it is that more agricultural land will be taken. This may be somewhat mitigated against by choosing the agricultural land of poorest quality in the District first for greenfield development, if possible.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	In general, the higher the housing numbers, the more land resources are required. However, in combination with other policies in this plan, there is a heavy emphasis on utilising brownfield land where available, and using low agricultural quality land adjacent to existing towns and villages. Therefore it can be viewed as a prudent use of land resources given the housing requirement.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	-	0	0	Options with lower housing numbers would likely minimise the likelihood of negative impacts on the historic environment settings and areas of identified archaeological interest, with their relatively low projected housing growth rates. However, there is an agrument that there is more scope to enhance any heritage assets in poor condition through increased development. Hence the correlation between increased housing growth and an increasing negative impact on the historic environment is not always clear. Similarly, it can be argued that more housing development can mean uncovering more items of potential archaeological interest during ground excavations.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	0	+	0	0	Residential development has generally had a negative impact on biodiversity and habitats worldwide, primarily by the replacement of natural habitats by the built environment. In more recent times, there have been efforts to enhance biodiversity habitat within designs for larger sites for residential development. However, there is no doubt that more residential development, and associated human population impact, have on the whole negative impacts for the natural environment. Accordingly, overall the larger the housing projection, the greater the negative impact in this case. The housing numbers under this policy are seen as an appropriate balance between housing requirements and biodiversity protection.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	-	0	The larger the housing allocation, the more severe is the land take in rural areas, and the greater the threat to the open countryside and wider landscape character of the District. This is particularly important given the considerable environmental and socio-economic importance attached to the scenic landscapes in and around the Craven District. The housing numbers under this policy are seen as an appropriate balance between housing requirements and the protection of open countryside and wider landscape character.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	This policy is expected to perform adequately here, given that all planning permissions for new development go through the development management process, where good and innovative design is encouraged to safeguard and enhance the visual character of the District's built environment.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	0	This policy option is likely to have negative impacts over time, and in particularly in urban areas in terms of air, noise and light pollution. However, much of this increase in pollution lies outside the control of planning policy, and depends on behaviour of residents in terms of their frequency of vehicle use, often for non necessary trips, or trips that sometimes can be reasonably taken by public transport, or even cycling or walking. The impact of noise and light pollution is also influenced by housing design and location in new development.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	The support of energy production through renewable and low carbon sources is dependent in part on the form and layout of new residential development, in particular the levels of housing density. Clusters of high density housing can support local forms of renewable energy production. However, the density of development is beyond the scope of this policy as it focuses exclusively on the levels of housing growth only. In this regard, it can be stated that for the other aspect of this objective, the minimisation of the impact on climate change, this policy is likely not to cause the negative impacts to the extent of higher options but is likely to still cause difficulties.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	The greater the housing development in the District, the greater potential for problems regarding both water abstraction rates and the safe disposal of wastewater arising from new development. This is also the case in terms of both the conservation and enhancement of water quality and resources. In addition, the greater the water abstraction rates, the more likely a negative impact can occur on the protected conservation features of the European designated sites in the region (Special Areas of Protection and Special Conservation Areas). This objective is largely dependent on the density of housing development permitted. This policy is unlikely to put excessive pressure on water quality and resources which would need solutions with water providers.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	-	+	0	0	As a general rule, the larger the housing allocation, the greater the waste generated within the District. This can be somewhat tempered if recycling rates rise proportionally with waste generation, or preferably faster. However, within the waste hierarchy, prevention of waste is much preferred to the requirement to recycle. This policy is likely to present minor negative impacts in terms of waste production.

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

Policy: **SP2** - Economic Activity and Business Growth

Preferred Approach: The local economy will grow, diversify and generate new employment and productivity opportunities, by making provision for a minimum of 32 hectares of employment land.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	+	The approach is likely to result in economic and business growth, particularly given the limitations on recent economic growth due to a lack of available land. The most benefits are likely to be seen within urban locations such as Skipton, as it is expected that distribution will align with housing growth.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	The approach is intended to maintain the labour force within Craven and help retain a balanced population. Whilst having limited impacts on the direct needs of the ageing population, new employment land may help to ensure that people have the opportunity to continue working in later life within Craven. The provision of employment land should encourage business growth, helping to reduce levels of poverty. The impact will be across urban and rural areas.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Countering reliance on car use will depend on the alignment of housing and employment spatial strategies and also the location of employment land in and around settlements rather than the overall level of employment land. However, there are potential for minor positive effects on supporting village services, particularly at higher levels as employment land development will attract in-migration and potential spending. Town centres in Craven and in particular Skipton should benefit from employment land growth provided it is located within accessible reach.

	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	The option would likely result in an increase in jobs and economic growth. This is likely to have a positive effect on well being as employment can have benefits for mental and social health. Impacts may be more marginal away from urban areas where the majority of growth is expected. Effects on highway safety will largely be down to the design of schemes and their location rather than the level of employment land provided.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	0	0	+	Take up of employment land and the expected increase in prosperity should result in the development of a range of different housing types to meet the needs of employees.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	The option is likely to see some minor positive effects on access to training as a growth in Craven's economy also offers the potential for vocational training offered by employees, for example apprenticeships. This may have benefits in adjoining areas if people come into Craven for work or training from other areas.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	Provision of employment land in the urban areas of Craven may serve to limit the need for travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns. However, this is more a matter for distribution rather than quantity. Generally however, an increase in employment land and therefore economic growth and potential jobs within Craven, is likely to result in an overall increased need for travel. Connectivity could improve through an increase in potential custom for commuting.

	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	-	0	0	The overall strategy of the plan is to direct development and locations away from areas at risk of flooding. However, built development is likely to have a minor impact on flood risk as this reduces the amount of land available for storage of water.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	-	-	0	**0**	Effects on retaining land of higher value for agriculture will depend on spatial strategy and individual site allocations rather than the level of employment land. However, the approach will inevitably result in some greenfield land take up. Therefore the approach result in minor negative effects.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	The approach is likely to present minor positive opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land in urban areas through the re-use of land for employment purposes, although there is relatively little brownfield and contaminated land in the District.

	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The location of individual employment sites and the spatial strategy will influence impacts on the historic environment rather than the level of provision. However, employment land is less likely than residential to be located within conservation heritage areas of towns, so the effects are likely to be negligible.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	(+)	0	0	The delivery of employment land raises potential for negative effects on the biodiversity of Craven in terms of land take. The spatial strategy and location of individual sites will be important in determining overall impacts as some sites may have no biodiversity value at present. The delivery of employment land can also present opportunities for on site enhancements through appropriate green infrastructure provision. In terms of mitigation, other policies within the Plan including the biodiversity policy (ENV4) will be important as they seeks to manage impacts of new development and maximise opportunities where available for biodiversity enhancements to be made.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	0	0	The location of individual sites will be important in determining impacts on the countryside and landscape. However, the approach may result in potential for negative effects as they will require land take up. In terms of mitigation, both the Countryside and Landscape policy (ENV1) and Good Design (ENV3) policies as well as allocations of individual sites are important. Impacts on tranquillity will depend on location and spatial strategy. However, it is anticipated that most allocations will be in and around the main settlements where tranquillity is less of an issue.

	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	+	The provision of employment buildings present an opportunity for innovative design and development which reinforces local distinctiveness
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	-	The delivery of employment land and therefore economic growth is likely to present negative effects on air quality and potential for noise and light pollution. The expected nature of economic development within Craven is anticipated[to be office or light industrial rather than heavy polluting industries or haulage due to the nature of the location away from industrialised areas and motorways. The management of effects will however, be important and is partly considered by other policies within the Local Plan but also by considerations outside of the remit of the planning system. Impacts on dark skies will also depend on locational strategy. Transboundary effects are identified as a result of potential increases in commuting into Craven for work which would see an increase in emissions from car use.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	-	0	0	-	The provision of employment land and resulting economic growth is likely to result in an increase in emissions of GHGs. Development of employment land may present opportunities for on site renewable energy schemes such as solar panels, small scale wind turbines etc. However, the delivery of employment growth is important in terms of economic sustainability for Craven. Concentration of employment land in urban areas is likely to limit energy consumption through travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.

	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	-	0	0	The approach is likely to result in an increase in water use in comparison to the existing situation. Development has potential to have a negative consequence on water quality and resources. Mitigation is provided through the Water Resources, Water Quality and Groundwater policy (ENV8) together with the location of allocations. Transboundary effects are identified as watercourses stretch beyond administrative boundaries, although effects are likely to be minimal.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	-	0	0	The use of the land for employment is likely to result in increased production of waste. However, new development provides the opportunity to mitigate this by incorporating modern facilities to store waste for recycling.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	Craven is not a minerals planning authority. However, it will be important that new developments in minerals safeguarding maximise opportunities for extraction. This will be achieved by location of employment land in urban areas (where mineral extraction is not a suitable use) and care in the location of individual sites.

Policy: **SP3** - Housing Mix and Density

Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to enhance the overall mix of housing types and sizes provided in the plan area so that it reflects and responds to the demographic profile of the resident population, is attractive to households of working age and families, and is accessible to newly forming households, or those wishing to downsize later in life.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the Housing Mix and density policy and the objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	Business growth generally may be supported by the development of a range of housing types. Inward investors may be attracted to Craven if there is a range of housing available for employees. Existing employers who wish to expand may find that a range of housing makes it easier to recruit employees.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	The availability of a range of housing may help promote diversity, by for example proving housing for the elderly who wish to down size.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can assist in all members of society having access to facilities
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of appropriate housing can in some cases improve individuals health and well being and may reduce social isolation thus helping promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.
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
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the Housing Mix policy and this objective
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	Building a range of houses in accessible locations in the towns and villages of Craven can reduce the need to travel or encourage the use of sustainable transport

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.
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	+	+	+	+	+	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.

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: **SP4** - Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth

Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to promote a sustainable pattern of growth to deliver the spatial strategy of the plan over the plan period 2012 to 2032, which will be achieved through means of a spatial hierarchy of settlement priority.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	Employment opportunities should be accommodated and maximised by concentrating the majority of development in larger urban areas and villages which allows businesses easier access to a work force and essential services.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	+	Similarly to SO1, employment opportunities should be accommodated and maximised by concentrating the majority of development in larger urban areas and villages which allows businesses easier access to a work force and essential services.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Community cohesion can be enhanced by concentrating the majority of new homes in areas with good, established facilities and services, and therefore social isolation should be reduced.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO3, community cohesion can be enhanced by concentrating the majority of new homes in areas with good, established facilities and services, and therefore social isolation should be reduced.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	0	Mental and social health and wellbeing are positively promoted where development is focused primarily in towns and villages with appropriate and readily available services to meet the requirements of its population.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	0	This objective can be achieved by concentrating the majority of development in larger towns and villages which can then cater for a greater diversity of accommodation types to suit the requirements of different social groups.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	0	0	A minor positive impact is envisaged with the majority of development concentrated in towns and villages with existing schools, and in the case of Skipton, the Craven College education facility.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Certainly a positive effect in terms of travel, as the majority of development would be concentrated in towns and villages with the best public transport options and the greatest number of services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	+	This approach is much more positive than an approach focused on dispersed development and 'urban sprawl' where development would be built in a widespread, scattered manner which would increase vulnerability to flood risk throughout the district.

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	A minor positive impact is envisaged with the majority of development concentrated in and adjacent to existing towns and villages, thereby protecting the majority of prime agricultural areas.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	0	The vast majority of new development would be concentrated in existing towns and villages, thereby ensuring the most prudent use of land resources.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	This policy can be considered with Policy ENV3, Good Design, and the aim is to conserve and enhance the historic environment with new development.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	++	+	By minimising new development in rural areas, this approach offers the best opportunity to protect and enhance Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	++	0	Similarly to SO14, by minimising new development in rural areas, this approach offers the best opportunity to protect and enhance Craven's open countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	This policy can be considered with Policy ENV3, Good Design, and the aim is to promote innovate design with new development.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating the majority of new development in towns and villages with existing services and facilities reduces the requirement for private vehicle use throughout the plan area and therefore reducing vehicle emissions to air.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	+	+	+	+	Similarly to SO16, concentrating the majority of new development in towns and villages with existing services and facilities reduces the requirement for private vehicle use throughout the plan area and hence reducing air pollution. Renewable energy units may be possible on new development in towns and villages.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	Concentrating the majority of new development in towns and villages with existing services and wastewater treatment facilities reduces the number of septic tank requirements in rural areas and then the reduction of potential water pollution events.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect as towns and villages generally have more waste recycling facilities for people to take advantage of, thus increasing recycling rates.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	+	0	Mineral facilities will be best safeguarded by concentrating development within, and adjacent to the existing towns and villages.

Policy: **SP5** - Strategy for Skipton, Tier 1

Preferred Approach: Skipton is the primary focus for growth and provision is made for approximately 50% of the proposed residential development in the plan. Provision is made for housing sites, mixed use regeneration sites and employment sites.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Skipton is by far the largest town in the district, and focusing approximately half of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Skipton is by far the largest town in the district, and focusing approximately half of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the residential growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 50% of residential growth in Skipton, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as the majority of those, and the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Skipton.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the residential growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This is turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing. Skipton also has extensive great space facilities to improve physical well-being, such as Aireville Park and Skipton Wood.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Skipton has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also the home of Craven College, which is a further education college that offers a variety of further and higher education courses, including bachelor degrees. Therefore, Skipton is seen as the best option for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 50% of residential growth is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more finanically viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 50% of residential growth in Skipton, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Skipton, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately half of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately half of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

Policy: **SP6** - Strategy for Settle, Tier 2

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

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Settle is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Settle is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Settle, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Settle.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Settle, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This is turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Settle has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also situated adjacent to Giggleswick school, which boasts very good sporting as well as education facilities. Therefore, Settle is seen as one of the best options for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more finanically viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Settle, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in pne of the largest towns is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

Policy: **SP7** - Strategy for Bentham, Tier 2

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

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Bentham is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Bentham is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This is turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Bentham has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also situated adjacent to Giggleswick school, which boasts very good sporting as well as education facilities. Therefore, Bentham is seen as one of the best options for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more finanically viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Bentham, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in pne of the largest towns is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the proposed residential growth in the largest town is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

Policy: **SP8** - Strategy for Glusburn/Crosshills, Tier 3

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

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Glusburn/Crosshills is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Glusburn/Crosshills is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in the South Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills, more of the new residents in the South Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Glusburn/Crosshills outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in the South Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This is turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses, semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in South Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Glusburn/Crosshills has a good range of education facilities, with primary and secondary schools present. Therefore, Glusburn/Crosshills is seen as the best option in the local area for primary and secondary education, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills is seen as the most suitable option for residents of South Craven.

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	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more finanically viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the larger villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.

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	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that many new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some good services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals recources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: **SP9** - Strategy for Ingleton, Tier 3

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

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Ingleton is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Ingleton is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in the West Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton, more of the new residents in the West Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Ingleton outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in the West Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This is turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in West Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Ingleton has a good range of education facilities, with primary schools present. Therefore, Ingleton is seen as the best option in the local area for primary schooling, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton is seen as the most suitable option for residents of West Craven. There is a possibility for secondary schooling in nearby Bentham.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more finanically viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Ingleton, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the larger villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that many new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some good services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

Policy: **SP10** - Strategy for Gargrave, Tier 3

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

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Gargrave is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Gargrave is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in the East Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave, more of the new residents in the East Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Gargrave outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in the East Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This is turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in East Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Gargrave has a good range of education facilities, with primary schools present. Therefore, Gargrave is seen as the best option in the local area for primary schooling, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave is seen as the most suitable option for residents of East Craven. There is a possibility for secondary schooling in nearby Skipton.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area is more appropriate than a dispersed approach to development in the plan area in terms of flooding risk. The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems is more finanically viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Gargrave, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	There is a minor positive effect here. Proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the largest villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	++	++	0	++	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the proposed residential growth in one of the larger villages is believed to be the best possible method to protect the open countryside and wider landscape character of the plan area, along with the rest of the settlement hierarchy's provisions.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the conservation heritage areas in each of the larger towns in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that many new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some good services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimsation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

Policy: **SP11** - Strategy for Tier 4A and 4B villages

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

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF (2012).

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	0	++	+	With Tier 4 settlements receiving a limited amount of residential growth, it should ensure that there is a local populace present to ensure the continuation of many rurally based jobs in the local plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	0	++	+	Similarly to Tier 4 settlements receiving a limited amount of residential growth, it should ensure that there is a local populace present to ensure the continuation of many rurally based jobs in the local plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	0	+	0	This policy is aimed at providing a limited amount of growth that underpins their role and function as settlements with basic services and to ensure ongoing sustainability. It encourages some rural cohesion as a counterbalance to urban residential growth.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	This policy is not aimed at providing easy access to essential services. People living in these villages will have some requirements to access nearby towns and larger villages for essential services.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	0	This policy is aimed towards providing homes for those who wish to stay in their rural areas, or those people who may need to move there for rurally based employment.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	There generally is not a diverse range of housing available in these smaller villages, and those people who wish to find a diverse range of housing will find better opportunities under Policies SP5 to SP10 which deal with larger villages and towns.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	Easy access to a education facilities is not the objective of this policy, however there is decent access to primary and secondary schools in the majority of cases regarding the villages concerned.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	There will be a requirement to travel for the majority of those new residents in these villages, in order to access all essential services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	There will negligible effects in terms of augmented flood risk here, given the low and limited level of residential growth.

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 will be negligible effects in terms of effects on the natural and agricultural conditions here, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	0	+	0	This policy can be seen as prudent use of land resources as it enables rurally based communities to continue and prosper.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	+	0	There is most likely a negligible effect here, perhaps with a minor positive implication for rural villages as any heritage assets will be protected, and with good design, potentially enhanced.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on biodiversity and geodiversity, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on open countryside and wider landscape character, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	This largely depends on the ENV3 Policy, Good Design. However, proposed development in the towns and villages in the spatial settlement hierarchy takes into consideration the heritage assets in villages in the district where they are present. Good design in new development can help enhance the historic environment settings in each town.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on open countryside and wider landscape character, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on climate change, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on the conservation of water quality and resources, given the low and limited level of residential growth.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on the minimisation of waste production, given the low and limited level of residential growth.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be negligible effects in terms of effects on the safeguarding of minerals, given the low and limited level of residential growth.

Key: (++) = Double Positive [colour: dark green], (+) = Positive [colour: light green], 0 = Neutral [colour: grey], (-) Negative [colour: pink], (--) Double Negative [colour: maroon].

Policy: **SP12** - Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery

Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.

Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	(++)	(++)	+	+	The delivery of infrastructure will deliver employment benefits and will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities in Craven through the making and letting of contracts to undertake works to provide infrastructure. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment. The provision of appropriate infrastructure will benefit new employment companies.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	(++)	(++)	+	+	Like SO1, contracts to deliver infrastructure via local contractors will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic and business growth. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment.The provision of appropriate infrastructure will benefit new employment companies.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy will have a minor positive influence as better and improved infrastructure provision is a benefit to people's everyday social and working lives.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, through facilitating the provision of infrastructure including essential facilities, will enhance access to all, the benefits of which will extend beyond Craven.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy will have a minor positive influence as better and improved infrastructure provision is a benefit to people's everyday social and working lives.
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 affordable housing delivery with infrastructure provision.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	+	+	+	0	Improving infrastructure provision will make a positive contribution to education facilities over time in the district, and hence allow more people to avail of increasing educational opportunities.

	SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, by facilitating the provision of infrastructure associated with development, will improve connectivity and accessibility through providing safe access to adoptable Highway standards.
	SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	+	+	(++)	+	+	The policy should have the effect of providing suitable infrastructure to reduce the potential for flood risk associated with new development.
	SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	It is difficult to determine whether there will be overall positive or negative effects resulting from the operation of the policy, and indeed positive and negative influences may balance each other out. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where. For example, some infrastructure will result in greenfield land take up, and conversely, infrastructure provision can reduce in lower flood risk.
	SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	(++)	+	+	Again, infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where. Overall, however, infrastructure provision should have a positive effect in terms of prudent use of land resources as it supports residential and employment development.
	SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	+	0	0	With the acknowledgement that infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where, appropriate infrastructure provision has the capacity to support the conservation of heritage areas in urban areas.
	SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	It is not possible to measure or determine whether overall there are positive or negative effects on biodiversity as the infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where. Infrastructure provision, in supporting new development, can have positive and/or negative impacts depending on the infrastructure provided.
	SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on the open countryside and landscape character will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where, and there may be a mix of positive and negative effects, both most likely of a minor nature.
	SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy will not affect this objective as it relates to the provision of infrastructure and does not consider the issue of design.

	SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed policy may have positive and/or negative effects depending if the infrastructure involves for example, road or rail infrastructure provision.
	SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	0	0	0	0	0	It is not possible to measure or determine the specific effects of the operation of the policy as it is not known what the effect on minimising the effects of climate change and energy production will be. Infrastructure provision is potentially wide ranging and the effects arising will be dependant upon what is provided and where.
	SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	0	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, by enabling the provision of drainage and water infrastructure in particular, will make a positive contribution to improving efficiency in the use of water.
	SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	+	(++)	(++)	0	0	The proposed policy can provide appropriate and modern waste recycling facilities to boost recycling rates.
	SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	The proposed policy may benefit the protection of mineral resources through effective infrastructure provision.