

# **Craven Local Plan**

## **Sustainability Appraisal**

### **Scoping Report**

**January 2018**

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*This document was updated in January 2018 with recommended changes on the original draft in December 2013, including those from North Yorkshire County Council, Natural England, and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.*

## Introduction

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- 1.1 The spatial planning system has a fundamental role in delivering sustainable development. Indeed, the presumption in favour of sustainable development is identified within the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) as a key element when plan making and decision taking. As such, an essential component of plan making is the consideration of the extent to which plans will achieve the three key elements which define sustainability i.e. social, environmental and economic objectives. This is undertaken through what is called a Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal is not a separate activity from plan making but is rather an integral part of the preparation of the Local Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal methodology follows the guidelines set out in the Planning Advisory Service: Communities and Local Government (CLG) Plan Making Manual.
- 1.3 It is a legal requirement that when preparing the Local Plan, a Strategic Environmental Assessment must be carried out in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive). This Directive became legislation in England in July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (SEA Regulations).
- 1.4 Whilst SEA and SA are separate processes, there is significant overlap, so SEA requirements are included under the approach to sustainability appraisal in this report. The sustainability appraisal covers wider social and economic effects of plans, as well as the more environmentally-focused considerations in the SEA Directive. For the purposes of this document the combined SA and SEA are referred to as Sustainability Appraisal (SA). In accordance with the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, scoping for the requirement to undertake appropriate assessment is also required.
- 1.5 The Government has set out a series of five steps in undertaking SA. Stage A which forms the basis of this Scoping Report involves gathering evidence and identifying SA objectives. Stage B develops the refines the options and assessing the effects. Stage C involves the preparation of the SA report. Following statutory consultation which forms stage D, the SA appraisal framework may need to be updated to reflect consultation responses. Stage E involves on-going monitoring of significant effects. This process is set out in the table below.

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives (contextual review) A2: Collecting baseline information A3: Identifying sustainability issues A4: Developing the sustainability framework and outlining what happens next A5: Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal <b>Output: Scoping Report</b>
Stage B: Developing and refining the options and assessing the effects

B1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the SA Framework
B2: Developing options and alternatives for the Local Plan
B3/B4: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the draft Local Plan
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
<b>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal</b>
C1: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report
<b>Stage D: Consulting on the draft Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>
D1: Public participation on the Sustainability Appraisal Report and draft Local Plan
D2: Appraising significant changes
<b>Output production of Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>
<b>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan</b>
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
E2: Responding to adverse effects
<b>Output: Information in the Annual Monitoring Report</b>

Table 1: Stages in the SA process.

1.6 This Scoping Report which has been prepared to follow Stage A above, has involved the following steps:

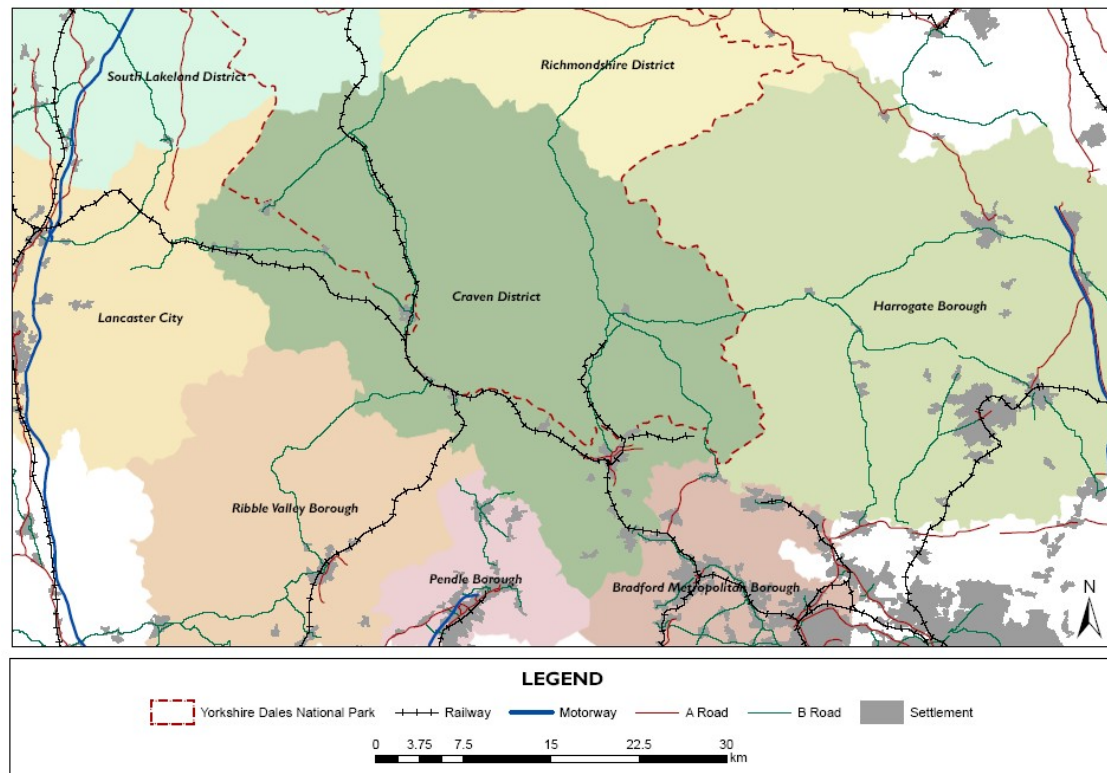
- A review of relevant plans, policies and programmes in identifying environmental, social and economic issues which are relevant to the Local Plan area;
- A review of baseline information for the environmental, social and economic context of the Plan area;
- Informing and shaping a framework for undertaking iterative sustainability appraisal testing of the emerging plan and alternative strategies, planning policies and sites. This testing framework includes objectives, sub-criteria and monitoring indicators.

1.7 This Scoping Report provides an introduction to the remaining four stages of the sustainability appraisal which will be undertaken alongside the preparation of the Local Plan for Craven (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park).

1.8 Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from the document *Our Common Future*, also known as the Brundtland Report. This definition is as follows: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Sustainable development has three fundamental elements of social, environmental and economic. Certainly, in the context of Craven, the socio-economic and environmental elements have great importance. For example, Craven's population has a relatively large percentage of people of 65 years old and over, which puts heavy economic pressure on the remaining population in the workforce. To ensure sustainable development, more people between the ages of 18-40 need to be encouraged to live and work within the district. Craven also has a good quality natural environment, which delivers vital ecosystem services, tourism revenue, and also is intrinsically important for its own sake. Indeed, in this regard, the above definition can be viewed as too human-centric.

## The Craven Plan Area

- 2.1 Craven District is situated in the Pennines region in the county of North Yorkshire. For planning purposes, this is divided into the Craven plan area and the remainder of the District which is part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park (a separate planning authority).
- 2.2 The Craven plan area adjoins Bradford Metropolitan District to the south-east, the Yorkshire Dales National Park to the north and east, Lancaster district to the north-west, Ribble Valley borough to the west, and Pendle district to the south and south-west.



Map 1: Geographical context of Craven District.

- 2.3 The plan area contains Craven's four largest settlements, the market town of Skipton (the largest settlement by a considerable margin), the smaller market towns of Bentham in the far north of the plan area, Settle centrally located within the plan area and the village of Glusburn & Cross Hills in the south of the local plan area.
- 2.4 The plan area includes part of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Unlike National Parks (e.g. the Yorkshire Dales), AONBs do not form separate planning authorities. Some of the settlements within the plan area are bisected by the boundaries of the Yorkshire Dales National Park as identified in Table 2. Hence, some villages are only partly within the Craven Local Plan area, with the remainder located within the plan area of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Parish	All residents (2011 census)	% inside the Craven Plan area (outside National Park) (approximate)	Population in the Craven Plan area, outside NP (approximate, 2011 census)
Long Preston	742	16%	119
Austwick	463	22%	102
Langcliffe	333	26%	87
Bolton Abbey	111	34%	38
Thornton in Lonsdale	288	35%	101
Stirton with Thorlby	204	41%	84
Embsay with Eastby	1,879	58%	1,090
Clapham cum Newby	640	70%	448
Giggleswick	1,270	80%	1,016
Ingleton	2,186	82%	1,793
Lawkland	231	83%	192
Settle	2,564	95%	2,436
Hellifield	1,426	98%	1,397
Airton (including Otterburn)	228	0%	0
Gargrave	1,755	100%	1,755

Table 2: Parishes partly in the Craven Plan area.

## Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

- 3.1 In the following tables, plans, programmes and strategies of a broad range of organisations that influence the integration of strategic policies and programmes at local authority level are listed. Documents are grouped by those produced at the International, National, Regional / Sub-Regional or local authority (Craven or other local planning authorities) level. There is a wide range of international and EU legislation, when transposed into national legislation, set requirements that need to be taken into account in sustainability appraisal of the Craven Local Plan.

Table 3: Plans, strategies and programmes reviewed as part of the Craven Local Plan SA / SEA scoping.

International plans, strategies and programmes	Organisation	Date
EU Environmental Impact Assessment Directive	European Commission	2011
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	European Commission	2008
EU Sustainable Development Strategy	European Commission	2006
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	European Commission	2006
European Landscape Convention or „Florence Convention“	European Commission	2004
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainability Development	United Nations	2002
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice, EU Sixth Environment Action Programme, 2001-2010	European Commission	2001
Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (Directive 2001/77/EC)	European Commission	2001
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA) Directive	European Commission	2001
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	European Commission	2001
European Landscape Convention	European Landscape Convention	2000
Water Framework Directive	European Commission	2000
The Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	European Commission	1999
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change	United Nations	1999/1997
Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)	European Commission	1994
Habitats and Species Directive 92/43/EEC	European Commission	1992
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive	European Commission	1991
Convention on archaeological heritage (Valetta Convention 1992)	Valetta Convention	1992
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro	United Nations	1992
Nitrates Directive 91/676/EC	European Commission	1991
Wild Birds Directive 79/409/EEC	European Commission	1979
Bern Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats	Bern Convention	1979
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species	United Nations	1979
EU Convention on the protection of archaeological heritage	European Commission	1972
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	UNESCO	1972
RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitats	RAMSAR Convention	1971
Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management	European Commission	1966
Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC	European Commission	1962

National plans, strategies and programmes	Organisation	Date
Tracking peat usage in growing media production	UK Government (Defra)	2013
National Character Area Profiles	Natural England	2012
Community Rail Development Strategy (2012)	UK Government (Department of Transport)	2012
Agricultural land classification: Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land	Natural England	2012
Getting the measure of fuel poverty: Final report of the fuel poverty review	John Hills	2012
Health and Social Care Act	Government	2012
National Planning Policy Framework	Government (DCLG)	2012
WRVS Loneliness amongst older people and the impact of family connections	WRVS	2012
The Localism Act	Government	2011
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature	Government White Paper	2011
Making Space for Nature	John Lawton	2011
The future of food and farming: Challenges and Choices for Global Sustainability	Government	2011
Energy Act	Government	2011
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development	UK Government (Defra)	2011
AONB Management Plans: Uplands Policy Review	UK Government (Defra)	2011
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	UK Government (Defra)	2011
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development	UK Government (Defra)	2011
The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning	UCL Institute of Health Equality	2011
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	UK Government	2011
The Equality Act	UK Government	2010
Climate Change Act	UK Government	2008
The Energy Act	UK Government	2008
The Planning Act	UK Government	2008
The Wetland Vision for England	Environment Agency	2008
England biodiversity strategy climate change adaptation principles	UK Government (Defra)	2008
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention	UK Government (ODPM)	2007
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	UK Government	2006
Securing the future: UK Sustainable Development Strategy	UK Government (ODPM)	2005
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England	UK Government (Defra)	2009
Planning tomorrow's countryside	The Countryside Agency	2005
Housing Standards Review Consultation	UK Government (DCLG)	2013
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act	UK Government	2004
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners	English Nature, RSPB, Environment Agency, Countryside Council for Wales	2004
Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion, report by the social exclusion unit	UK Government (ODPM)	2003
Strategy for sustainable farming and food	UK Government (Defra)	2002
Working with the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England	UK Government (Defra)	2002
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW)	UK Government	2000
England Forestry Strategy	Forestry Commission	1999
Environment Act	UK Government	1995
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	UK Biodiversity Partnership and UK Government	1994
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)	UK Government	1981
Geological Conservation Review	Joint Nature Conservation Committee	1977

<b>Regional, County and sub-regional plans, strategies and programmes</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Minerals and waste emerging joint plan under preparation	North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), North York Moors Authority and City of York	Emerging plan
NHS Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group prospectus 2013 / 2014	NHS Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CCG	2013
York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Draft version for submission	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP	2013
Consultation to refresh the North Yorkshire Community Plan for 2014 - 2017	Local Government North Yorkshire and York and the Chief Executives Officers Group for North Yorkshire and York	2013
North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013 - 2018	Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire	2013
Landscape Guidance for wind turbines up to 60m high in the south and West Pennines	Julie Martin Associates	2013
United Utilities revised draft water resources management plan	United Utilities	2013
Maximising value: A strategy to deliver extra care housing in North Yorkshire	NYCC / Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN)	2012
North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012	North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board	2012
North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	GVA planning and property consultants for North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership	2011
North Yorkshire local Investment Plan	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership	2011
Local transport plan three (LTP3) Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2016	North Yorkshire County Council	2011
Realising the potential: The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Plan	Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	2011
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber	Aecom	2011
Managing Landscape Change: RCLE Developments – A Sensitivity Framework for North Yorkshire & York	Aecom	2011
North Yorkshire's Children and Young People's Plan	North Yorkshire Children's Trust	2011
North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	JBA Consulting for Harrogate, Craven and Richmondshire Councils	2010
Leeds City region Green Infrastructure Strategy	Leeds City Region LEP	2010
Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report, December 2010	Environment Agency	2010
York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment	York and North Yorkshire Partnership Unit	2010
Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum Regional Strategy and Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Mapping	Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum	2009
North West River Basin Management Plan	Environment Agency	2009
Living Landscape for Yorkshire	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	2009
River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin	Environment Agency	2009
York and North Yorkshire Cultural Partnership Strategy 2009 – 2014	York and North Yorkshire Cultural Partnership	2009
Waste Local Plan saved policies post May 2009	North Yorkshire County Council	2009
Your Dales Rock: Local Geodiversity Strategy	NY Geodiversity Partnership	2006
Transport and Sustainable Tourism Measures, Consultation Draft	North Yorkshire County Council	2005
Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire: recommended Planning Guidance	Land Use Consultants and National Energy Foundation	2005
Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategies – Sustainability Appraisal, Consultation Draft Scoping Report	North Yorkshire County Council	2005
North Yorkshire Sub Regional Investment Plan 2004 - 2009	York and North Yorkshire Partnership Unit	2005

Yorkshire Dales Local Plan Second Deposit Version	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	2003
Regional Economic Strategy	Yorkshire Forward	2003
Regional Housing Strategy	Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber	2003

<b>Plans, strategies and programmes of adjacent planning authorities</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Bradford Core Strategy Further Engagement Draft	Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Oct 2011
Harrogate Core Strategy*	Harrogate Borough Council*	Adopted 2009
A landscape strategy for Lancashire (includes the Craven Plan area)	Lancashire County Council	2000
Lancaster City Council Core Strategy	Lancaster City Council	Adopted 2008
Lancaster City Council Land Allocations Development Plan Document	Lancaster City Council	Preferred Options 2012
Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001 – 2006)	Pendle Borough Council	Adopted 2006
Ribble Valley Core Strategy Submission version	Ribble Valley Borough Council	2012
Richmonshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2012 – 2028*	Richmonshire District Council*	2012
South Lakeland Core Strategy*	South Lakeland District Council*	Adopted Oct 2010
South Lakeland Local Plan – Land Allocations document*	South Lakeland District Council*	2013
Yorkshire Dales Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Yorkshire Dales National Park	2007
Yorkshire Dales Local Plan	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	2006
Yorkshire Dales Housing Development Plan	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	2012

<b>Local plans, strategies and programmes</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Craven District Council Plan 2013 - 2017	Craven District Council	Approved Feb 2013, Final Edit Apr 2013, Amended Jul 2013
Craven District Council Traveller Housing Needs Study	Opinion Research Services for Craven District Council	2013
Parish Profiles	Craven District Council	2012
Craven District population estimates and projections	Edge Analytics for Craven District Council	2012
Draft Craven Cultural Strategy	Craven District Council	2011
Contaminated Land Strategy	Craven District Council	2011
Economic Development Strategy for Craven District 2010 - 2016	Craven District Council	2010
Skipton Conservation Area Appraisal	Craven District Council	2008
Aiming High 2005-2008 Performance Indicators for Best Value Performance	Craven District Council	2005
Contaminated Land Strategy	Craven District Council	2011
Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan	Forest of Bowland AONB	2009
Settle Conservation Area Appraisal	Craven District Council	2008
Giggleswick Conservation Area Appraisal	Craven District Council	2008
Craven Biodiversity Action Plan (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park)	North Yorkshire County Council	2008
Giggleswick Conservation Area Appraisal	Craven District Council	2008
Craven District Landscape Appraisal (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland AONB)	Landscape Design Associates / Craven District Council	2002

## Population

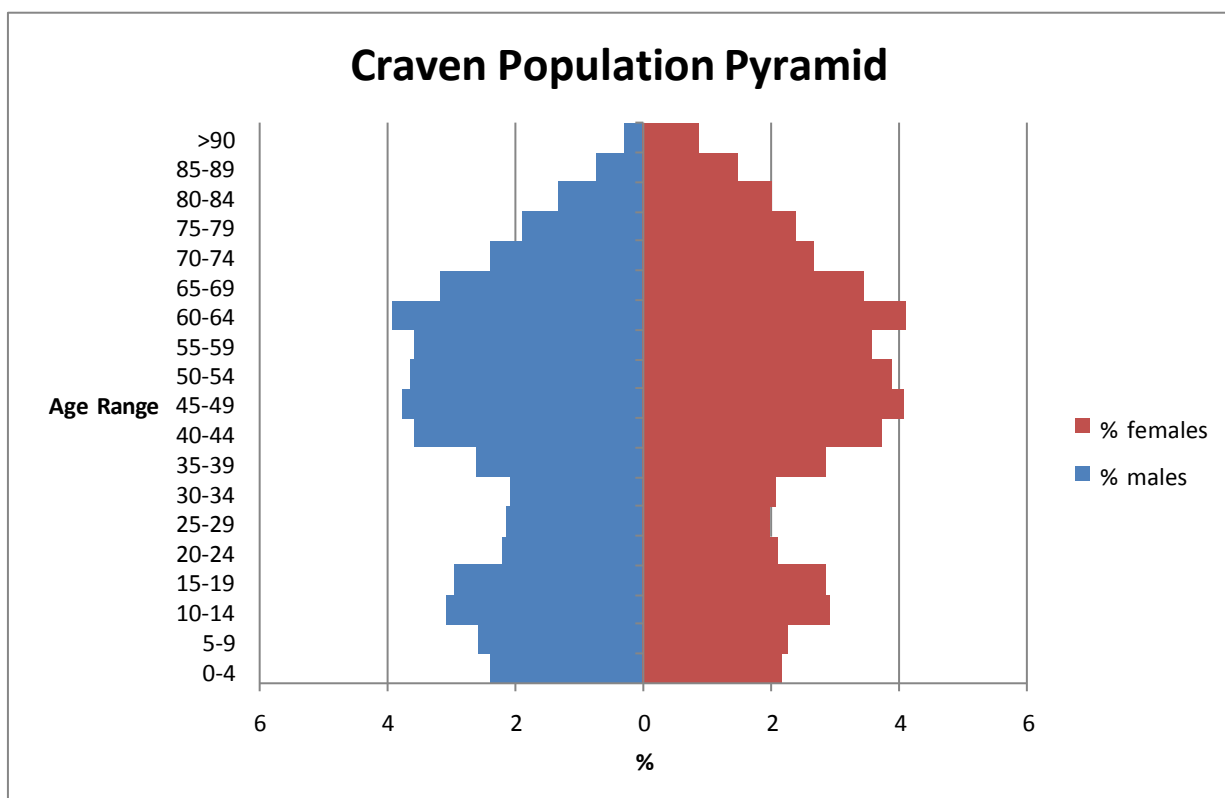
### Sustainability context

Table 4: Key messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Local Plan

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Low population densities raise issues regarding communication, accessibility and infrastructure issues and future investment requirements.	York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment (2010)
Over the plan period from 2013 / 2014 North Yorkshire will see a substantial increase in the elderly population, including those over 65 and in particular those aged over 80. This is driven by factors such as improved life expectancy and out-migration of those aged between 18 to 40. The ageing population is amongst the greatest challenges affecting Craven in the coming years.	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2011), North Yorkshire and York Economic Assessment (2010); Craven District population estimates and projections (2012).
There is out-migration of the 18 – 40 age group and the overall population of working age (16 – 65) shows a declining trend. The result is a rising old age dependency ratio (the number of people above state retirement age as a proportion of the working age population). The very high numbers of retirees in Craven place a massive financial burden on the decreasing percentage of those in work.	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2011); North Yorkshire and York Economic Assessment (2010); Craven District population estimates and projections (2012).
Over the plan period North Yorkshire will see a prevalence of age-related conditions including obesity, diabetes, stroke and dementia and other long-term conditions. There is a huge challenge to find new ways of adequately meeting the resulting care and support needs of much higher numbers of older people with long-term needs in the County.	North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013 - 2018

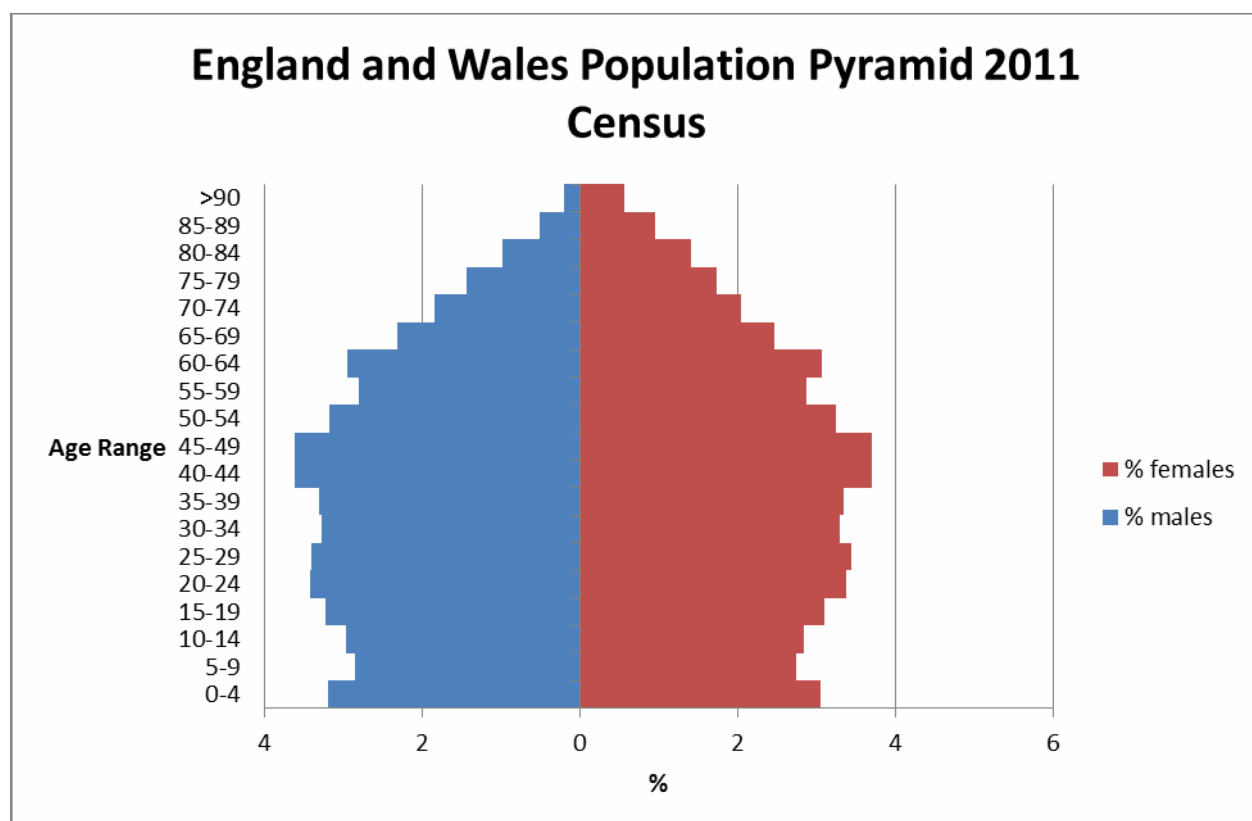
### Sustainability baseline

- 4.1 The total population of Craven District is 55,459 (ONS 2012 Mid-Year Estimate). Craven District, with a population density of 47 people per square kilometre, is among the top ten most sparsely populated areas in England (the average for England and Wales is 245 people per sq. km). The Craven plan area population is approximately 45,476, equivalent to 82% of the District total. The population of Skipton is 14,677, approximately 32% of the plan area population.

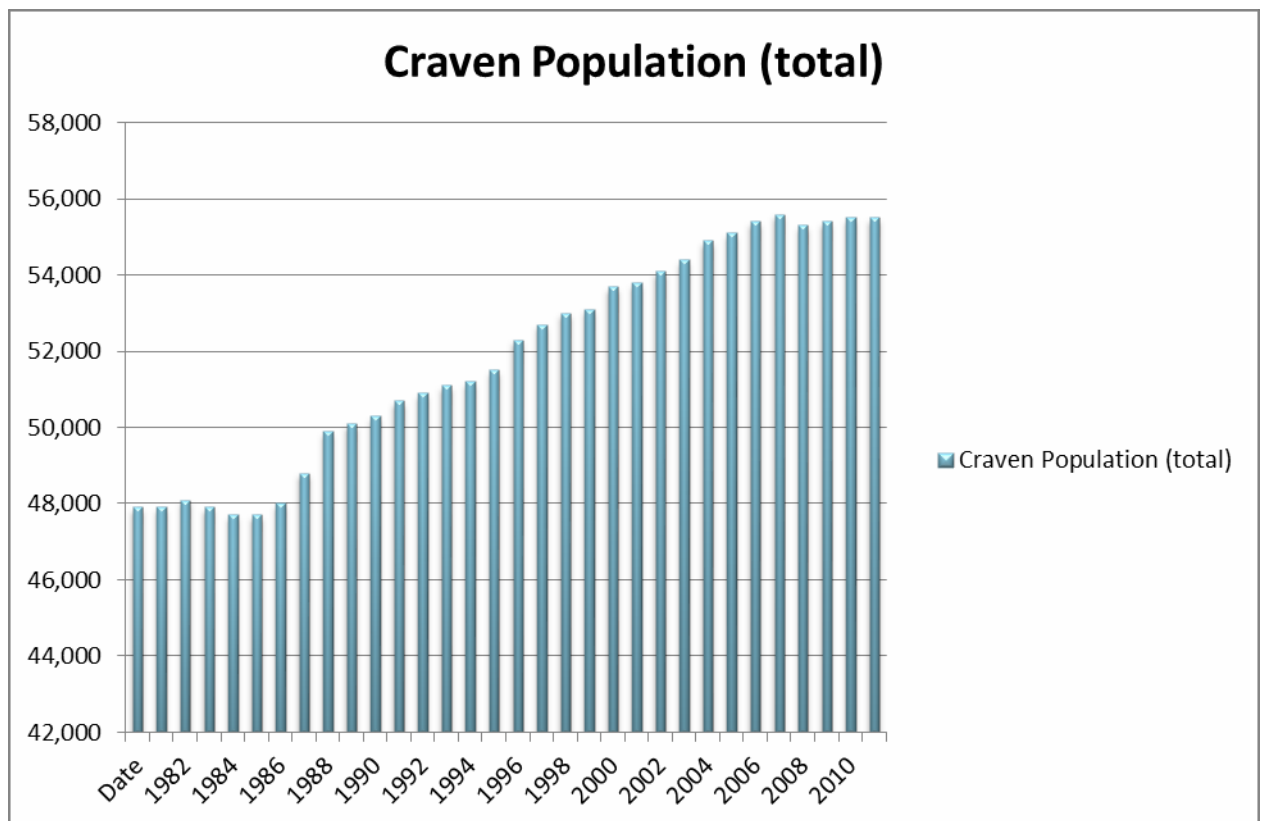


Graph 1: Craven population pyramid (Source: 2011 Census, 2001 Mid-Year Population Estimates)

Graph 2: England and Wales population pyramid (Source: 2011 Census, Mid-Year Population Estimates)



Graph 3: Total population change in Craven. Source: Mid-year population estimates ONS  
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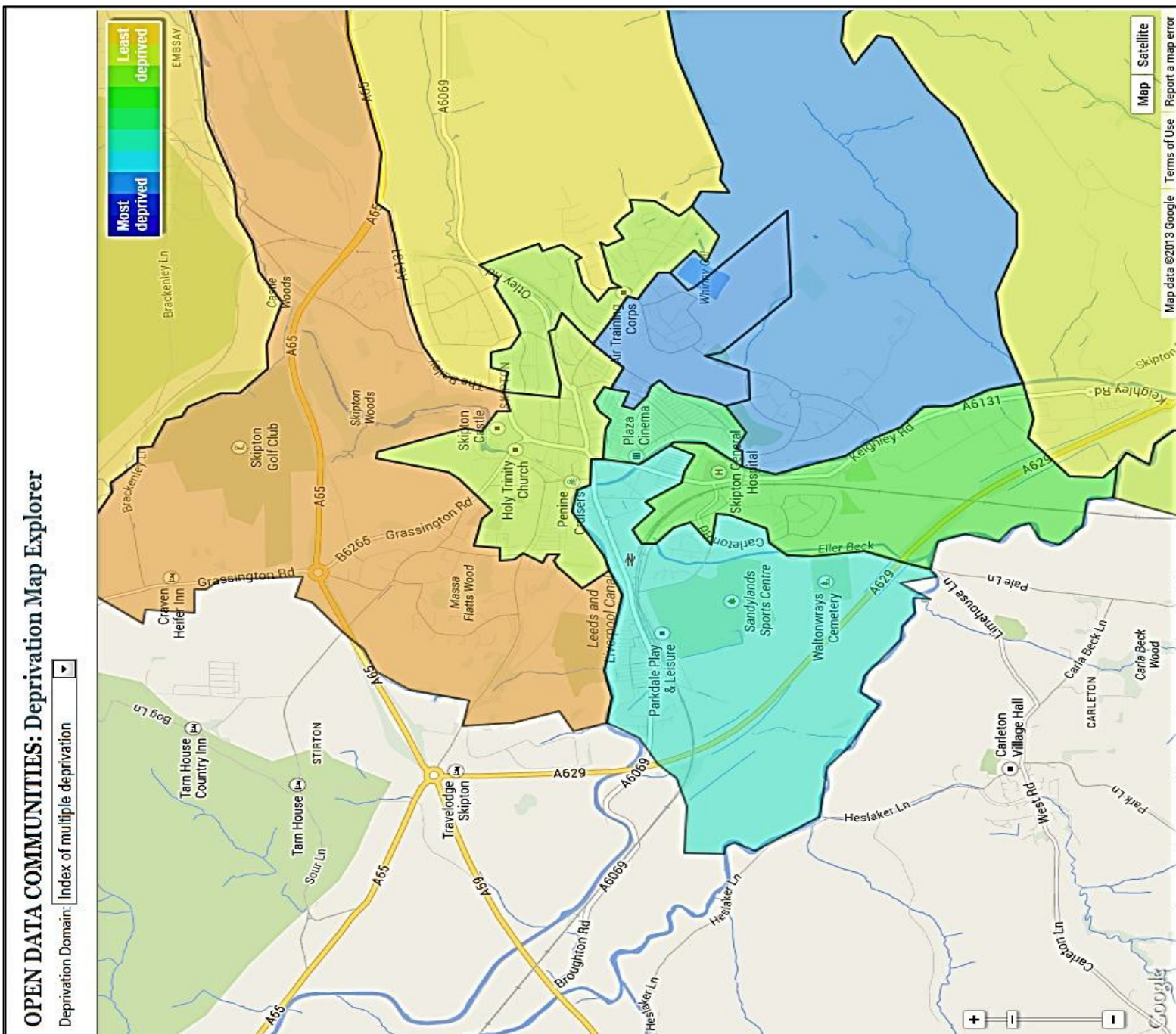


4.2 Both the 2011 North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and the 2012 Edge Analytics report examine population information for Craven from the Office of National Statistics (ONS). Other sources such as Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) sub-national household projections and the 2011 SHMA Household survey offer similar information. Key findings on Population and Household Change in Craven since 2001 are:

- Craven's population has grown by just over 3% (1,780) and the number of households by about 8% (1,847);
- The main drivers of population growth for much of the decade were internal (Britain) and international migration, with internal migration being the much more significant driver. However, in the last few years, there have been significant fluctuations in both these components of population change, shifting from a positive net impact to a negative net impact in Craven in terms of population levels;
- In respect of internal migration, the most significant annual net inflow of residents into Craven come from Bradford District, but there are also strong links with Leeds, Pendle and Lancaster Districts;
- Craven gained population through net migration across all age groups except for young adults (15-19 and 25-29 years old). The outflow for the 15-19 age group, is by far the largest net change ( minus 249 individuals), and can be attributed in general to a large number of young adults leaving the area to attend university;

- Natural change (i.e. the difference between births and deaths) has been responsible for a decline in Craven's population, contributing on average to a reduction of 163 people per year between 2001 and 2010;
  - The population of Craven is relatively old compared to many other English districts and is increasingly ageing. There have been significant increases in older age groups and a reduction in young children under 10 and those in their twenties and early thirties. This trend has been much more pronounced in Craven than in North Yorkshire as a whole, suggesting that young adults and young families are leaving the District, most likely to seek employment opportunities elsewhere;
  - The average household size in Craven is falling slightly, from 2.30 persons in 2001 to 2.25 persons in 2011. This reflects the increase in the number of one person households (+908) and households of couples with no children (+1,495) and a concurrent net decline of 68 in the number of family households with more than 2 dependent children. This is indicative of Craven's ageing population, with increasing amounts of people living alone.
- 4.3 Craven ranks 241 out of 326 local authorities in England in the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, with 326 being the least deprived authority (Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010). Out of 21 local authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber region, Craven is the 5<sup>th</sup> least deprived. However, there are pockets of relative deprivation, including hidden rural deprivation. For the purpose of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), the district is divided into small areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Map 2 over the page shows that whilst parts of North Skipton are amongst the least deprived LSOAs nationally, LSOAs in south and west Skipton are more deprived.
- 4.4 The Office of National Statistics also measures deprivation by specific criteria. Whilst overall Craven's LSOAs are ranked as being less deprived than comparator areas, several parts of the Craven plan area are ranked in the 20% most deprived areas in two sub-domains. These are the living environment and barriers to housing and services sub-domains. The former relates to outside situation environments as well as inside housing environments, including households without gas central heating. However, parts of the wards of Barden Fell, Gargrave and Malhamdale, Clapham and Ingleton, Penyghent, and Settle, and Ribblesdale ranked within the worst 5% nationally, indicating particular disadvantage in the physical and financial accessibility of key local services.

Map 2: Deprivation in and around Skipton measured by the Office of National Statistics Index Deprivation (IMD) by super output area.



## **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 4.5 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
- SA Objective SO2 – To inclusively meet the requirements of a changing population;
  - SA Objective SO3 – To provide sufficient housing of a suitable mix taking into account local housing need, affordability, deliverability, the needs of the district's economy, and travel patterns;
- 4.6 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site contribute towards meeting the changing needs of a locally ageing population?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site make a positive contribution towards balanced demographics and community cohesion?
- 4.7 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:
- Index of multiple deprivation and specific deprivation categories, in particular living environment and barriers to housing and services.

## Economy

### Sustainability context

**Table 8: Key spatial economy messages from plans and programs review influencing the preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Support existing business sectors, taking account of where they are expanding, contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated and allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Recognise town centres as the heart of communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality. Promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centre. Where town centres are in decline, local planning authorities should plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings. Support the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in rural service centres.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Craven falls within the boundaries of two Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), the Leeds City Region LEP and North Yorkshire LEP. This LEP document provides a strategy towards a more flexible, adaptable and inclusive economy, which enables and empowers businesses and individuals with the information, infrastructure and support required to capitalise on and to drive changes in markets.	Realising the potential The Leeds City Region LEP Plan
Craven falls within the boundaries of two Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), the Leeds City Region LEP and North Yorkshire LEP. This LEP document sets a vision to make the LEP area the best place in England to grow a small business, combining a quality business location with a great quality of life. The high proportion of self-employment and rich diversity of small and micro businesses, but few medium to large ones, means there must be a strong (but not exclusive)	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Economic and Investment Strategy, Draft Version for Submission (October 2013)

focus on these businesses across sectors, including tourism and farm based businesses. Quality of life and locational benefits of a North Yorkshire base and good access to Leeds result in a high demand from entrepreneurs to locate in the area.	
Yorkshire is home to some of the most successful town centres in the country in urban areas such as Skipton and Craven must build on its successes to allow towns across the region to understand their place in the market and to invest to be successful and sustainable in the long term.	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Economic and Investment Strategy, Draft Version for Submission (October 2013)
The tourism industry employs thousands of people and we must ensure our plans for growth and change reflect changing customer expectations. If we want to tackle issues such as seasonality and to increase visitor spend and length of stay, we must be world class, not just on our assets, but by investing in skills and the use of technology to deliver a world class visitor experience.	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Economic and Investment Strategy, Draft Version for Submission (October 2013)
A Core Priority is successful and distinctive places – proposed core activities to strengthen economic links with neighbouring cities and business led investment in market towns.	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Economic and Investment Strategy, Draft Version for Submission (October 2013)
The Strategy sets out four key themes. These are: Enabling Business Growth – addressing business performance, whether encouraging business start-ups, expansion and reinvestments; providing the right physical environment such as sites and premises, technology and transport. Developing the Rural Economy – providing opportunities for rural communities to meet their own employment needs by supporting traditional and new industries; providing access to the necessary goods and services. Revitalising our Towns and Villages – enhancing the role of the local market towns as the economic hubs for goods and services by developing the retail offer and seeking to improve the physical environment. Capitalising on Education and Skills – ensuring with partners that a diverse range of training and educational opportunities are available to people and businesses to ensure a healthy labour market.	The Economic Strategy for Craven District 2010 - 2016

## Sustainability baseline

5.1 The plan area has a diverse economy, which is characterised by a particular presence in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector and concentrations of manufacturing in South Craven and financial / business services in Skipton. The northern part of the plan area, including Settle and Bentham is characterised by a high reliance on self-employment and very small firms employing less than 4 people, agriculture, tourism and small scale manufacturing (York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment, 2010). The high quality of the environment is critical for the

economy. The upland nature of the area raises challenges for the agricultural sector in the future, such as the vulnerability of this sector and its importance in managing the landscape. The area is relatively self-contained in terms of most people living in the area working in the area, although there is a net outflow of commuters particularly over the border to Lancashire / Cumbria, and a balanced flow with other neighbouring areas.

- 5.2 The southern part of the Craven plan area that includes Skipton is defined in the York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment (2010) as that part of North Yorkshire that has direct connections to the West Yorkshire economy. In particular this includes the connections between the Skipton area and Bradford. This West Yorkshire Connected part of North Yorkshire experienced exceptionally high employment growth (43%) between 1991 and 2008 across most sectors, compared to a national figure of 25%, although there was a decrease in manufacturing employment. Unlike most of York and North Yorkshire, the West Yorkshire Connected area continued to sustain employment growth during 2008 – 2010. The area has very high growth and has dependence on finance and business services, the hospitality, retail and tourism sectors. The area has a highly skilled and qualified resident population as well as high levels of economic activity with relatively low levels of benefit claimants. At 13%, a higher proportion of jobs in the West Yorkshire Connected area is in the manufacturing sector than other parts of the sub-region. There is a substantial manufacturing presence in South Craven.

Table 9: Location Quotients – concentration of industry sectors within local areas (source: IDBR, 2012 and LEP draft Economic and Investment Strategy, October 2013)

Industry	Craven	LEP Area of York, North Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.6	3.4
Production	0.8	0.9
Construction	0.9	1.0
Motor trades	0.8	1.0
Wholesale	0.9	0.9
Retail	1.1	1.0
Transport & Storage	1.0	1.0
Accommodation & food services	1.2	1.3
Information & communication	0.5	0.5
Finance & insurance	0.5	0.7
Property	0.9	0.9
Professional, scientific & technical	0.6	0.7
Business admin & defence	0.9	0.8
Public admin & defence	2.2	2.1
Education	0.6	0.8
Health	0.7	0.8
Arts, entertainment & recreation	0.8	0.9

- 5.3 The level of economic activity in Skipton and surrounding parishes and South Craven is 71.3%, notably higher than the region, sub region and the Leeds City Region LEP area. 46% of residents are in higher level occupations. The spatial economy also sees significantly high levels of the working population with higher level qualifications. There is a significant level of out migration to work in the spatial area and some of these movements are very local, for example between South Craven and Keighley but there is also an important flow to the city centres of Bradford and Leeds. The Edge Analytics study (March 2012) and North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment found that there is also significant in commuting from West Yorkshire and East Lancashire to the Craven South Sub Area (that is the part of the Craven plan area that is within the West Yorkshire Connected spatial geography).
- 5.4 The Craven Plan area benefits from a relatively stable economy with unemployment below regional and national levels. Craven has generally had a higher employment rate than county, regional or national levels and between October 2011 to September 2012, 76.6% aged 16-64 were in employment, 6% above the national average. Craven was badly hit by the recession in 2008 with a drop in employment on the previous year of 15.9%. However, this increased 16.7% in the following year, showing a strong return. In February 2013 there were 2,890 benefit claimants in Craven equivalent to 8.7% of the working age population, with only four local authorities in Yorkshire & The Humber with a lower percentage of claimants (Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire and York).
- 5.5 Despite high levels of employment, the plan area is characterised by low wage levels relative to housing costs. A significant number of residents commute to West Yorkshire and East Lancashire, in many cases to better paid jobs. The average income of Craven residents is higher than the average wage of local jobs. The median earnings of people living in the district and working full time is below both regional and national levels at £451 per week (gross median pay) compared to £465.2 and £508 respectively. Good road and rail links between the south of the plan area and Leeds – Bradford as well as East Lancashire (road and bus links) and relatively higher house prices / rents and lower wage levels in the Craven Plan area contribute to high levels of commuting into and out of the south of the Plan area.

Nature tourism is a growth area. Craven is ideally situated to benefit from increasing Nature Tourism with a very high quality natural environment accessible from neighbouring urban areas.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 5.6 The data analysed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
- SA Objective SO7. Positively support the market town, rural and visitor economy.
  - SO8 - Positively support local businesses to grow.
- 5.7 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support village services?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support local people to move from lower paid to higher paid jobs.
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site safeguard shops and services in existing centres?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site safeguard and improve the retail, leisure and service provision?

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to support the tourism and visitor economy?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site provide a balanced choice of employment land?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site provide opportunities for the creation of new businesses and/or minimise the loss or displacement of existing businesses?

5.8 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- Retail vacancy rates.
- Visitor numbers and spend statistics.
- Loss of employment land and premises to non-employment uses.
- Take-up rate of employment land / amount of new employment floorspace developed.

## Health and wellbeing

### Sustainability context

**Table 10: Key spatial health and wellbeing messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Local Authorities are expected to have an increasing and more holistic role in producing health outcomes. NYCC have a duty to improve the health of residents.	Health and Social Care Act, 2012
Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities. Fully integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health in each locality. Prioritise policies and interventions that both reduce health inequalities and mitigate climate change by: Improving active travel; improving open and green spaces; improving the quality of food in local areas; improving the energy efficiency of housing.	Marmott Review; Implications for Spatial Planning (2011)
Fuel poverty will not have been eradicated by 2016 however it is defined. The Government – not just DECC but also other Departments – should set out a renewed and ambitious strategy for tackling fuel poverty.	Getting the measure of fuel poverty – final report of the fuel poverty review.
Reduce health inequalities between the most affluent communities and those that suffer from high levels of deprivation.	North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014 – 2017
Over the 10 years from 2013 North Yorkshire will see a substantial increase in the elderly population, and in the prevalence of age-related conditions including obesity, diabetes, stroke and dementia and other long-term conditions. There is a huge challenge to find new ways of adequately meeting the resulting care and support needs of much higher numbers of elderly people with long-term needs in the County. There needs to be a shift in focus from sickness and cure to wellness. People should be enabled to stay healthier for longer.	North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013 - 2018

### Sustainability baseline

- 6.1 Craven residents in general, benefit from a better level of overall health in comparison with the rate for England (1). People within the district generally live longer than those in England overall, with male life expectancy at 80.4 years and female life expectancy at 84.8 years (in comparison to the national average of 78.9 for males and 82.9 for females). However, whilst deprivation in the district is generally low differences exist between the life expectancy of those living in the poorest and the most affluent areas,

with a difference in female life expectancy of 5.8 years, being greater than North Yorkshire overall of 4.6 years, although it should be noted that the differences for males at 3.6 years is significantly lower than the North Yorkshire figure of 6.3 years.

- 6.2 Child obesity rates are lower than the overall average for England. Of those in year 6 in year 2011/2012, 12% were considered obese, compared to a national average of 19.2%. In respect of people's limitations on day to day activities, the figure for Craven's residents amongst those whose activities are limited a lot is lower than the national average, whilst those whose activities are limited a little is higher than the regional and national average.

	Craven	Yorkshire & Humber	England
Day to day activities limited a lot	7.8%	9.1%	8.3%
Day to day activities limited a little	10.1%	9.8%	9.3%
Day to day activities not limited	82%	81.2%	82%

- 6.3 Over the last 10 years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is lower than the England average.
- 6.4 Craven has a higher road accident rate than comparator areas although recent years have seen significant reductions in young person car accidents and small reductions in all other groups apart from motorcyclists (Report to North Yorkshire County Council Craven Area Committee, 26<sup>th</sup> January 2012).
- 6.5 The district's high quality environment and outdoor recreational opportunities are an important factor in encouraging healthy lifestyles and their preservation and enhancement must be carefully balanced with new development.
- 6.6 Demand on healthcare is set to increase due to a growing population and an increasing elderly population. NHS Clinical Commissioning Group priorities for Craven include healthy ageing and reducing health inequalities in cardiovascular disease.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 6.7 The data analysed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
- SA Objective SO1 - Enhance the health and wellbeing of residents and improve access to public open space and the countryside.
  - SA Objective SO5 - Improve highway safety.
- 6.8 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site enhance health, or access to health facilities?

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site impact on the changing healthcare support needs of the locally ageing population?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to reduce inequalities including health inequalities between the most deprived and the least deprived neighbourhoods?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to deliver networks of green infrastructure?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site enhance access to public open space?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site impact on perceptions of personal safety and fear of crime and actual crime levels?

6.9 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- Proportion of population within proximity to area of public open space?
- Premature (persons under the age of 75) all cause standardised mortality ratios (SMRs).
- Crime and fear of crime statistics.
- Road accident statistics.

## Accessibility and Communications Infrastructure

### Sustainability context

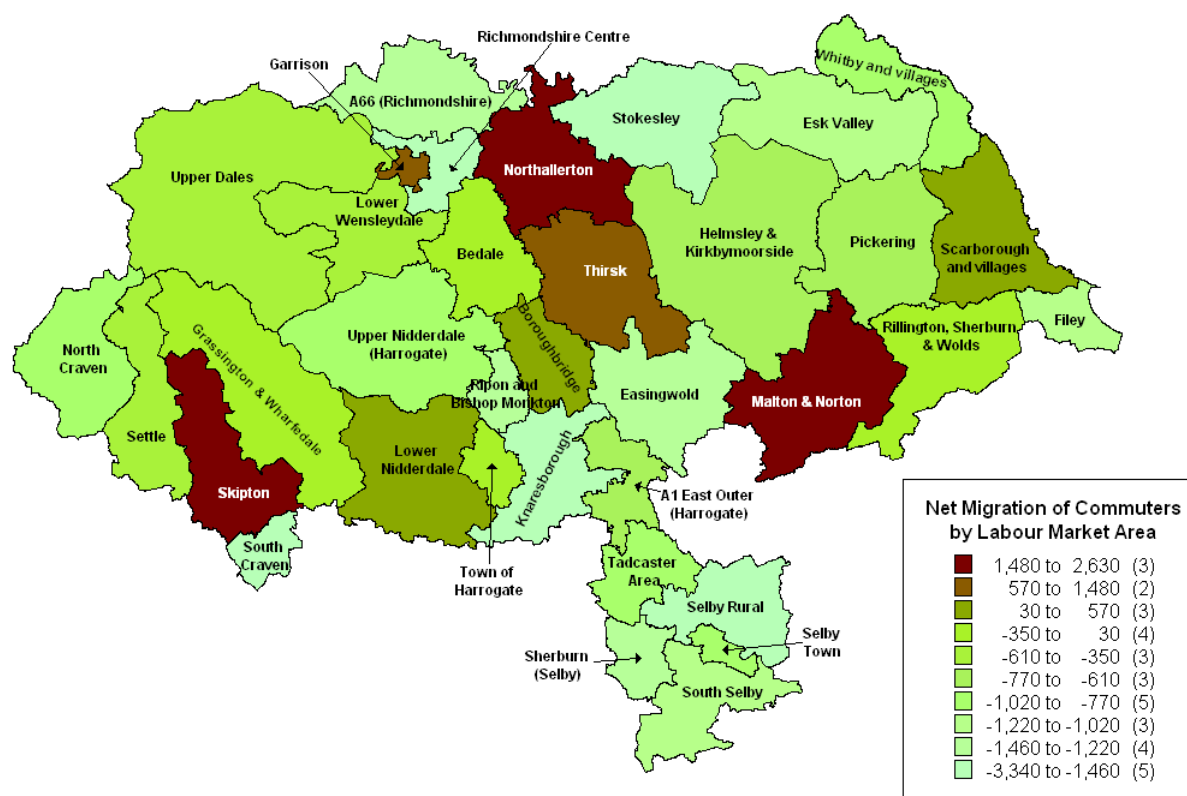
**Table 11: Key spatial accessibility and communications messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Broadband connectivity is an issue for those wanting to run businesses from their home. Traffic calming and road maintenance are seen as priorities in many parishes. Unlike the south of the plan area, public transport (bus and rail) frequencies are a limitation to commuting into and out of the north of the plan area for work and study (Lancaster University).	Parish Profiles
Deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Assess the needs of open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Identify priority areas for infrastructure provision. Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
Support and enable communities to have greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world. As well as the more traditional function of delivering services, the public sector will also rely more heavily on enabling communities to develop and deliver the service they need.	North Yorkshire Community Plan, 2014 – 2017
Support needs of much higher numbers of old people should be provided as close to people's homes as possible so that people are enabled to live independently and maintain their quality of life for as long as possible within their local community. Rurality leads to challenges in delivering services efficiently in remote rural areas. The isolation people can experience from living in rural locations can impact on their emotional wellbeing and mental health. Lack of readily available community support and services can reduce vulnerable people's opportunities to live safely in their own homes.	North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2013 - 2017
In the „West Yorkshire Connected“ part of North Yorkshire (that includes Skipton and the South of the Craven Plan Area), links to Leeds and Bradford are stronger than elsewhere in the LEP area, with more and faster road and rail connections and significant commuting flows.	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Economic and Investment Strategy, Draft Version for Submission (October 2013)
In October 2012 the Leeds-Morecambe line or „Bentham line“ was designated a community rail partnership.	Community Rail Development Strategy (2012)

## Sustainability baseline

- 7.1 The Craven plan area is connected to the national road network by a number of strategic A roads. These provide good road connectivity through and to / from the plan area to / from the south east and northwest, and also between the southern part of the plan area to / from the east and southwest. Northeast and west of the plan area are the sparsely populated uplands of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Forest of Bowland so road connectivity is less rapid in these directions, relying on minor roads.
- 7.2 The A65 runs length of the plan area connecting the majority of the plan area connecting the 3 market towns and most of the larger villages with each other and Leeds to the southwest and the M6 to the northwest. The A629 runs from Skipton to Keighley, Halifax and South Yorkshire and the dual carriageway stretch between Cross Hills in South Craven and the boundary of Bradford district is the only trunk road in Craven. The A59 connects Skipton with the city of York to the east as well Harrogate and other North Yorkshire districts. West to Lancashire the principal routes are the A59 towards Preston and A56 that connects Craven with the M65 at Colne but also with the towns of Earby and Barnoldswick in Pendle district that are near to the Craven boundary. The A682 connects Settle and Hellifield with Lancashire.
- 7.3 In the northwest of the Craven plan area, the market town of Bentham is located 4 miles off the A65 via a winding section of the B6480. Road connectivity west of Bentham to Lancaster, 15 miles away, is on minor roads until joining the A683 8 miles east of Lancaster. The A687 connects the village of Ingleton through Burton in Lonsdale to Lancaster. Ingleton is also well connected to the M6 motorway via the A65 passing the nearby town of Kirkby Lonsdale in South Lakeland district, Cumbria.
- 7.4 Skipton and Cononley are served by regular commuter trains on the Airedale line to and from Leeds and Bradford (Forster Square station). A daily direct return train service to London Kings Cross operates from Skipton. There is no rail link east to Harrogate and York or southwest to East Lancashire, Preston and Manchester. However, the rail network provides extensive coverage of the plan area. Northwest of Skipton, the famously scenic Settle - Carlisle line and the Leeds - Morecambe line. Both lines serve Gargrave, Hellifield and Long Preston, while the line to Carlisle serves Settle and the line to Morecambe serves Giggleswick as well as Clapham and Bentham.
- 7.5 In terms of travel to work patterns, Skipton is the only Labour Market Area in Craven to have a net inflow of commuters (Map 3). Although commuting into the Skipton LMA is dominated by residents from the other Labour Market Areas in Craven District, a significant number of people travel in from Bradford (1,607 people) and Pendle (1,270 people).
- 7.6 Road traffic congestion occurs on both longer distance routes between settlements, within towns and some rural areas. The Local Transport Plan identifies Kildwick level crossing on the A6068 Skipton Road, Crosshills as one of 9 locations across North Yorkshire that experiences regular significant congestion issues.
- 7.7 One of the biggest infrastructure challenges facing the sub region is the quality of broadband and in many areas the lack of any service at all. Research undertaken on coverage across the sub region suggests that around 18% of households cannot receive a decent broadband connection (York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment 2010).

Map 3: Net inflows / outflows of commuters in North Yorkshire (source: York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment 2010)



## Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan

7.8 The data analysed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:

- SA Objective SO4 - Enhance access to employment, learning, social, active recreation, cultural and retail facilities.
- SA Objective SO6 - Promote walking, cycling and public transport.

7.9 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support equality in access to telecommunications connectivity?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site enhance or access to health facilities?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site enhance access to public open space?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to minimise the distance people travel for employment, education, recreation, shopping and other key services and facilities?

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site provide improved opportunity for employment and engagement in educational, social, cultural and recreational activities for all?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support equality in access to telecommunications infrastructure?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site make a positive contribution towards a pedestrian, cycling and highway safety?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to improve the quality of the pedestrian environment?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support the use of public transport?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support safe walking and cycling?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site minimise impacts on existing traffic congestion?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site improve the accessibility to goods and services without the need for using the car?
- How will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site impact on the level of travel to work by car in and out of the plan area.

7.10 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- The amount of development within a specified walking distance and cycling distance of town centres and/or located within proximity of a regularly served bus stop / or railway station.
- Proportion of population within proximity to area of public open space.
- The amount of development within a specified walking distance and cycling distance of town centres and/or located within proximity of a regularly served bus stop and/or railway station.
- Mode of transport used for travel to work and distance travelled.

# Housing

## Sustainability context

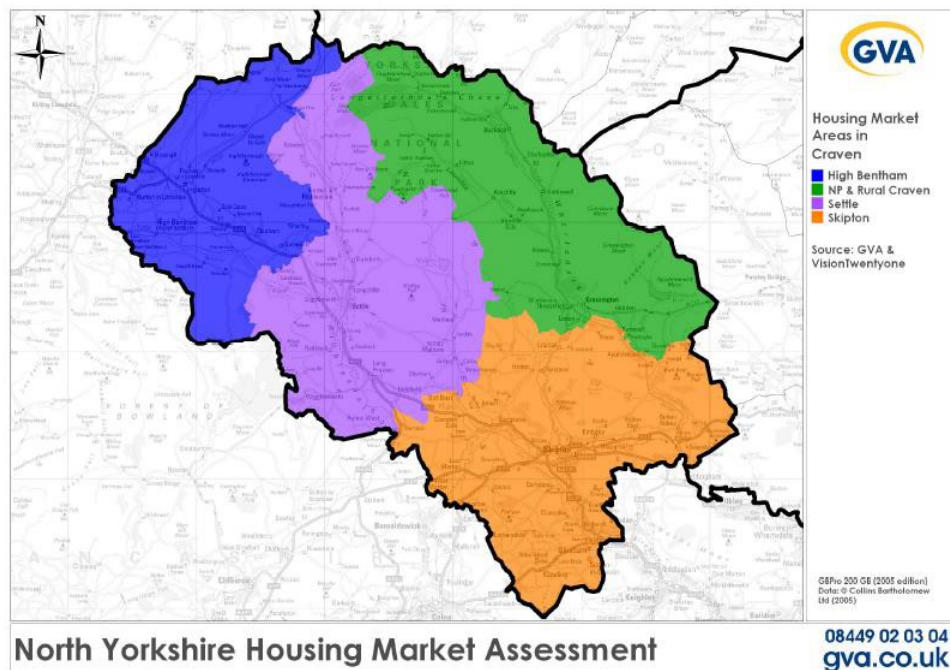
**Table 12: Key spatial housing messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area.	The National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
A delivery model to continue the development of 1,800 units of Extra Care Housing to be completed by 2020. This is an ambitious development program and arguably one of the largest if not the largest development pipeline to deliver Extra Care Housing in Britain.	Maximising value: A strategy to deliver extra care housing in North Yorkshire (2012)

## Sustainability baseline

Map 4: Distinct housing market sub-areas identified across Craven through analysis of house price data and migration trends available at postcode sector level (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2011)

Figure 2. 1: Craven District Sub Areas



- 8.1 Graph 4 illustrates the relatively high housing costs and low wages of the plan area compared to the England average.

Graph 4: Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings in Craven District 1997-2012 (source: Office of National Statistics).

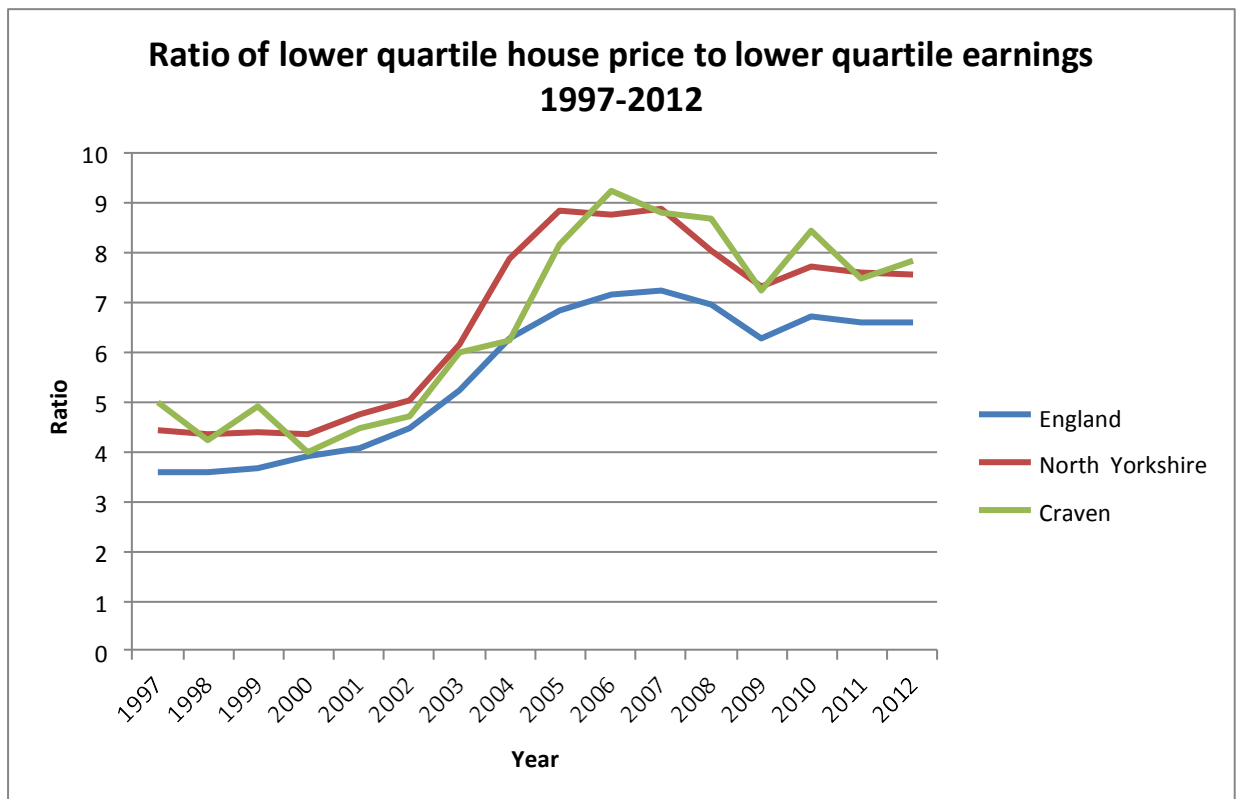


Table 13: Craven's housing stock by council tax band

Band	% of properties within Council Tax Band (Craven)	% of properties within Council Tax Band (Yorkshire & The Humber)	% of properties within Council Tax Band (England)
Band A	15.71	43.94	24.84
Band B	22.23	19.95	19.58
Band C	22.01	16.59	21.76
Band D	15.43	9.28	15.31
Band E	11.9	5.76	9.44
Band F	7.41	2.77	4.99
Band G	4.89	1.58	3.51
Band H	0.41	0.14	0.57
Band I	0	0	0

8.2 Table 13 shows that Craven District contains a relatively low proportion of properties within the lowest Council Tax Band (Band A) but with a relatively high proportion of properties in bands B to G. According the 2011 North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), there is forecast future demand in Craven for affordable housing from newly formed households expected to be unable to afford market house prices and rents. The SHMA forecasts particularly high need for 1 and 2 bedroom affordable housing. In relation to market housing, it will be important for Local Plan

strategies to reflect the demand for an appropriate mix of house types including elderly and family housing.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

8.3 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:

- SA Objective SO3: Provide sufficient housing of a suitable mix taking into account local housing need, affordability, deliverability, and the needs of the district's economy.

8.4 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site impact on meeting identified local housing need?

8.5 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- Number of housing completions
- Number of affordable housing completions
- Number of extra care housing completions

## Education

### Sustainability context

**Table 14: Key spatial housing messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Popularity of some primary schools in the south of the plan area realises potential capacity issues. Changing demographics in the north and west of the plan area have the opposite effect of declining school rolls and pressure on retaining rural schools.	Parish Profiles
Emphasises the importance of helping all children and young people to achieve their potential and maintain an effective workforce,	North Yorkshire Children and Young People's Plan (North Yorkshire Children Trust 2011)

### Sustainability baseline

- 9.1 The contracting nature of the plan area's working age population serves to accentuate the importance of a well-educated and skilled labour force. Craven's schools consistently perform better than the national and regional average and made strong improvements between 2005 and 2012 to record figures of GCSE 5 A\*-C Craven 94.6% compared to the figure for England of 84.6%.
- 9.2 The plan area contains some of the best schools in the country. According to the Telegraph searchable league table of the top 100 secondary schools in England based on GCSE results for summer 2012 published, Skipton Girls High School achieved the sixth best performance of any school in England. The quality of Craven's schools are a particular drawcard for the area as a place to live.
- 9.3 In 2012 87% and 90% of Craven Pupils achieved Level 4 or above in Maths and English respectively compared to 84% and 86% for England. The proportion of Craven residents with level 4 qualifications or above far exceeds the national and regional averages within Craven 31.8% having achieved a level 4 qualification or above.
- 9.4 Craven College in Skipton provides a wide range of further education including degrees awarded by University of Bradford, York St John and the University of Huddersfield.
- 9.5 Cross boundary issues are prevalent within secondary and further education, with pupils travelling into the district daily to attend schools and colleges in Skipton and the south of the plan area. In the north of the plan area there are a number of school children who travel to the schools within Lancashire and Cumbria.

## **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 9.6 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
- SA Objective SO4 - Enhance access to employment, learning, social, active recreation, cultural and retail facilities.
- 9.7 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support balanced primary and secondary school rolls?
- 9.8 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:
- School rolls and class sizes
  - School closures
  - GCSE and A level results

## Biodiversity

### Sustainability context

**Table 15: Key spatial biodiversity messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
In order to contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, the NPPF states that the planning system should look to minimise impacts on biodiversity, with net gains in biodiversity to be provided wherever possible. It refers to the need to plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries, and identify and map the local ecological network.	National Planning Policy Framework (Government ,2012)
A plan for delivering biodiversity conservation at a local scale and to take action to protect and enhance locally important habitats and wildlife. There are numerous designated European sites which require protection and enhancement. Examples include the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA. Ecological networks throughout the district also require protection and enhancement, such as the Forest of Bowland AONB. The SA will also ensure that the local plan's policies and allocations take all opportunities to deliver net gains in biodiversity.	Craven Biodiversity Action Plan, 2008

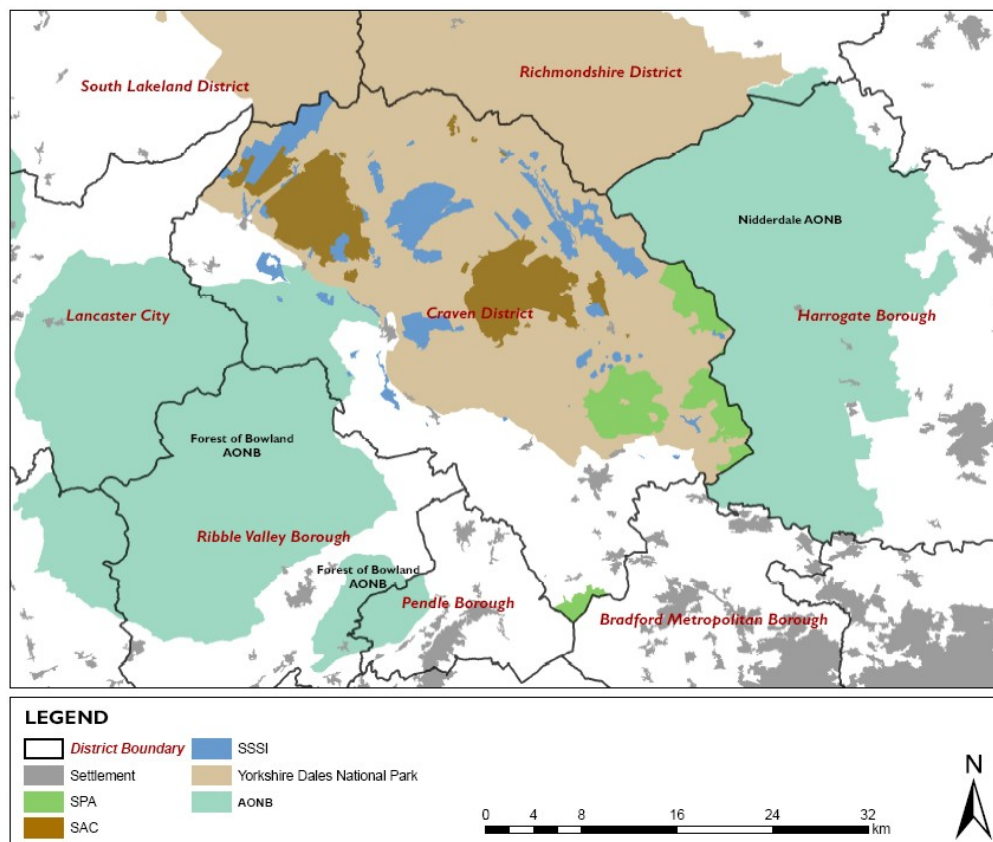
For greater detail in identifying opportunities to deliver biodiversity gains, it is useful to refer to the NCA profiles. For example, within the Lancashire Valleys, the NCA identifies conservation, enhancement and connectivity of both woodland and agricultural habitats.

Within the Bowland Fringe NCA, protection and enhancement of upland bogs, other water bodies and woodlands are identified as requiring specific attention. Similar opportunities for blanket bog, moorland and semi-natural hay meadow enhancement, protection of water bodies and promotion of native woodland habitats are also identified within the Yorkshire Dales NCA.

In addition to the monitoring of those applications which potentially affect designated nature conservation sites, applications which affect protected/priority species and those which protect, create or enhance priority habitats should also be used as indicators. Recording the extent of priority habitat creation would be especially useful. This can be linked to the monitoring of Green Infrastructure creation to determine whether ecological networks are being protected and enhanced. Measuring effects beyond designated sites would demonstrate whether the plan is achieving net gains in biodiversity across the district.

## Sustainability baseline

Map 4: Location of Environmental Designations within or in proximity to the Craven Plan area.



- 10.1 There are two Local Nature Partnerships covering the Plan Area. The whole of the plan area is covered by York and North Yorkshire LNP (covering the whole of North Yorkshire except from the Yorkshire Dales National Park which comes under the Northern Upland Chain LNP). There is an overlap of LNPs in the south of the plan area around Cowling with the South Pennines LNP (Pennine Prospects). The South Pennines LNP have a specific interest in integrating the various local bodies in providing a coordinated response to the opportunities, benefits and pressures on the South Pennine landscape (the only significant upland landscape in northern England without AONB or National Park status).
- 10.2 The South Pennine Moors are covered by a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designation as well as a (Special Protection Area) designation. There are no other SACs or SPAs within the plan area. SPAs and SACs are sites of European importance which are protected under European legislation (the Habitats Directive). In Britain's law these habitats and species are protected under the Conservation (Natural & Habitats) Regulations 1994. SACs and SPAs are based on designated Sites of Scientific Special Interest. SPAs are designated for their bird interest and SACs for their habitat and other wildlife interest.
- 10.3 The South Pennine Moors SPA covers extensive tracts of semi-natural moorland habitats including upland heath and blanket mire. The site is of European importance for several upland breeding species, including birds of prey and waders. Both Merlin (*Falco*

*columbarius*) and Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) spend some of their time feeding outside the SPA on adjacent areas of in-bye land.

- 10.4 The most important biological and geological sites are notified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) by Natural England, they are of national importance. There are over 4000 SSSI's in England covering approximately 8% of the land area. Within the Craven plan area there are eight biological SSSI's and four geological SSSIs. Nationally the condition of SSSIs has vastly improved since 2003, when less than two thirds of SSSIs were in favourable or recovering condition, by the end of 2010, this figure had risen to over 95%. There will be opportunities during the plan period to work with partners to improve the condition of SSSIs. At present there are a number of SSSIs in Craven which are not in good condition and two which are 100% unfavourable with no change in condition, for example Newby Moor. There is good potential to work with Natural England and landowners to improve this.

Table 16: SSSIs within Craven and their condition (source: Natural England / JNCC)

Name (Parish)	Size (ha)	% area favourable	% area unfavourable, recovering	% area unfavourable, no change	% area unfavourable, declining	% area destroyed/part destroyed
Austwick and Lawkland Mosses (Austwick/Lawkland)	83.76	44.08	34.67	21.25	0	0
Cocket Moss (Rathmell)	20.28	28.4	71.6	0	0	0
Hesley Moss (Rathmell)	10.96	0	52.23	47.77	0	0
Keasden Moor (Clapham cum Newby)	10.7	0	0	100	0	0
Newby Moor (Clapham cum Newby)	274.98	0	0	100	0	0
Pan Beck Fen (Hellifield)	2.54	0	100	0	0	0
River Ribble - (Long Preston Deeps (Long Preston/Rathmell/Settle)	158.94	6.81	93.19	0	0	0
South Pennine Moors (part) (Cowling)	515	1.13	94.66	4.21	0	0
Hambleton Quarry (Draughton)	12.5	100	0	0	0	0
Haw Crag Quarry (Gargrave)	9.56	100	0	0	0	0
Holywell Bridge (Halton East/Skipton)	1.5	100	0	0	0	0
Stonehead Beck (Gill Beck)	0.57	100	0	0	0	0

- 10.5 Long Preston Deepes SSSI has been held up by Natural England as an exemplar case study encouraging land owners to undertake restoration works on their land, reconnecting the river to the floodplain.
- 10.6 Following a review of UK BAP priority habitats occurring in the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) area, the following 11 Habitats of Conservation Concern were selected for the preparation:
- Woodland
  - Scrub
  - Parkland, ancient trees and pollard trees
  - Farmland and grassland
  - Hedgerows
  - Wet acidic grassland
  - Upland heath and blanket bog
  - Ponds
  - Fens
  - Lowland raised bog
  - Rivers and streams
- 10.7 Many key species in Craven are covered by the Habitat Action Plans associated with that species.
- 10.8 There are 146 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within Craven. SINCs are local Sites and are non-statutory areas of local importance for nature conservation that complement nationally and internationally designated geological and wildlife sites. In addition there are 186 sites of Ancient Woodland, including the recently designated Bannister Woodland at Cowling. In order to protect these sites buffer zones will be needed so that development does not impact on SINCs or AW. The AW register of sites does not include those below 2 ha so there may need to be some caution in designating development sites close to areas of woodland. Craven is an area where there are likely to be small areas of woodland along steep sided valleys where grazing pressure has been less and fragments of woodland have been protected which are less than 2 ha and are not included on the AW register.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 10.9 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
- SA Objective SO10 - Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity.
- 10.10 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to deliver the findings of the Appropriate Assessment?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site protect and promote effective management of the Districts sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site provide opportunities for the enhancement and creation of habitats and to foster species conservation?

10.11 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- Planning permissions within and in close proximity to biodiversity and geodiversity designations.

Monitoring targets are valuable, such as:

- Will a development protect and enhance existing habitats?
- Will a development create new BAP habitat and contribute to BAP targets?
- Will the development minimize fragmentation and contribute to habitat connectivity?
- Will the development take into account the effects of climate change on biodiversity?
- Numbers of SSSI changing to more improved categories.

## Historic Places and distinct settlements

### Sustainability context

**Table 17: Key spatial ‘historic places and distinct settlements’ messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Recognition of human and cultural interactions with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	World Heritage Convention (1972)
The conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage. The investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest. 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.	Valetta Convention
Local Plans should provide a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment including heritage assets most at risk. Local Authorities should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. The Local Plan should ensure the conservation, protection and enhancement of heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.	National Planning Policy Framework (Government 2012)

Craven has a rich cultural heritage, with a large number of listed buildings, as identified in table 18. The majority of these are Grade II listed, with around 1.5% being Grade I.

**Table 18: Designated Heritage Assets (source: Heritage Counts, English Heritage)**

District	Craven Plan Area (outside National Park)	North Yorkshire	Yorkshire & The Humber
World Heritage Sites	0 (0)	1	2
Scheduled Monuments	167 (32)	1748	2,621
Listed Buildings Grade I	23 (13)	348	689
Listed Buildings Grade II*	48 (26)	705	1,515
Listed Buildings Grade II	1,505 (831)	12,743	29,227
Total Listed Buildings	1,601 (870)	13,796	31,431
Registered Parks and Gardens	3 (2)	44	119
Registered Battlefields	0 (0)	6	7
Protected shipwrecks	0 (0)	1	1
Conservation Areas	42 (29)	290	890

- 11.1 Of the Grade I listed buildings within Craven thirteen are located within the Plan area. Of these thirteen, six are either churches or chapels. There are seven non-

ecclesiastical buildings within the district listed Grade I, including Skipton Castle and outer gatehouse, Lawkland Hall, Broughton Hall and Farnhill Hall, the Folly at Settle and Kildwick Bridge. Outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park area there are two registered historic parks and gardens (Broughton Hall and Gledstone Hall). There are a total of 32 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Plan area including the Park Hill earthwork (Civil War Battery in Skipton).

- 11.2 There is one designation on English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Programme within the Plan area, Dale End Mills in Lothersdale which is considered to be in poor condition (the second highest category of risk).
- 11.3 Whilst sites and monuments of national importance are afforded legal protection by placement on a list or schedule (sites being identified by English Heritage, with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport placing them on the list), there are sites which may be of importance to the quality of the local environment. At present the council does not maintain a list of local designations. Of the 29 conservation areas within the district, three currently have Character Appraisals published, these being Skipton, Settle and Giggleswick. These help to manage development within conservation areas in a sympathetic manner that enables their character to be preserved for future generations.
- 11.4 Archaeological remains and sites provide important information on the past. These remains are often fragile and are a non-renewable resource. The County Archaeologists provide advice on archaeological matters to the Council. The Historic Environment Record (HER) database is the main source of archaeological information for the area. It is now searchable online through the Heritage Gateway.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 11.5 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
  - SA Objective SO11 - Conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural and archaeological heritage and character.
- 11.6 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site ensure the continued protection and enhancement of physical sites and areas of importance to cultural and historical heritage, along with their settings?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site protect and reinforce the character and appearance of the District's towns and villages and the cultural and historic elements that make them distinct?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site protect and reinforce the Borough's landscapes, with the natural and cultural elements that make them distinct?
  - Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site promote development on brownfield land?
- 11.7 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:
  - Proportion or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way?

## Landscape and farming

### Sustainability context

**Table 19: Key spatial landscape and farming messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
Commits the UK to "recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity".	European Landscape Convention (2000)
Acknowledges farming's role in the creation of distinct rural landscapes and promotes "One Planet Farming" that reflects the need for us to live within the means of the planet, and farming which helps us live within the needs of the planet.	Strategy for sustainable farming and food (Government 2002)
States that the planning system should protect and enhance valued landscapes. Particular weight is given to "conserving landscape and scenic beauty". In designated areas, planning permission should be refused for major development, unless it can be "demonstrated they are in the public interest".	National Planning Policy Framework (Government 2012)
Supports the aims of the EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection but clearly demonstrates the value of national action to protect soils which is responsive to local circumstances. Supports the aims of the EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection but clearly demonstrates the value of national action to protect soils which is responsive to local circumstances.	Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (UK Government 2009)
Aims to understand, record and, where appropriate, conserve and / or make more accessible for everyone, geological heritage in the Yorkshire Dales. Aims to complete a Geodiversity Audit identifying sites that need documenting, protecting or conserving.	Your Dales Rocks (The North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership)
The plan area wide Landscape Character Assessment compartmentalises and profiles distinct areas of diverse landscape that make up the Craven plan area.	Craven District Landscape Appraisal outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland AONB (Landscape Design Associates /Craven District Council, 2002).
Identify distinct and important local landscapes in the most populous parishes in the Craven plan area.	Parish Profiles (Craven District Council 2011 / 2012)

Seek to protect and enhance both nationally designated landscapes and those identified within local landscape character appraisals. Future reviews of the current landscape appraisal would indicate whether landscape policies within the plan are effective.	National Character Areas (Natural England, 2014)
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- 12.1 The Craven Plan area adjoins and encompasses part of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), covering approximately 75 square kilometres of the Plan area. AONBs alongside National Parks are afforded highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty by the National Planning Policy Framework. The plan area adjoins the Yorkshire Dales National Park along the full length of its northern boundary and a significant stretch of its eastern boundary. The District has a variety of inter-connected, high quality landscapes, such as parts of Ribblesdale, Airedale and Lonsdale. Given that 75 square kilometres of Craven are within the Forest of Bowland (AONB), the SA should ensure the local plan does not adversely affect the landscape character and visual amenity of the AONB, its setting and the setting of the neighbouring Yorkshire Dales National Park.
- 12.2 Craven District contains a variety of high quality landscapes which have a distinct, in some cases unique, character; and many of which are of national and regional importance. Sedimentary millstone grit underlays landscapes in the south and south east of the plan area (Craven District outside the Yorkshire Dales and Forest of Bowland AONB Landscape Appraisal, October 2002).
- 12.3 Although there is a small proportion of Grade 3 (Defra) agricultural land (good to moderate) in the plan area (mostly in the west), Grade 4 land makes up the majority of agricultural land contained within the plan area and is important for livestock farming and food production.
- 12.4 There are significant woodland areas within the privately owned Bolton Abbey estate near Skipton, including Strid Wood SSSI which has the largest remnant of acidic woodland in Yorkshire, and is important for its flora, particularly lichens. The Forest of Bowland is a Natural England „Natural Area“ with similar yet slightly different boundaries to the AONB, and there are many coniferous plantations. Within Skipton, Skipton Castle Woods is an attractive area of woodland of around 14.88 ha managed by the Woodland Trust. The Plan area has a total of 1,440 Tree Preservation Orders, this includes individual trees, groups of trees and areas of woodland.
- 12.5 In terms of urban landscapes, there are some relatively large previously developed Brownfield sites, such as old mills and other industrial buildings that have redevelopment potential. By virtue of past operations on such sites it is likely that remediation of contaminated land would be necessary for redevelopment to take place. Some sites, for example quarries, may be very valuable for biodiversity compared to farmland which may contain very little wildlife. A caveat that the development of brownfield sites would not be supported where the site was of high value for biodiversity will be necessary. A guide from the organization *Buglife* the invertebrate charity provides useful information on brownfield sites and the planning system.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 12.6 The data analysed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
- SA Objective SO10 - Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity.

- SA Objective SO13 – To use soil and food growing or grazing land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality.

12.7 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following sub-criteria:

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site ensure the retention of land of the highest agricultural value for food production and grazing?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site encourage the improvement of land conditions for food production and grazing?

12.8 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- Proportion of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land.
- Proportion of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land.

Climate change is likely to lead to more extreme weather and intense rainfall, and more frequent extreme events. This process has already begun in most parts of the world, including England. There may be a need to be flexible in the use of land so that more water can be stored in the uplands and released more slowly. For example, flood reservoirs are being developed above Pickering. There could also be monitoring targets for the use of land to aid flood resilience rather than just focusing on agricultural uses.

12.9 A National Character Area (NCA) is a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity. There are 159 National Character Areas and they follow natural, rather than administrative, boundaries. They are defined by Natural England. The NCAs provide baseline information regarding the environment and opportunities for enhancement at a landscape scale. NCA profiles have been published for the Yorkshire Dales (profile 21), Bowland Fringe (profile 32), Bowland Fells (profile 33) and Lancashire Valleys (profile 35).

## Climate change, water and flood risk

### Sustainability context

**Table 20: Key spatial 'climate change, water and flood risk' messages from plans and programs review influencing preparation of the Craven Local Plan**

SA requirement	Source document(s)
The LEP strategy states that in order to invest in places and unlock growth a sustainable approach will seek high environmental standards in developments, including excellent energy ratings for new buildings, minimisation of carbon emissions and waste, and sustainable transport and water management policies. Climate change adaption needs (eg: flood risks) should also be factored into planning and development.	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP Economic and Investment Strategy, Draft Version for Submission (October 2013)
The Climate Change Act (2008) sets a legally binding target for reducing UK Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 on 1990 levels. UK Government energy and climate change policy is evolving and uncertain and the Plan will need to accommodate flexibility in this regard.	Energy Act (2008), Climate Change Act (2008), Housing Standards Review Consultation (2013)

The plan will need to be compliant with the River Basin management plan for the Humber River Basin District from the Environment Agency. It will be vital to consider the plan as the upper parts of the Aire, Ribble and Wenning can have a huge impact on flooding in lower parts of the catchments and it will be vital to coordinate with the Environment Agency and also Yorkshire Water. Sustainable drainage within new developments will help to reduce and hold back the amount of water reaching the river systems. Documents to provide design guidelines for sustainable drainage systems or SUDS are important as in many cases sewer systems cannot cope with extreme weather events.

Climate change may also lead to more droughts and conserving water may be an issue. Water storage, for example, rainwater collection systems for new developments or reservoirs to hold back water for later use may be required. The Susdrain website has resources to cover this.

Monitoring targets include:

- Numbers of developments given permission in Flood Zones;
- Numbers of developments given permission with SUDS;
- Developments given permission with SUDS which will enhance biodiversity.

### Sustainability baseline

- 13.1 Climate conditions for the Yorkshire and Humber region indicate that the Pennines along with the North York Moors have the coolest and wettest climate in the region (Source: a rural evidence base for Yorkshire and the Humber, Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber (2005). Average rainfall ranges from between 929 mm and 2179 mm (1989 figures) to the west of the region. Changes in climate will result in mean annual temperatures rising leading to wetter winters and drier summers beyond the emerging Craven Local Plan period (ie: beyond 2027).
- 13.2 Noise levels in the plan area are largely associated with trunk road and minerals traffic movements to and from sites in the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park. Dark skies away from light pollution and tranquillity are important and special characteristics of parts of the plan area.
- 13.3 There are three principal watercourses that originate within or flow through the

plan area. These are the Rivers Aire, Ribble and Wenning. Water quality within the plan area is categorised as good or very good and this is supported by data from the Environment Agency showing the percentage of rivers in the district with either good or fair chemical water quality to be over 90%.

- 13.4 There is a significant number of properties in the plan area that are not connected to the mains water supply, either relying on springs or private water supplies including boreholes.
- 13.5 Areas at most risk from flooding from rivers are sections of the Rivers Ribble, Aire, Wenning and their tributaries, as well as a small section of the River Greta. The Craven District Council landscape appraisal (2002) concluded that surrounding distinctive landscapes could be easily damaged by development, drainage or flood control measures. There is one reservoir within the plan area at Chelker, within close proximity of Draughton.  
  
13.9 Environment Agency river modelling studies show that in the case of 1% flood events properties within a number of settlements to be at risk of flooding including in Low Bentham (56 properties) and High Bentham (22 properties) from the River Wenning and in Settle (205 properties) from the River Ribble.
- 13.6 The main flood risk from the Aire and its tributaries is in Skipton and in agricultural areas. Previous concentrations of incidents from watercourses but also sewers and drains or surface water have been identified within Skipton, Glusburn and Sutton in Craven, Settle, Low and High Bentham. Skipton in particular is subject to surface water flooding issues from flow from Skipton Moor.
- 13.7 The extent of the floodplain is largest where the Aire is joined by tributaries including Eshton Beck and Ings Beck. In Skipton, Eller/ Embsay Beck and Waller Hill Beck join in the town centre. There is a history of flooding from these two becks and the flood zones in this area are around 100m wide. These becks join the Aire on the south western edge of Skipton, whilst the western edge of the flood zones between Skipton and Cononley are constrained by the railway line.
- 13.8 The Craven plan area includes some Critical Drainage Areas, including in Settle and Giggleswick where runoff associated with new development might increase flood risk from surface water drainage and / or sewer capacity. The main trunk sewer serving South Craven (not Skipton) from Marley Treatment Works near Keighley has capacity limitations in relation to serving an increase in households in Bradford District and the south of the Craven plan area (Bradford Core Strategy Further Engagement Draft 2012).
- 13.9 Natural England developed the National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model (February 2014). This model assists the SA in identifying habitats vulnerable to climate change and the effectiveness of the plan in reducing this vulnerability. For example, the SA should determine whether the local plan will prevent the isolation of habitats and species which are susceptible to the effects of climate change – through the protection, enhancement and creation of ecological networks.

### **Shaping a sustainability appraisal testing and checking framework for the emerging Craven Local Plan**

- 13.10 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:
  - SA Objective SO9 - Minimise the need for car travel.
  - SA Objective SO14 - Conserve and enhance water quality and improve

- efficiency of water use.
- SA Objective SO15 - Reduce carbon emissions and the use of finite resources.
- SA Objective SO16 - Support climate change adaptation and reduce vulnerability to flooding.
- SA Objective SO17 - Reduce air and noise pollution and protect tranquility.

13.11 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following objective(s) in the Local Plan SA testing framework:

- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site enhance local energy security?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site support low carbon energy investment?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site re-use brownfield land having regard its ecological value?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to minimise energy use and promote energy efficiency?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site lead to an increase in installed renewable and low carbon energy capacity
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site ensure that new development is in accessible locations in order to reduce the need for car use and/or encourage sustainable forms of transport?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site minimise impacts on local air quality?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site encourage increased levels of recycling?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site promote the efficient use of resources?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site protect, maintain and improve the quality of water resources?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site encourage water efficiency and demand management?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site ensure that flood risk within a proposed development is mitigated for that development and that development reduces or as a minimum does not increase flood risk for existing sites and other areas?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to protect tranquil areas?
- Will the strategy, planning policy or potential development site help to ensure uses are developed in compatible locations to reduce the impacts of noise pollution?

13.12 The evidence reviewed supports the inclusion of the following monitoring indicators:

- Proportion of new development on brownfield land.
- Quality standards for all water in terms of ecological status and potential.
- Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in respect of water quality?
- Frequency of parts of the plan area exceeding annual mean NO<sub>2</sub>.
- Amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type?

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## **Narrative of SA Report – Scope and Structure**

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report represents the final iteration of the SA process that has been interwoven with the preparation of the Craven Local Plan (2012 – 2032), and it coincides with the adoption version of the Local Plan. The policies and proposals the SA Report is assessing are those of the Local Plan as they are proposed for adoption. Therefore the SA Report incorporates any recommended changes to the Local Plan content resulting from the Inspector's Main Modifications, which are contained in his report on the examination of the Local Plan. The structure and scope of the SA Report is hereby described in the following paragraphs.
- 1.2 The first section analyses the Spatial Strategy options for the Local Plan, and uses the twenty sustainability objectives of the SA process to pick the best Spatial Strategy option based on four reasonable options. The chosen Spatial Strategy, Option E, draws upon the merits of each of the four available options, and it is focused on what is viewed as a balanced hierarchy of development growth. A detailed description of the process is contained within the section on the selection of the most appropriate Spatial Strategy process (Section A).
- 1.3 Section B analyses a range of Housing Growth options for the Local Plan. It utilises the twenty sustainability objectives of the SA process to choose the best Housing Growth option based on eight different Housing Growth options. Four of these alternatives were identified in the Council's Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper (June 2017). Another four alternatives were identified in the Council's Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper: Addendum (November 2017). A detailed description of the process is contained within Section B.
- 1.4 Section C shows how the forty-five policies of the Local Plan were put through the SA process, in terms of the twenty sustainability objectives. There are two over-arching policies focused on the theme of sustainable development. There are twelve policies based on the Local Plan's Spatial Strategy, thirteen on the Environment, three on Housing, eight on the Economy and seven policies on Infrastructure, Services and Facilities. The objective of the sustainability process here has been to assess the policies' evolution over time in order that policy wording and content is improved and refined where necessary. A detailed description of the process is contained within Section C.
- 1.5 Section D analyses the residential site options in order to produce a set of satisfactory sites to be considered for allocation in the Local Plan, which represents the first stage in the residential site appraisal process. This section also puts forward the recommended employment sites for consideration under the SA process. This section also includes a site narrative for the allocated employment site SK049 in Skipton (it is treated as an Exception Test site, as per the guidance of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)). It also includes a site narrative for the

allocated employment site SG064 in Settle (this time in terms of Overriding Reasons for Selection, again according to NPPF guidance).

1.6 Section E displays the residential site selection process used to establish the chosen allocated residential sites. The residential site selection process is the second stage in the site selection process, and it is utilised to pick the best residential sites in each settlement from a list of satisfactory sites which emerged from the sustainability appraisal scoring system in Section 1.5. This section also includes a site narrative for the allocated residential site SK044 in Skipton (it is treated as an Exception Test site, in accordance with the guidance of the NPPF).

1.7 Key Steps in the SA process were summarised below. A more detailed description of this process in terms of its parallel process with the steps of the Local Plan preparation process can be found in Section 2 of the 'Statement of Environmental Particulars' which is a document which accompanies the adopted version of the Craven Local Plan.

- (a) The progression of the Local Plan commenced in 2012. The process initially revolved around the shaping of a spatial strategy and housing figure for the Craven Local Plan area. Participatory workshops were held for parish councils and other stakeholders.
- (b) In 2013, the Spatial Planning Sub-Committee considered key points from community drop-in events. It authorised the Planning Policy team to prepare a draft Local Plan for further engagement with communities, parish councils and other stakeholders. A draft SA Scoping Report was produced in December 2013. This document was updated in January 2018, principally to include consultation comments with recommended changes from Natural England, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and North Yorkshire County Council (For reference purposes, the Scoping Report is set out at the end of this paper);
- (c) In 2014, to coincide with a six week public consultation on the first draft of the Local Plan, the Council published a document entitled 'Sites Preferred and Not Preferred for Consultation'. This document sets out a summary of the preliminary sustainability checks.
- (d) The first formal iteration (part (a)) of the SA Report was published in April 2016 to coincide with the second Pre-Publication draft of the Craven Local Plan. This report examines different Spatial Strategy options for the Local Plan area, and it was subject to a six week public consultation. Part (b) of the SA Report's first iteration was published in June 2017 to coincide with the third Pre-Publication draft of the Local Plan, and it included analysis on Housing Growth options, Plan Policies, and Site Selection, to accompany the analysis of the Spatial Strategies. It was subject to a six week public consultation alongside the Local Plan.
- (e) The second iteration of the SA Report to coincide with the Publication of the Local Plan was produced in January 2018. There was an invite for representations for six weeks following the publication date of the Local Plan.

- (f) A refined third iteration of the SA Report based on the invited representations post Publication of the Local Plan was published in March 2018 to coincide with the submission version of the Local Plan;
- (g) A fourth iteration of the SA Report was published in February 2019 to take into consideration the proposed Main Modifications to the Local Plan arising from the examination hearings of the Plan in October 2018. The Main Modifications and SA Report were subject to a six week public consultation.
- (h) Text for a Sustainability Appraisal Process Addendum was prepared in July 2019 to explain that there were no effects on the SA scoring system for any of the subject areas, based on a small number and subject area of the Further Main Modifications. The Further Main Modifications and SA Report were subject to a six week public consultation.
- (i) A fifth and final iteration of the SA Report was published in November 2019 to accompany the adoption of the Local Plan. The policies and proposals it assessed are those of the Local Plan as proposed for adoption, and hence it incorporates any changes resulting from the Inspector's Main Modifications.

## **2. Identification and Assessment of Reasonable Alternatives**

- 2.1 There has been a comprehensive process undertaken in relation to the identification and assessment of reasonable alternatives in the case of the Spatial Strategy options, Housing Growth options and Allocation Site options. This process is discussed in turn below.
- 2.2 Four spatial strategy alternatives within the Craven plan area emerged from engagement with stakeholders, and they were selected as models to determine a most suitable option. These scenarios were designed to provide four possible approaches to spatial growth in Craven, and they were each subject to Sustainability Appraisal to evaluate the positives and negatives of each spatial approach.
- 2.3 The twenty sustainability objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal that are used to assess the spatial strategy scenarios are the same objectives as those utilised to test the Housing Growth Options, Local Plan policies, and also to test the proposed residential sites for development put forward under the Call for Sites process. These sustainability objectives are based on a suitable range of social, environmental and economic criteria. From this work, a fifth spatial approach was based on bringing together the respective merits from each of the four scenarios evaluated, to form what is the most sustainable solution for development growth in Craven over the plan period. The individual section on Spatial Strategy options (Section A) discusses this process in more detail.
- 2.4 A total of eight housing growth alternatives were identified as appropriate for sustainability appraisal during the plan preparation. Four of these alternatives were identified in the Council's Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper (June 2017). Another four

alternatives were identified in the Council's Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper: Addendum (November 2017). Sustainability appraisals of all these alternatives were carried out in June and November 2017 within each of the above reports. Each alternative option is justified and has been referenced in an accompanying table. The referencing has taken into account that Option B1 is an updated version of Option B and similarly Option C1 is an updated version of Option C.

- 2.5 The eight housing growth options are assessed under the 20 sustainability appraisal objectives. The effects of each housing option are assessed in terms of short term and long term (timescale of impact), and urban, rural and transboundary (location of impact). Taking account of the relevant evidence base, the sustainability appraisal and the analysis set out in the Housing Growth options papers (June and November 2017), the most suitable growth option was selected. The sustainability process is discussed in more detail within the individual section on Housing Growth Options (Section B).
- 2.6 A range of potential residential sites were put forward for consideration in the Craven Local Plan area by developers and landowners. The proposed residential sites put forward by landowners and developers for inclusion in the SHLAA have undergone a series of analyses to judge their suitability for housing allocation. In order to facilitate this process description, the analyses can be divided into three stages, as follows:
- Initial Screening Analysis of the site (as part of the Sustainability Appraisal);
  - Selection of the site, or not, in the 'Pool of Sites' (also as part of the Sustainability Appraisal);
  - From the available pool, selection of the site, or not, in the list of Preferred Sites (as part of what is referred to as the District Level Analysis).
- 2.7 This process is explained in detail within Section D on residential allocation site options. The Craven Employment Land Review and Future Requirements for Economic Growth (2017) is a document which appraised a range of potential employment sites, and put forward the best set of sites to meet the employment requirements for the Craven Local Plan area. The sustainability appraisal analysed the recommended employment sites coming from this document. The Employment Land Review document is available using this link on the Council's website: [https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/2996/craven\\_employment\\_land\\_review\\_28-03-17.pdf](https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/media/2996/craven_employment_land_review_28-03-17.pdf)

### **3. The early SA process and how consultation informed its content**

- 3.1 The SA Scoping Report formed a basis for the initial stages of the Local Plan making process. This Scoping Report described the Craven Local Plan area and it reviewed relevant plans, programmes and strategies. It described specific subjects in the Craven Local Plan area such as population, economy, health and wellbeing, housing, and biodiversity. This draft document was sent to statutory and non-statutory bodies for consultation during 2013. The consultation comments were included in the document as part of a revision and an update to this Scoping Report in January 2018.

- 3.2 There were six week consultation periods to coincide with the Local Plan preparation stages listed in Section 1.7 where required and appropriate, in which statutory and non-statutory bodies, other relevant organisations and the public were encouraged to comment on the SA Report. These comments were taken into account throughout the evolution of the SA Report as it incrementally progressed to the fifth and final iteration to accompany the adoption version of the Local Plan.

#### **4. References to the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) report**

- 4.1 There are sections of the SA Report which involve the assessment of proposals with implications (or potential implications) for designated European sites – namely Special Areas of Conservation and/or Special Protection Areas. The chosen Spatial Strategy, Housing Growth Option, Policies and Residential Sites all have potential implications for the designated European sites. Chapter 8 of the final Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) document, which accompanies the adopted Local Plan, discusses the required mitigation measures. The findings of the Inspector's Report in relation to potential implications for the designated European sites in the context of the aforementioned proposed mitigation measures, and the Inspector's Main Modifications, are discussed in the following paragraphs. The final HRA document is found under the Council's Planning Policy webpages at: <https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/planning-policy-facts-and-figures/>.
- 4.2 The Inspector notes that although specific bird surveys have not been carried out for each individual residential allocation to the north of Skipton, he is satisfied that the HRA conclusions are adequately robust. The Local Plan intends, through the development principles for the allocated sites, that Biodiversity Appraisals are carried out on sites where necessary before they are developed. The Inspector states that it is also important that the Local Plan is read as a whole, and Policy ENV4 requires development to achieve net gains in biodiversity and avoid the loss of priority habitats. The Inspector states that to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the use of land as potential feeding sites, Policy ENV4 and the supporting text should be expanded to confirm that its requirements apply to both allocated and non-allocated sites, and by reference to land being used for foraging by qualifying bird species (MM78 and MM79). The inspector states that subject to the recommended MMs, sufficient safeguards are in place to ensure that the Plan will not have an adverse impact on the availability of foraging areas.
- 4.3 In terms of recreational pressure arising from the allocated sites, the Inspector states that subject to the recommended Main Modifications, the approach in the development principles of the allocated sites in the Local Plan is consistent with those in Chapter 8 of the HRA, which recommend using effective mitigation measures proportionate to the number of dwellings proposed.
- 4.4 In terms of air quality, subject to the recommended Main Modifications, the Inspector concludes that the policies and allocations in the Plan will not have a significant adverse impact on the integrity of the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC, the South Pennine Moors SAC and

Phase 2 SPA, the Ingleborough Complex SAC, the Craven Limestone Complex SAC or the Bowland Fells SPA.

## **5. The SA Report and regulatory requirements**

- 5.1 A progressive and robust SA process has been progressed alongside the making of the Local Plan, with the sustainability appraisal findings and consultation responses feeding into decision-making at key junctures.
- 5.2 The final version of the Sustainability Appraisal Report is required by s.19(5)(b) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and must be published as soon as reasonably practicable after adoption in accordance with Regulation 26(a)(iii) of the Local Planning (England) Regulations 2012.
- 5.3 The SA Report is in compliance with the SEA Regulations (Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004). Progressive iterations of the SA Reports were published alongside the publication stage and submission stage of the Local Plan and also for the Main Modifications consultation after the examination of the Local Plan. The SA Reports contained the required information, namely the information required by Regulation 12 of the SEA Regulations. This process was also in compliance with the Local Planning Regulations – namely the aforementioned Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

## **Section A: Sustainability Appraisal Process Description**

### **Selected Spatial Strategy for Development Growth in the Craven Local Plan**

1. The spatial strategy developed aims to identify the most appropriate spatial distribution for growth in the plan area. The spatial strategy aims to identify the most appropriate locations for providing new homes, employment, retail, community and visitor facilities over the period of the local plan. The elements of the chosen spatial strategy are based on the assessment work set out in document Sp001 on the Craven District Council website, and in particular based on the sustainability matrices of the five options. The reasons for preferring Option E are provided in this document using the link: <https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/planning-policy-facts-and-figures/planning-policy-evidence-base/spatial-strategy/>.
2. Accordingly, Craven's future development requirements will be distributed and accommodated in line with the spatial strategy, and on the basis of an established settlement hierarchy for towns and villages in the plan area, which has been agreed upon by the Elected Members of Craven District Council. An assessment of the role and function of the different settlements is set out in Appendix 1 of the hearing statement for Matter 4. This document is referenced as EL3.004(ii) on the Council's website (<https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/new-local-plan/craven-district-council-local-plan-examination/>).
3. Four scenarios of growth pattern within the Craven plan area which emerged from engagement with stakeholders were selected as models to help determine a most suitable option. These scenarios were designed to provide four possible approaches to spatial growth in Craven. These four scenarios were each subject to Sustainability Appraisal to evaluate the positives and negatives of each spatial approach.
4. The objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal that were used here are the same objectives as those used to test the draft policies of the plan and also to test the proposed sites for development put forward under the Call for Sites process. These sustainability objectives are based on a range of social, environmental and economic criteria. From this work, a fifth spatial approach was based on bringing together the respective merits from each of the four scenarios evaluated, to form what was evaluated as the most sustainable solution for development growth in Craven over the plan period.
5. In summary, the initial spatial scenarios chosen for growth in Craven are described as follows:
  - Option A – Growth focused on main settlements;
  - Option B – Dispersed Growth;
  - Option C – Growth focused on Skipton;
  - Option D – Growth focused on Skipton and the south-east.
6. The percentages allocated to each settlement under these scenarios, and the spatial scenario chosen as the preferred option (Option E), are shown in the table and diagrams of the

document Sp001 (referenced in Paragraph 1). Option E focuses on a balanced hierarchy of growth. This option focuses on concentrating the majority of the growth in the larger urban settlements, and with a smaller distribution of growth allocated to the smaller towns and villages. The scenario incorporates the merits of the preceding four options, predominately Options A, C and D. The following paragraphs set out the reasons why it is deemed that Option E represents the most suitable spatial strategy in the local plan area.

7. Skipton is currently by far the largest urban settlement in the Craven local plan area. It is identified as the Principal Town Service Centre (Tier 1 settlement) in the settlement hierarchy, given that it has by far the highest levels of services and facilities in the local plan area, and its role and function in the plan area. It is considered appropriate to allocate 50% of the expected overall growth to Skipton under this chosen spatial strategy.
8. The Tier 2 (Key Service Centres) settlements also receive appropriate levels of growth under this strategy. The Tier 2 settlements (Settle and Bentham) also have relatively high levels of services and facilities, and they each receive between 10-11% of developmental growth. Settle, in the centre of the local plan area, and Bentham, in the northwest of the plan area, also act as appropriate urban areas in distributing the larger portion of the growth evenly throughout the local plan area, considering Skipton's allocation in the east. These settlements also have important functions and roles in their respective local areas.
9. The three Tier 3 settlements (Local Service Centres) are also evenly distributed throughout the plan area in geographical terms (Glusburn & Cross Hills in the southeast, Gargrave in the central area, and Ingleton in the north-west). These settlements were initially afforded between 2% to 5.1% of development growth (this has since been revised to 3.5% for each settlement in this Tier). The three Tier 3 settlements offer a smaller range of services, and they can be seen to complement the Principal Town Service Centre and the two Key Service Centres in geographical terms.
10. Villages with basic services (Tier 4a) and settlements with basic services that are bisected by the national park boundary (Tier 4b) are each afforded up to 2% of development growth. Such settlements have a limited range of services and facilities, but it is important to ensure that such growth is allocated to more rural settlements to ensure their continued viability and vitality.
11. There are also important environmental reasons as to why this spatial strategy option was chosen. Slightly over 70% of the development growth is accommodated in the three largest urban areas, with 50% accommodated in the town of Skipton. These settlements, and in particular, Skipton, have the best public transport options in the local plan area. This reduces the requirements for private vehicle travel throughout the district. In addition, the low adherence of this strategy to the elements of Option B (dispersed growth) means that urban sprawl type development in the local plan area will be avoided. Large percentages of proposed development in the southeast of the local plan area are avoided, which is important given this area's proximity to Bradford and its present and future housing allocations adjacent to the South Pennine Moors SAC & Phase 2 SPA.

SECTION A: SPATIAL STRATEGY OPTIONS

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

Strategy Options: Option A - Growth focused on main settlements; Option B - Dispersed growth; Option C - Growth focused on Skipton; Option D - Growth focused on Skipton and the south-east; Option E (Preferred) - A balanced hierarchy of growth

SA Objective	Growth focused on main settlements						
	Option A						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	+	++	-	+	<p>By directing most growth towards main settlements and matching this with the approach to employment development, employers will be able to create new employment opportunities that would be accessible to economically active residents in Craven.</p> <p>Housing growth has the potential to attract economically active residents and economic growth will assist in enabling existing residents move from lower paid to higher paid employment. The approach will favour urban locations within and around main settlements whilst rural areas will receive no growth. The approach will reflect the trans-boundary situation in terms of movements for work across boundaries.</p> <p>Most key employers and employment locations are based in main settlements and the direction of most new housing growth to these locations will enable the supply of labour to be enhanced and safeguarded thereby underpinning the viability of key employers in Craven.</p>
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	-	+	<p>By directing most growth towards main settlements and matching this with the approach to employment development, business growth will be supported. Housing and employment growth will attract inward investment through providing a labour pool of the economically active along with serviced employment land. Like SO1, there will be no growth in rural area, so it will not be supported.</p> <p>New residents and the provision of services employment land will enhance both the labour supply and land available to support business growth, productivity and inward investment.</p>
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	-	0	<p>The main towns and villages can provide for the housing needs arising from an aging population demographic due to the generally greater diversity of housing types that exist in these locations. Smaller homes suitable for families and older households will be built in more urban areas than village locations and these are necessary to accommodate new residents moving into Craven, whilst also enabling older residents to downsize and free up larger dwelling units.</p> <p>The more urban focus means that no growth is directed toward rural areas. By concentrating on the main settlements it is easier to build smaller market and affordable dwellings suitable for older households and younger families.</p> <p>By delivering new energy efficient homes, this will serve to offset fuel poverty by being cheap to run for residents. There is also a greater opportunity to build starter and affordable homes as part of larger development schemes. Focusing growth on the main settlements could bring people closer to the key services and employment. This could reduce the reliance on the car as a primary mode to transport.</p> <p>By attracting new residents to settlements, this will enable residents to engage in community life and to participate in improving their locality.</p>

## SECTION A: SPATIAL STRATEGY OPTIONS

SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	-	+	<p>By allocating a significant proportion of the housing in Skipton, Settle, Bentham and the main settlements, additional affordable housing could be secured as part of development proposals and these could support the community's needs, including access to high speed broadband. Focusing on the main settlements will bring people closer to the key services and employment so reducing the reliance on the car. However, focusing development towards the main settlements will not provide support to village services.</p> <p>The greatest strain on education provision is in Skipton and additional development could support the construction of an additional school. By directing development to main settlements, the potential effect on services such as education, could be seen as over-burdening existing facilities should the investment to offset the detrimental effects not come forward. Rural schools will be unsupported. Supporting comparison shopping can only be achieved by focusing on the main settlements, in particular Skipton. Retailing in rural areas would not be helped by this approach. The night time economy would benefit from directing development towards main settlements.</p> <p>By placing development in the main settlements people will be better connected to social and community networks but the lack of range of housing in villages may result in people having to move away from their friendship groups. However, by focusing development towards main centres, it is easier to fund significant infrastructure provision.</p>
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>By focusing on the main settlements the journeys are likely to be urban or intra urban, thus reducing the impact on rural roads that are potentially substandard. The GPs, dentists, and hospitals are predominantly in the main settlements and new development in these locations will assist with maintaining their viability, and serve a wider hinterland that could extend beyond Craven.</p> <p>New developments will allow better green infrastructure links to the country side and the ability to produce public open space. As current health services and future extra care facilities are in the larger settlements it is logical to locate dwellings particularly suiting those likely to make use of such facilities close by.</p> <p>By locating new developments near to employment opportunities and other services (including public transport provision) it will decrease costs to the most deprived and increase the economic and social opportunities. The greater the scale of development the easier it is to develop infrastructure that will have a wider community benefit.</p> <p>New development in the main settlements can set higher standards for the pedestrian route and could also provide alternative, more pleasant, routes for residents.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	-	0	<p>Housing provision will be directed towards larger population centres where housing needs will be greatest. The focus on main settlements will enable larger sites to be identified with a lower potential level of constraint, and this will enable economies of scale to be achieved arising from the delivery of larger housing sites leading to securing affordable housing. No housing growth will be directed towards rural areas and housing needs in those locations will not be met.</p>
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	+	-	0	<p>Most educational facilities are in the main settlements and residents of new developments would support provision of these services whilst making access to them easier. New residents including those of school age will provide support for schools and potentially act as a catalyst for improvement. Rural schools will not be supported this could threaten long term viability in these locations.</p>
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	++	+	+	<p>Access to development schemes would be designed to a standard where safe access and egress would be achieved and it is anticipated that this would be to an adoptable standard. Development schemes would be designed so as to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist access and linking with the settlement, thus encouraging sustainable travel patterns</p> <p>By focussing development towards main settlements, the need to travel to access employment and services would be reduced, thus reducing reliance on the car as primary mode of transport. By focussing most growth to main settlements that are connected by public transport infrastructure, this would encourage and sustainable travel patterns to access services and employment. A spin off to this is that public transport provision will be supported that will also improve connectivity to rural locations.</p>

## SECTION A: SPATIAL STRATEGY OPTIONS

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	The delivery of a greater focus on main settlements, in particular Cross Hills and Glusburn could be affected and limited by the presence of land at a higher risk of flooding in these areas. The directing of growth to areas at higher risk of flooding will, without mitigation, not prevent inappropriate development in flood plains. Site allocation assessments will determine the potential suitability of sites and will inform the allocation of sites going forward. However by focussing on main settlements the supply of potential site in rural locations will not be considered. The use of SuDS is not affected by the choice of spatial strategy but design specifics at site level instead including the size of sites which are allocated.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	+	0	There is generally a greater availability of brownfield land in the larger settlements and also it is possible that less best and most versatile agricultural land would be lost than a focus on the villages. However, there is not sufficient brownfield land available in the right places to deliver this approach and some greenfield locations are required to deliver this approach. As such, the loss of an element of BMV land is likely to arise as a result of the proposals, particularly around Settle, Glusburn, Hellifield, and Gargrave.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	+	0	By directing most development to the main settlements, there is generally a greater availability of brownfield land and this will be remediated as a result of redevelopment, delivering benefits overall. The ecological value of brownfield land will be assessed at the time of application and as such it is not possible to ascertain ecological value and associated contribution. However brownfield site that have ecological value will be known and their development potential assessed.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	-	-	-	-	+	0	It is possible that historic areas in main settlements could be adversely affected by directing growth towards main settlements. Mitigation will be required. Historic areas in rural locations will not be adversely affected by focussing development in main settlements. The consideration of the historic environment in the main settlements will be a consideration in site assessment and selection. By focussing growth on main settlements, historic areas in those settlement could be adversely affected by development and increases in activity overall.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	0	A focus on main settlements is likely to reduce the impact on sites of ecological and geodiversity value thereby safeguarding protected species, farm land due to use of brownfield land, town centre sites and marginal edge of town sites. Rural locations will benefit from a lack of development pressure.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	++	++	++	++	++	0	The impact of development is less wide spread as it is concentrated on main settlements. It will though be more intense and can be managed more effectively by focussing on specific areas. By focussing development to main settlements and not rural locations, the character of the countryside will be safeguarded thereby contributing to local distinctiveness and safeguarding tranquil areas which typically are away from more built up areas.

## SECTION A: SPATIAL STRATEGY OPTIONS

SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	++	++	0	0	By focussing development to main settlements, schemes will be designed to take account of and reflect local distinctiveness and vernacular. High design standard will be assured through appropriate planning policy approaches thus reflecting the local vernacular. Rural locations will be unaffected.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	++	0	There are no designated air quality management areas in Craven. However, without mitigation, new development may have a minor detrimental effect upon air quality in main settlements by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport etc. This is unlikely to be significant however and impacts will be minimised where it is possible to do so, by virtue of a reduced need to travel by car. Rural areas will not be affected as no growth is directed towards these locations. By focussing on main settlements, the potential conflict arising from noise generating and noise sensitive development will be mitigated through site selection. By focussing on main settlements areas noted for dark skies will be protected as most new development will be away from these areas.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	-	+	+	+	-	0	Without mitigation, new development will have a detrimental effect upon carbon emissions by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport during construction and operation. However by focussing development towards main settlements, the need to travel to access employment and other services would be reduced, thus reducing reliance on the car as primary mode of transport or needing to travel. By focussing most growth to main settlements that are connected by public transport infrastructure, this would also encourage and sustainable travel patterns to access services and employment. Rural areas have no growth directed towards them so it will not be possible to mitigate climate change impacts in these locations.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	+	++	+	0	+	Directing growth towards main settlements will maximise the use of existing water related infrastructure and secure investments to enhance water infrastructure quality and efficiency of use. New development would be designed so as to conserve water resources and enhance efficiency of use. Through development, investments could be targeted to address known issues such as the Aire Valley Trunk Sewer although it is not known timings for upgrading. Rural locations would be unaffected as no growth would be directed towards these locations.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	+	+	+	0	0	Directing growth to main settlements will support the provision of recycling facilities in the main settlements and these will serve a wider hinterland including rural areas. Development in main settlements will increase waste production, but this could be offset by likely enhanced recycling activity in the longer term, subject to provision of facilities and changes in behaviour. In the medium to long term as waste and recycling facilities are brought forward, positive benefits overall have been identified.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	+	0	Minerals resources are likely to be located away from main settlements and development will not affect this. Nonetheless the degree of change is such that the minerals resources are unlikely to be sterilised as a result of development. Where proposals concern an area of minerals resource, the winning of the mineral in question can be secured as part of the development process should this be appropriate.  With regard to former mine workings, the development process will identify and mitigate hazards associated with former mine workings particularly in the north of the plan area.

Strategy Options: Option A - Growth focused on main settlements; Option B - Dispersed growth; Option C - Growth focused on Skipton; Option D - Growth focused on Skipton and the south-east; Option E (Preferred) - A balanced hierarchy of growth

SA Objective	Dispersed growth						Commentary
	Option B						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	-	-	-	--	+	-	By dispersing the growth through the towns and villages and matching this with the approach to employment development, some employment will not be focused where there are existing clusters of similar employment in the larger towns. But villages will receive an employment boost which would add to the vibrancy of some smaller settlements. Many villages would certainly experience an increase in their economic activity. The option allows for jobs to be located close to homes for those in smaller settlements, but the types of employment may be limited. Larger urban areas such as Skipton, Settle and Bentham would not increase their employment growth as may be expected for larger towns in the district, and therefore the overall productivity level for Craven as a whole may decrease. The larger levels of work force in the bigger towns would not have an employment increase that they would require to sustain the vibrancy of the larger towns. These people may be forced to commute to Leeds and Bradford for job opportunities.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	-	-	-	--	0	-	Skipton offers the greatest potential for inward investment at A59/A65/A629 cross roads and with good rail connections to West Yorkshire. This option would not fully utilise this existing favourable infrastructure to the maximum extent. Instead employment growth would be spread across the District, and be focused on smaller settlements that may not have the infrastructure to cope with the demands of new business providers. However, the increase in business growth in smaller settlements may offer some requirements to provide tourism infrastructure in the smaller towns, in terms of guesthouse and hotel provision for example. The tourism economy is not so dependent on where large amounts of the population live and indeed through dispersing the development equally throughout the District may not help to retain the character of small settlements within Craven which are attractive to visitors.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	0	0	-	+	0	Whilst Craven is generally characterised by an affluent demographic, pockets of rural deprivation exist, particularly in relation to barriers to services and fuel poverty. The option may result in increased equality throughout the district, as it may provide a balanced mix of housing and could result in a population structure which allows public services like healthcare, schools and public transport to stay vibrant in smaller settlements in the District. However, by not focusing on larger settlements to the same extent in terms of development, it would most likely be more difficult to build affordable dwellings and the diversity in dwellings needed for the diverse range of people and their different housing requirements.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	0	0	+	0	Skipton currently provides the majority of services within Craven and therefore not locating the majority of development here would not align with this current situation. The relatively large increase in population for the smaller settlements may mean that more people are located away from services. On the others side, there would not be the same degree of pressure on existing services in the likes of Skipton and Settle (e.g. school provision). Within other areas there is potential for some positive effects through the maintenance of the existing service provision such as bus services.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	-	-	0	+	0	The proposed focus would not provide as much growth to Skipton and larger towns which currently provide good access to health services, and community support in terms of services for the elderly. The hospitals, schools and other key services are predominately Such a lack of growth to the same extent in the larger towns would also not help to support and enhance existing community infrastructure. However, avoiding such a concentration within the larger towns would not place significant pressure on existing services.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	0	-	+	--	-	All approaches would seek to meet Craven's objectively assessed need. The dispersal of much of the housing growth outside Skipton would significantly contribute to meeting people's needs in other settlements. Indeed people may need to move from Skipton to other villages to meet their own housing requirements where they grew up or because houses may be less expensive. However, in general, housing provision would not be directed to larger population centres where housing requirements would be greatest. This in turn would not lead to economies of scale to be achieved arising from the delivery of larger housing sites leading to affordable housing being secured.

SA Objective	Dispersed growth						Commentary
	Option B						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	0	+	+	The proposed focus would not reflect the relatively good access to educational facilities in Skipton and Settle (including Giggleswick), and the proposed level of growth is not as likely to secure additional provision in the larger urban areas. The more well-known secondary schools in the likes of Skipton and Giggleswick may be able to attract students from outside the plan area, due to a possible reduction in the pressure for places. Outside of the main urban areas, increased levels of development growth may be sufficient to sustain some existing facilities, or even to secure improvements. Population increases in smaller settlements under this scenario would benefit the vibrancy of existing educational facilities.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	-	-	+	-	Opportunities to reduce the need for travel and to encourage sustainable travel patterns are likely to be greatest in Skipton, Settle and Cross Hills where services, facilities and public transport are most available. The proposed focus is therefore unlikely to be beneficial. However, further north and around the rural settlements, more growth may make it easier in the future for public transport services to remain viable. The option may have positive transboundary implications for public transport to areas to the west, northwest and southwest of Craven as these areas will have a larger allocation of development and population growth.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	0	-	-	+	-	0	With a relatively low concentration in Skipton and other larger towns under this scenario, it will not be likely that land would be required within higher flood risk zones in and around these towns. However, in other settlements the need for development in areas that could be at a higher risk of flooding would be increased. There would be some mitigation in the short to medium term regarding the choice of sites, but this may prove more difficult in the longer term to locate development completely away from Flood Risk areas in the smaller settlements.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	-	-	-	0	Land surrounding Skipton is mainly Grade 4 or 5 agricultural land in comparison to other some other settlements including where more Grade 3 land exists. Therefore a focus on Skipton reduces potential requirements on Grade 3 land (Craven's best quality land). All development is likely to lead to a loss of soil. The smaller settlements are less likely to be well suited to higher densities which would increase the loss of soils as land take up required to meet housing needs would be more.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	-	--	--	-	--	--	Skipton and the larger towns such as Settle and Bentham, are much more likely to be well suited to higher densities which would reduce the overall level of land required. Having a dispersal of growth throughout the plan area would almost certainly require a greater overall land take than what is required under other scenarios. There would be also less pressure to develop any brownfield sites which are suitable in the larger towns. This would not be a prudent use of land resources.

SA Objective	Dispersed growth						Commentary
	Option B						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	-	-	+	-	0	Conservation heritage evidence (in draft form) has identified that significant areas of open space across many Conservation Areas within Craven make a strong contribution to their historic character. Having a low focus on Skipton can help to preserve the character of the historic market town leading to the maintenance of open spaces which contribute to its character as a Gateway to the Dales. Skipton and the other larger settlements have a wide range of listed buildings and their settings can be protected under this option. The opposite is true for heritage assets in and around smaller settlements which would receive larger levels of growth than under other scenarios.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	-	-	+	-	0	Avoiding a high level of development in Skipton, could avoid a negative impact on biodiversity surrounding the town and avoid negative impacts on the North and South Pennines SPA/SAC's. The North Pennines SAC/SPA lies within 5km of most of Skipton and impacts are likely to be greatest to the north of the town. However, in all other settlements, more development would increase pressure on other biodiversity sites across the plan area, including in sensitive areas, along the lines of the argument referred to SO14 in terms of increased land take.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	-	-	--	0	--	-	The impact of development spread across the district would likely negatively impact on the open countryside as more villages would be built up. Generally, these villages would not be suitable to accommodate apartment and more high rise developments. So to accommodate the expected housing need across Craven, more land would be required across the Craven plan area. Therefore more open countryside area is likely to be lost, and this would have a negative impact on landscape character. In contrast, limiting development to areas beyond Skipton under other scenarios could help to preserve the overall tranquillity of Craven particularly within the north of the plan area near to the AONB.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	-	-	+	-	0	The spatial strategy in itself would not promote innovative design at an individual scheme level. It is possible that innovative design would enhance the visual character of the larger settlements as it would be carried out on a slower, smaller level than with other scenarios. However, it is possible that the higher level of growth directed towards the smaller settlements would negatively impact on the current character of the smaller settlements in visual terms over time.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	+	-	0	As further discussed under SO17, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions would generally decrease under this scenario due to an expected increase in private vehicle trips to access a greater level of services in larger urban areas. However, there may be potential for air pollution levels in the larger urban settlements to reduce - for example, Skipton would experience a much lower level of growth under this scenario than other scenarios. Noise pollution within Skipton would also decrease somewhat including from traffic, but generally increase elsewhere. In terms of light pollution, the option would generally not enable those areas valued most for dark skies within Craven to be kept dark, but would reduce light pollution around Skipton, potentially impacting positively on the southern extremities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

SA Objective	Dispersed growth						Commentary
	Option B						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	Meeting the housing requirements overall would have a negative effect on climate change as people continue to use private vehicles, and often large people carriers, to a high regularity even where are good public transport options available. The dispersal of growth throughout the District would increase population numbers where public transport is limited, thus further increasing private vehicle trips. This would increase maximise greenhouse gas emissions as the option would not deliver the most benefits in reducing the need for travel, and not encouraging sustainable travel patterns such as walking, cycling and bus use. This option may also not enable a sufficient critical mass to develop a potential decentralised energy scheme within Skipton.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	0	0	-	+	-	0	Dispersal of development throughout the District may require upgrades of the water and wastewater treatment systems around the District. However, rather than concentrating high levels of development within Skipton and the larger towns, the capacity pressure would be alleviated in the larger towns. High levels of development within Skipton in particular may require upgrades of the wastewater treatment system, which may be avoided under this scenario due to the relatively low levels of growth that Skipton would experience.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	-	-	-	0	All options would lead to the generation of waste, and generally the management of waste depends on people's behaviours. However, this option comparatively may not offer the best opportunity to provide a critical mass approach to waste management including recycling. Also, there may not be the same access to statutory recycling centres such as for electrical goods, which are generally located in the larger towns.
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 proposed focus would direct more growth overall than other settlements towards mid and northern areas, where mineral resources are more significant. Some more growth would be directed to Ingleton than in some other scenarios, which has a mining legacy. Development management could mitigate the negative effects to a large extent, so the negative effects may not be too significant, except perhaps in the longer term when there is likely to be a smaller choice in terms of land availability.

Strategy Options: Option A - Growth focused on main settlements; Option B - Dispersed growth; Option C - Growth focused on Skipton; Option D - Growth focused on Skipton and the south-east; Option E (Preferred) - A balanced hierarchy of growth

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton						
	Option C						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	-	+	<p>The option presents mixed effects as Skipton is the main employment centre within Craven offering good connections to other centres in and outside Craven. Therefore the option allows for jobs to be located close to homes which in turn is likely to attract investment and result in further job creation as employers have a greater source of available labour. However, settlements further north including Settle and Bentham may be at risk from a decline in jobs as the labour market would likely shrink as a result of an ageing population and out migration as people seek to meet their housing needs. Transboundary effects are identified as people travel across administrative boundaries for work.</p> <p>Mitigation measures may be required to ensure people can travel by public transport from rural areas to access employment. Increase growth distributed to Settle and Bentham. The option may also require capacity improvements in and around Skipton.</p>
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	-	+	<p>Skipton offers the greatest potential for inward investment at A59/A65/A629 cross roads and with good rail connections to West Yorkshire and the option would enable the creation of a critical mass of potential labour around Skipton to generate growth with links to areas outside of Craven.</p> <p>However, such a high level of housing could be to the detriment of investment in other parts of Craven, with a decline in people in economic activity. This may result in more challenging conditions for existing employers. The tourism economy is not so dependent on where large amounts of the population live and indeed through focusing most of the development within Skipton may help to retain the character of other settlements within Craven which are attractive to visitors.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to boost the rural economy and tourism may be required such as grants and public transport improvements to ensure people are able to access jobs.</p>
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	0	0	+	-	0	<p>Whilst Craven is characterised by an affluent demographic, pockets of rural deprivation exist, particularly in relation to barriers to services and fuel poverty. Focusing much of the growth in Skipton would help to regenerate poorer communities within the wards of South and East Skipton. However, the option would most likely result in increased inequality further north, as it may not provide a balanced mix of housing and could result in a top heavy population structure which places increased pressure on some services such as healthcare whilst leads to a loss of others such as public transport.</p> <p>Mitigation measures include boosting the rural economy and tourism may be required such as grants and public transport improvements to ensure people are able to access jobs.</p>
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	-	-	-	+	-	0	<p>Skipton provides the majority of services within Craven and therefore locating the majority of development would align with this. The policy would also enable economies of scale to be provided for increased service provision within Skipton. However, a high focus of growth in Skipton would likely require infrastructure improvements for example in schools and highways. Within other areas there is potential for negative effects through a decline in service provision such as bus services which often struggle within rural areas and has recently been seen within Craven.</p> <p>Developing Skipton's infrastructure in line with requirements arising from growth would help to mitigate affects as would seeking to address rural service decline through more growth being distributed to other settlements, particularly Settle and Bentham which acts as key service centres.</p>

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton						
	Option C						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	-	-	+	--	0	The proposed focus would direct growth to Skipton which currently provides good access to health services, green space and community support. Such growth would also help to support and enhance existing community infrastructure. However, such a concentration within Skipton would place significant pressure on existing services and would likely require mitigation through increased provision. Outside the target area opportunities to enhance community infrastructure and open space may be limited through low levels of development. Such a high concentration may also result in Skipton's character changing which could result in increased loneliness and isolation. Ensuring new development is serviced by suitable health facilities and open space would help to mitigate impacts.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	0	-	+	--	-	All approaches would seek to meet Craven's objectively assessed need. However, the concentration of much of the housing growth within Skipton would not significantly contribute to meeting people's needs in other settlements. Indeed people may need to move to Skipton from other villages to meet their own housing requirements. Or alternatively particularly within the north of Craven may choose to move out of the district. However, it is important to note evidence from the 2015 SHMA which identified fewer second homes proportionately within Skipton and lower house prices which may mean that people are better able to afford to meet their requirements. Conversely a lack of supply within other settlements would most likely further drive up prices in these areas.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	-	-	+	--	-	The proposed focus would reflect the relatively good access to educational facilities in Skipton and the proposed level of growth is likely to secure additional provision. However, outside the target area, proposed levels of growth may be insufficient to sustain some existing facilities or to secure improvements, so benefits may not be maximised overall. Indeed further north there have been recent school closures, the option would lead to a further ageing population and may exacerbate this situation further. The option may increase pressure on schools outside of Craven for example Kirkby Lonsdale or Lancaster if there were further closures. Seeking to ensure housing provision particularly within Bentham and Settle is aimed at families would help to provide mitigation.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	++	--	-	Opportunities to reduce the need for travel and to encourage sustainable travel patterns are likely to be greatest in Skipton where services, facilities and public transport are most available. The proposed focus is therefore likely to be beneficial. However, further north limited growth may make it harder in the future for public transport services to remain viable. The option may have negative transboundary implications as the vulnerability of public transport to areas outside of Craven, particularly Lancaster may increase as profit margins are further reduced through a reduction in custom.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	0	0	-	-	+	-	Such a high concentration in Skipton, may require land within higher flood risk zones in and around the town. However, in other settlements the need for development at higher risk of flooding would be reduced. Whilst Skipton offers more development potential in areas at lower risk of flooding in comparison to settlements including Cross Hills, there would be fewer greenfield areas for storage.

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton						
	Option C						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	+	0	Land surrounding Skipton is mainly Grade 4 or 5 agricultural land in comparison to other main settlements including Bentham, Settle and Cross Hills where more Grade 3 land exists. Therefore a focus on Skipton reduces potential requirements on Grade 3 land (Craven's best quality land). All development is likely to lead to a loss of soil. However, Skipton is likely to be well suited to higher densities which would reduce the loss of soils as land take up required to meet housing needs would be less.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	+	0	The target area contains the main brownfield sites, but most growth would still need to occur on greenfield sites. There is some contaminated land, but not a great amount - this is also true of the plan area generally. Skipton is likely to be well suited to higher densities which would reduce the overall level of land required. High densities particularly within Skipton should be sought.
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	Conservation evidence (draft) has identified that significant areas of open space across many Conservation Areas within Craven make a strong contribution to their historic character. Focusing high levels of growth in Skipton would reduce pressure on the historic environment in other settlements. However, such a high focus on Skipton could alter the character of the historic market town leading to the loss of open spaces which contribute to its character as a Gateway to the Dales. Furthermore the option would most likely result in high traffic movements around the town impacting on the character of the town centre. In the longer term as less land becomes available negative impacts are likely to grow in magnitude.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	-	-	-	-	0	Such a high level of development in Skipton, could impact on biodiversity in and around the town and may present impacts on the North and South Pennines SPA/SAC's. The North Pennines SAC/SPA lies within 5km of most of Skipton and impacts are likely to be greatest to the north of the town. HRA work is being undertaken. However, in other areas less development would reduce pressure on other biodiversity sites. Larger sites in Skipton, may present the best opportunities for incorporating wildlife corridors and an increase in biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	0	+	+	-	+	0	<p>The impact of development would be less widespread across the whole of the plan area. However, in and around Skipton the impacts could be significant.</p> <p>Parts of the town lie within close proximity of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and care would be required to ensure that new development would not harm the scenic qualities of the Park's southern extremities. Limiting development to areas beyond Skipton could help to preserve the overall tranquillity of Craven particularly within the north of the plan area near to the AONB. Mitigation could be provided through enhancing landscaping is considered at a wider than scheme level.</p>

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton						
	Option C						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	-	-	0	0	The spatial strategy in itself would not promote innovative design at an individual scheme level which would be for the Good Design policy. However, such a high level of development could erode the visual character of Skipton including green fingers which are inportant asset that help to integrate the town with the countryside. Greater opportunity to develop sites close to Skipton centre and along the canal. New development focused in Skipton can set higher standards for the pedestrian and also provide alternative, more pleasant, routes.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	--	+	-	Air pollution around Skipton would significantly increase under this option potentially harming the health of existing and future residents and local biodiversity. Noise pollution within Skipton would also increase including from traffic. In terms of light pollution, the option would enable those areas valued most for dark skies within Craven to be kept dark but would significantly increase light pollution around Skipton, potentially impacting on the southern extremities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Measures to support walking and cycling within Skipton may be required to ensure air quality is not adversely affected as a result of high levels of growth being distributed to the town. Traffic measures may be required to manage potential congestion.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	0	+	Whilst meeting the housing requirements overall would have a negative effect on climate change, a high concentration on Skipton may help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions as the option would deliver the most benefits in reducing the need for travel, and encouraging sustainable travel patterns such as walking, cycling and bus use. This option may also enable a sufficient critical mass to develop a decentralised energy scheme within Skipton.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	0	-	-	--	+	0	Concentrating high levels of development within Skipton, could adversely affect water resources within the area including system capacity. High levels of development within Skipton may also require upgrades of the sewerage system. The option would have less impact than option D on the Airedale Trunk Sewer, which as capacity issues. Infrastructure upgrades may be required to ensure Skipton has sufficient capacity for water resources and sewage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	+	0	0	All options would lead to the generation of waste. This option comparatively may offer the best opportunity to provide a critical mass approach to waste management including recycling. However, generally the volume of waste generation depends on people's behaviours.

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton						
	Option C						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	0	<p>The proposed focus would direct less growth towards mid and northern areas, where mineral resources are more significant. Some growth would be directed to Ingleton, which has a mining legacy, but growth would not be at a high level.</p> <p>Ensure allocations take account of mineral resource. Planning applications for new development should ensure that prior extraction takes place.</p>

Strategy Options: Option A - Growth focused on main settlements; Option B - Dispersed growth; Option C - Growth focused on Skipton; Option D - Growth focused on Skipton and the southeast; Option E (Preferred) - A balanced hierarchy of growth

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton and the southeast						Commentary
	Option D						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	0	-	+	-	++	Skipton and the south-east benefits from transport links and economic activity generated by the Leeds City Region, so a focus here may have strong employment benefits. In other parts of the plan area, opportunities may not be maximised to the same extent. Increasing growth allocated to Settle, Bentham and Ingleton may have a more positive effect, but land availability, strength of demand and viability may be more uncertain in those locations.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	0	-	+	-	++	Opportunities may be maximised in the area of focus, but low levels of growth in other areas may limit opportunities and temper benefits overall. Increasing growth allocated to Settle, Bentham and Ingleton may have a more positive effect, but land availability, strength of demand and viability may be more uncertain in those locations.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	0	-	+	-	0	Although there would be a focus on Skipton and the south-east, growth would be spread across the plan area and would provide opportunities to promote sustainable communities more widely. However, the low level of growth allocated to locations outside the area of focus may limit what can be achieved overall. Increasing growth in mid and northern areas, particularly Settle and Bentham, may have a more positive effect.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	0	-	+	-	0	Skipton and the south-east benefits from accessible essential services and the proposed focus would provide an opportunity to exploit, support and enhance this situation. Other areas with fewer and more marginal services may not benefit to the same degree from the relatively low levels of growth allocated to them. Increasing growth in other areas (particularly Settle and Bentham) may help to support essential services.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	0	-	+	--	0	The proposed focus would direct growth to locations with good access to health services, green space and community support. Such growth would also help to support and enhance existing community infrastructure. However, low levels of growth outside the area of focus may limit opportunities to support and enhance community infrastructure elsewhere and may not enable shortfalls in green space to be addressed (such as in the provision of a public park in Bentham). Increasing growth in other areas, particularly Settle and Bentham, may have a more positive effect, but greater certainty may be needed regarding the delivery package for a new public park in Bentham.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	0	-	+	-	+	The proposed distribution of growth across the plan area may spread and widen opportunities for people to meet their individual housing needs; and the proposed focus on Skipton and the south-east would reflect the scale of need in that part of the plan area. However, the actual level of growth allocated to places like Settle and Bentham may not be sufficient to secure the maximum benefit for people in those locations, so some increase may be helpful.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	-	0	The proposed focus would reflect the relatively good access to educational facilities in Skipton and the south-east and the proposed level of growth may secure additional provision. However, outside the target area, proposed levels of growth may be insufficient to sustain some existing facilities or to secure improvements, so benefits may not be maximised overall. Therefore, increased growth in mid and northern areas may increase positive effects.

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton and the southeast						
	Option D						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	-	+	Opportunities to reduce the need for travel and to encourage sustainable travel patterns may be greatest in the target area (where services, facilities and public transport are most available) so the proposed focus may have a positive effect. Whilst growth in villages to the north may have other benefits, the impact on travel is unlikely to be as positive.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst flood risk affects settlements in the target area, this is true of settlements in all parts of the plan area. Avoiding flood risk is therefore largely to do with site selection rather than the spatial strategy.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	0	0	+	0	0	The proposed distribution of growth would avoid the best (grade 3) agricultural land to a large extent - for example, there is little in the vicinity of Skipton - but some growth would be directed towards settlements with grade 3 land on the periphery (e.g. Settle, Bentham). The choice of sites may help to avoid negative effects, but, over time, this may become more difficult and positive effects may diminish.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	+	0	The target area contains the main brownfield sites, but most growth would still need to occur on greenfield sites. There is some contaminated land, but not a great amount - this is also true of the plan area generally. Skipton may offer greater potential for above-average housing densities, which may reduce land requirements.

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton and the southeast						Commentary
	Option D						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	Heritage assets are present in all settlements and most have conservation areas. The proposed distribution of growth would bring heritage assets into play, but there is a reasonable likelihood that proposed levels of growth could be accommodated without adverse impacts. The choice of sites and good design are likely to help conserve the historic environment and to secure opportunities for enhancement.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	+	The southern plan area includes part of an international biodiversity site (a combined SAC and SPA) on uplands to the south of Cowling and Sutton. However, the bulk of growth would be directed to Skipton, which is further north. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity may be greatest on larger greenfield sites at the edge of Skipton. A southern focus would distribute most growth away from several sizable SSSIs in the mid and northern areas, although they are not close to settlements that would grow significantly. Overall, the proposed distribution of growth may have the potential to avoid significant harm to biodiversity and to create opportunities for the enhancement of biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	+	+	+	+	+	+	Most growth is likely to be accommodated on greenfield sites on the edge of settlements, which may have localised impacts on the countryside and landscape. However, the choice of sites and good design may help to minimise such impacts and a southern focus would direct less growth towards Bentham and Settle, which are closest to designated landscapes (AONB, national park). Overall, this may help to protect the open countryside and wider landscape from negative effects.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good design is a general requirement, so a southern focus is likely to have no particular impact.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	+	+	Growth is likely to bring a degree of air, noise and light pollution, but effects may be minimised. There are greater opportunities for reduced and sustainable travel in the target area, so the proposed focus may help to minimise noise and emissions. Mid and northern areas are less affected by urban lighting, so a focus away from those areas may help to promote dark skies. The choice of sites, infrastructure planning, provision for cycling and walking and good design are likely to help minimise negative effects.

SA Objective	Growth focused on Skipton and the southeast						
	Option D						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO17) Minimise impactson climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed focus would direct growth towards settlements (e.g. Skipton) with more services, facilities and travel options, which would provide greater opportunities for reducing the need to travel and encouraging sustainable travel patterns. The choice of sites, infrastructure planning, provision for cycling and walking and good design are likely to help minimise negative effects.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	-	-	-	-	0	0	Glusburn, Cross Hills, Sutton, Cowling, Farnhill and Kildwick are served by the Aire valley trunk sewer, which runs across the plan area boundary to treatment facilities in Bradford district. The sewer requires significant improvement and plans to carry out the necessary works have yet to crystallise, so proposed growth in the sewer's catchment may pose a threat to the quality of water resources. Co-ordinating growth, in the locations referred to above, with necessary improvements to the Aire valley trunk sewer is likely to help minimise negative effects, but, at present, the timetable for carrying out those improvements is uncertain.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth is likely to bring an increase in waste, but effects may be minimised. The proposed distribution would direct growth to locations with existing waste collection and recycling services, but is unlikely to have a significant impact on rates of waste production and recycling in those locations. Making provision for the convenient storage of recyclable waste, in the design of new developments, may help to encourage recycling.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	0	0	0	The proposed focus would direct less growth towards mid and northern areas, where mineral resources are more significant. Some growth would be directed to Bentham, Ingleton and Burton-in-Lonsdale, which have a coal mining legacy, but growth would not be at a high level. Avoidance through the choice of sites and the implementation of mitigation measures may help to safeguard resources and avoid hazards, but, in the long term, the potential for negative cumulative effects may increase.

Strategy Options: Option A - Growth focused on main settlements; Option B - Dispersed growth; Option C - Growth focused on Skipton; Option D - Growth focused on Skipton and the south-east; Option E (Preferred) - A balanced hierarchy of growth.

SA Objective	Spatial strategy preferred option						
	Option E						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>By directing most growth towards main settlements, with a lower but proportionate level of growth directed towards villages and rural areas, employers will be able to create new employment opportunities that would be accessible to economically active residents in Craven and within a reasonable commuting distance. Employment opportunities would be maximised.</p> <p>Housing growth in particular has the potential to attract economically active residents whilst associated economic growth will assist in enabling existing residents move from lower paid to higher paid employment. The approach directs more growth to main settlements, whilst a lower level of growth is directed towards villages and rural areas. This will result in proportionate growth that supports vitality in villages and rural areas particularly where there is a functional reason to require a rural location to operate. The approach will reflect the trans-boundary situation in terms of movements for work across boundaries.</p> <p>Most key employers and employment locations are based in main settlements and service villages. The direction of a higher proportion of new housing growth to main settlements and service villages along with provision for employment uses will enable the supply of labour to be enhanced and safeguarded thereby underpinning the viability of key employers in Craven as a place to remain and or locate/expand.</p>
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>By directing most growth towards main settlements and matching this with the approach to employment development, business growth will be supported. Rural locations are not ignored and a proportionate level of growth is directed towards these locations to support business growth and vitality overall. Opportunities for business growth will be maximised.</p> <p>Housing and employment growth will attract inward investment through providing a labour pool of economically active residents along with serviced employment land which will enable economic growth. A proportionate level of growth is also directed towards rural locations and this will safeguard vitality, and offset any loss arising from an ageing population demographic and potential reductions in economically activity.</p> <p>New economically active residents and the provision of serviced employment land will enhance both the labour supply and land available to support business growth, expansion and productivity. It will also attract inward investment.</p>
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	0	<p>The main towns and villages will provide for the housing needs arising from an aging population demographic. This is due primarily to the generally greater diversity of housing types that exist in main settlements and directing growth to these locations will enhance choice and availability. Whilst dwellings suitable for families and older households are more likely to be built in main settlements, proportionate growth is also directed towards villages and smaller settlements.</p> <p>The approach will accommodate new residents moving into Craven and enhance housing choice whilst. It will also enable older residents to downsize and free up larger dwelling units. The proportionate level of growth is directed towards villages and rural areas will support vitality and provide support for services there.</p> <p>It will be easier to build smaller market and affordable dwellings suitable for older households and younger families in and around main settlements. This is due to the availability of larger sites and being able to achieve economies of scale. By directing some growth towards villages and rural areas, this will allow residents to remain or new people to move in and reinvigorate community life and foster community cohesion.</p> <p>By delivering new energy efficient homes, this will serve to offset potential fuel poverty by being cheap to run and maintain. Focusing most growth on the main settlements and a proportionate level of growth in villages and rural areas would bring people closer to key services and employment, whilst also providing support for services particularly in villages. By attracting new economically active residents, this will provide opportunities to offset an aging population demographic, engage in community life and to participate in improving their locality.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial strategy preferred option						
	Option E						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	++	0	<p>By directing a significant proportion of growth towards Skipton, Settle, Bentham, the role of these settlements as service centres serving a wider hinterland will be supported and enhanced. Additional affordable housing could be secured as part of development proposals in these locations as larger sites are likely to be identified and this could provide the economies of scale required. Overall, growth will support meeting the community's needs, including creating demand for, and facilitating access to high speed broadband. By directing more growth towards main settlements, this will bring residents closer to the key services and employment thus reducing the reliance on the car. However, by directing a lower level of growth towards villages and rural areas, this will provide support for village services such as primary education and local shops.</p> <p>Previous consultations have suggested a need for an additional school in Skipton. Directing additional development to Skipton could support construction and create capacity. However, by directing a higher proportion of growth to main settlements such as Skipton, the potential effect on services such as education, could be seen as over-burdening existing facilities, should a required investment not come forward.</p> <p>By directing a greater proportion of growth to main settlements, the provision of comparison shopping in these locations will be supported. Additional comparison shopping will also serve to support tourism development. By directing a proportionate towards villages and rural areas, local convenience retailing would be supported through increased patronage and footfall. The same can also be said for the night time economy where demand would be enhanced.</p> <p>By directing proportionate levels of development in the main settlements and villages, people will be better connected to social and community networks. However a potential lack of a range of housing in villages may result in residents having to move away from their friendship groups. Directing a proportionate level of growth towards villages will offset this potential effect.</p>
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>By directing a higher proportion of growth towards the main settlements, GPs, dentists, and hospitals are predominantly in these locations, and growth will assist with maintaining their viability, and serve a wider hinterland that could extend beyond Craven. By directing some growth towards villages, proportionate growth here could serve to address issues such as highway safety where existing provision is substandard. Growth will allow for better green infrastructure links to the countryside and enhance the ability to produce public open space. As current health services and future extra care facilities are in the larger settlements (and these serve a wider hinterland), it is logical to locate dwellings that could suit those likely to make use of health and extra care facilities close by. By locating a higher proportion of growth near to employment opportunities and other services (including public transport provision) this will decrease costs whilst increasing economic and social opportunities. Proportionate growth in villages will continue to support services and will also make it easier for it to develop infrastructure that will have a wider community benefit. By directing most new growth towards the main settlements and a proportionate growth towards villages, this can set higher standards for providing pedestrian routes and could also provide alternative, more pleasant, routes for residents.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	++	+	0	<p>By focusing on the main settlements such as Skipton, Settle, Bentham and Glusburn &amp; Cross Hills in terms of provision of growth, housing provision will be directed towards larger population centres where housing requirements will be greatest. This is because larger settlements have existing services which attract people to live and work there. It is appropriate to direct the majority of growth towards these settlements in terms of providing suitable and affordable housing, as these towns have the greater capacity to accommodate a greater range of dwelling types to meet the demands of a changing society. Affordable housing units are more likely to come forward from larger sites in the bigger urban settlements. There will be also some provision to smaller settlements to ensure that housing needs are catered for locally.</p>
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	+	+	+	+	<p>The proposed focus would reflect the relatively good access to educational facilities in Skipton and Settle (including Giggleswick), and the proposed level of growth is likely to secure additional provision in the larger urban areas. But there may be some pressure on existing educational services in the larger urban areas over the short and medium term where supply is a little behind demand. Outside of the main urban areas, increased levels of development growth may be sufficient to sustain some existing facilities, or even to secure improvements. Population increases in smaller settlements under this scenario would benefit the vibrancy of existing educational facilities. There may be some positive transboundary effects where schools in Craven attract students from outside the District.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial strategy preferred option						
	Option E						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	+	++	+	+	+	Opportunities to reduce the need for travel and to encourage sustainable travel patterns are likely to be greatest in Skipton, Settle, Bentham and Glusburn & Cross Hills where services, facilities and public transport are most available. The proposed focus is therefore likely to be beneficial. However, around the rural settlements, more growth may make it easier in the future for public transport services to remain viable. The option may have positive transboundary implications for public transport to areas to the west, northwest and southwest of Craven as towns such as Bentham and Ingleton will have an allocation of development and population growth. Again, there may be a little time lag where public transport options have to be improved to meet the increased demand, both in urban and rural areas.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	+	+	0	+	+	0	With the allocation of development growth in Skipton and other larger towns under this proposal, it may be likely that some land may be required within higher flood risk zones in and around these towns in the long-term. The influence of flood alleviation schemes should be important here in trying to reduce the flood risk in and around particular sites. It is a similar situation with the more rural locations, and this option will be dependent on further studies on the individual sites put forward to assess flood risk. There would be some mitigation in the short to medium term regarding the choice of sites, but this may prove more difficult in the longer term to locate development completely away from Flood Risk areas in the smaller settlements.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	0	+	0	Land surrounding Skipton is mainly Grade 4 or 5 agricultural land in comparison to other some other settlements including where more Grade 3 land exists. Therefore a focus on Skipton reduces potential requirements on Grade 3 land (Craven's best quality land). All development is likely to lead to a loss of soil. The smaller settlements are less likely to be well suited to higher densities which would increase the loss of soils as land take up required to meet housing needs would be more. Therefore focusing most of the growth on Skipton and the larger towns should reduce the amount of land taken overall. There generally is a greater availability of existing brownfield land in the larger settlements to meet housing requirements. There will be some greenfield land needed, but utilising as much brownfield land as possible can be achieved well under this option, especially in the short to medium term.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	0	+	+	0	The option seeks to distribute around half of new development to Skipton, with Settle and Bentham also seeing significant distributions. These settlements are well suited to higher density schemes and therefore this enables a prudent use of land resources including being the main albeit still limited areas of opportunity for brownfield redevelopment within Craven. It is recognised that the majority of growth will be required on greenfield sites. There are few opportunities within Craven for remediating contaminated land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	+	+	+	0	0	Whilst seeking to distribute the majority of growth to Skipton, Settle and Bentham, the option does not seek to concentrate an overbearing amount on any individual settlement which may have negative consequences for the historic environment. It is recognised that the level of activity would increase, particulalrly within Skipton which may present impacts on congestion including pedestrian circulation on the high street. However, compared to option C, Skipton would see a lower amount of growth which places less overall pressure on the hstoric envrionment and character of the town. It is also recognised that the hstoric envrionment is not made special by no change taking place but rather managing change appropriately through respecting the significance of assets. Therefore the individual design and location of schemes will be important. Conservation evidence prepared of the contributiun of oepn sapces to the character of conservation areas across Craven will help to inform allocation choices.

SA Objective	Spatial strategy preferred option						
	Option E						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	+	+	+	+	0	The option seeks to distribute a lower amount of growth to Skipton, than option C and lower amounts of growth to the south of Craven than option D. This is likely to be beneficial to minimising impacts on the biodiversity value of the North Pennines SPA/SAC and South Pennines SAC/SPA. Bentham and Settle lay further away from European designated sites. However, outcomes of the HRA will determine the overall impacts. The option allows for larger schemes to come forward in Skipton, Bentham and Settle which may provide opportunities for on site biodiversity enhancements and the creation of wildlife corridors.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	+	+	0	+	0	0	The option seeks to distribute the highest levels of growth to Skipton, followed Settle and Bentham but with a level of growth also distributed to other settlements. Skipotn, Settle and Bentham have greater capacity for growth without resulting in significant adverse effects on the countryside and wider landscape, with areas of relatively flat topography. However, careful consideration will need to be given to land allocations within Settle to minimise any potential imapcts on the special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park which lies within very close proximity.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	+	0	The spatial strategy in itself would not promote innovative design at an individual scheme level. However, when considering the cumulative impacts of design quality, the option allows for planned neighbourhoods within Skipton, Bentham and Settle that would be able to integrate design measures to enhance the overall quality and wider settlement benefits. Dispersing a level of growth across villages also gives the opportunity for good quality deisgn scheems to come forward which raise the bar within these settlements.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	+	+	Growth is likely to bring a degree of air, noise and light pollution, but effects may be minimised. The greatest opportunities for reduced and sustainable travel are likely to be in Skipton, followed by Settle and Bentham, so proposed levels of growth in those locations may help to minimise noise and emissions overall. A strong focus on Skipton may help to maintain and promote darker skies in Settle, Bentham and villages, which are less affected by urban lighting at the moment. The choice of sites, infrastructure planning, provision for cycling and walking and good design are likely to help minimise negative effects.
SO17) Minimise impactson climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	+	Skipton, followed by Settle and Bentham, has the most services, facilities and travel options, so the proposed focus of growth on those locations is likely to provide greater opportunities for reducing the need to travel and encouraging sustainable travel patterns. The choice of sites, infrastructure planning, provision for cycling and walking and good design are likely to help minimise negative effects.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	+	0	+	+	0	Glusburn, Cross Hills, Sutton, Cowling, Farnhill and Kildwick are served by the Aire valley trunk sewer, which runs across the plan area boundary to treatment facilities in Bradford district. The sewer requires significant improvement and plans to carry out the necessary works have yet to crystallise, so proposed growth in the sewer's catchment may pose a threat to the quality of water resources. Co-ordinating growth, in the locations referred to above, with necessary improvements to the Aire valley trunk sewer is likely to help minimise negative effects, but, at present, the timetable for carrying out those improvements is uncertain.

SA Objective	Spatial strategy preferred option						
	Option E						
	Short term (0-10 years)	Medium term (10-25 years)	Long term (> 25 years)	Urban	Rural	Transboundary	Commentary
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth is likely to bring an increase in waste, but effects may be minimised. The proposed distribution would direct growth to locations with existing waste collection and recycling services, but is unlikely to have a significant impact on rates of waste production and recycling in those locations. Making provision for the convenient storage of recyclable waste, in the design of new developments, may help to encourage recycling.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	0	-	0	-	0	The presence of mineral resources is a more significant issue in the mid and northern parts of the plan area, so proposed growth in Settle, Bentham and nearby villages may pose a greater safeguarding risk. Bentham, Ingleton and Burton-in-Lonsdale are affected by a coal mining legacy, so growth in those locations may pose a greater risk. Avoidance through the choice of sites and the implementation of mitigation measures may help in the short term, but, over time, the potential for negative cumulative effects is likely to increase.

## **Section B: Sustainability Appraisal Process Description**

### **Selected Housing Growth Option for the Craven Local Plan**

1. In accordance with the NPPF and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), the Council has produced an evidence base which has established the full objectively assessed need for housing in the Craven District from 2012 to 2032. The changing demography of the local plan area such as population and average age structure impacts strongly on the housing market, and the type and quantity of housing required. The household change forecast scenarios produced in the demographic research reports have been applied in the SHMA. Economic forecasts were also used in these documents to identify what level of housing might be needed to support the estimated jobs growth in the local plan area.
2. A total of eight housing growth alternatives were identified as appropriate for sustainability appraisal during the plan preparation. Four of these alternatives were identified in the Council's Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper June 2017 (Doc Ref: Ho005) and another four alternatives were identified in the Council's Craven Local Plan Housing Growth Options Paper: Addendum November 2017 (Doc Ref: Ho004). These documents can be viewed on the Council's website at: <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/planning-policy-facts-and-figures/planning-policy-evidence-base/housing/>. Sustainability appraisals of all these alternatives were carried out in June and November 2017 within each of the above reports. Each alternative option is justified and has been referenced in the table below. The referencing has taken into account that Option B1 is an updated version of Option B and similarly Option C1 is an updated version of Option C.

Reference	Dwellings per annum	Justification
Option A	145	The annual average number of dwellings completed (net) over the past 9 years, broadly reflecting the number of dwellings required to support the latest job growth forecasts for the District
Option B	182	The objectively assessed need for housing (OAN) in the Craven Local Plan Area (based on the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): 2016)
Option B1	206	As Option B, but based on the updated evidence contained in the SHMA: 2017.
Option C	214	The OAN for the Craven District Housing Market Area as a whole (based on the SHMA 2016).
Option C1	242	As per Option C, but based on the updated evidence contained in the SHMA: 2017.
Option D	350 - 400	Offers the potential to more than meet the District's OAN and fully address the overall net annual imbalance of affordable dwellings.
Option E	280	Based on the most optimistic of jobs led growth options from the Regional Econometric Model (REM) in 2014 and in response to comments that a growth option between C and D be considered.
Option F	230	Based on the number of dwellings that can be accommodated across the plan area on sustainable sites which conform with the spatial strategy of the local plan.

3. The eight housing growth options are assessed under the 20 sustainability appraisal objectives. The effects of each housing option are assessed in terms of short term and long term (timescale of impact), and urban, rural and transboundary (location of impact). Taking account of the relevant evidence base, the sustainability appraisal and the analysis set out in the June and November 2017 Housing Growth Options Papers, the most suitable growth option was selected (Option F)
4. This growth option will more than meet the Local Plan's FOAN of 206 dpa. Along with the likely contribution of new homes in Craven District inside the National Park, this option will meet the FOAN of the HMA (Craven District as a whole) of 242 dwellings (230 dpa in the plan area, 27 dpa in the National Park would be 257 dpa). The affordable homes likely to be built in the housing market area as a whole is estimated to be about 75/76 dpa. This is about 60% of the 126 dwellings per annum identified need in the housing market area. This is not in conflict with the NPPF, because meeting the affordable housing need is appropriate as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF.

## SECTION B: HOUSING GROWTH OPTIONS

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

### Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need

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

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	(-)	(--)	(--)	(--)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(++)	0	Options C and D may ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach is aimed at creating new jobs and safeguarding existing employers through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels. Options A and B may not provide the necessary workforce levels to keep the local economy at a vibrant level, particularly Option A with its lowest housing projection.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	(-)	(--)	(--)	(--)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(++)	0	Similarly to SO1, Options C and D may ensure that the economy of Craven remains buoyant and does not decline through a significantly ageing population and a declining workforce. The approach is aimed at maximising opportunities for economic and business growth through retaining a pool of available labour. The policy may have little impact on wage levels. Options A and B may not provide the necessary workforce levels to keep the local economy at a vibrant level.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa				
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty.	(+)	(-)	0	(-)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(++)	0	(+)	(++)	(+)	(++)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa				
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact

SO4) Enhance access  
for all to essential  
facilities.

0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0
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: maroon].

Commentary

Options B and C may work best to ensure a balanced population is retained to stem the influence of the ageing of the population and maintain economic activity. By providing a greater level of housing, these options may enable an increased choice that would meet a wide range of age and demographic groups including sufficient amounts to achieve affordable needs within the district over the plan period. Option A would most likely result in a significantly ageing population which could have negative effects for inequalities through increased pressure on health services, declining school rolls etc. Option D would meet the district's affordable need and increase business growth, helping to address inequalities. However, conversely it would be likely to harm the natural environment which would impact on inequalities of residents and may place significant pressure on public services. Hence, overall some impacts may be described as being positive in minor terms.

Commentary

Whilst the location of individual schemes concerns physical access to essential facilities, it is important that a sufficient level of housing is provided which enables services to remain viable. It is difficult to ascertain the level at which this would be achieved and depends on the individual service requirements. The spatial strategy in combination with the housing requirement are important in addressing this objective. Therefore the impact of Options B & C are negligible in the absence of detailed individual service requirements. The most extreme projections of Options A & D are likely to have some negative impacts on service provision.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	Whilst Option D may contribute strongly to providing for higher employment levels, such a high level of development could place significant pressure on services including health, result in a loss of countryside and would likely result in high increases in emissions with the district. Option A may result in a decline in service provision. Options B & C may have the least overall negative impacts as they are thought to provide a better balance in terms of housing provision.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(++)	(++)	(++)	(++)	0	Option D may ensure that the district can meet all its need for affordable housing in terms of numbers. Options A, B and C are likely not to meet the full need in terms of affordable housing, but the local authority would likely seek a percentage of 30% in terms of affordable housing on each eligible site. With increasing housing numbers, Option C performs slightly better than Option B, which in turn performs slightly better than Option A.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa				
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	(++)	(--)	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(--)	(+)	0

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa				
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access.	0	0	(+)	(--)	0	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(+)	0	0	0	(--)	(+)	0

maroon].

Commentary

All of the approaches may require increased education depending on the location of new housing. Whilst it would be expected that a greater level of education places would be required under Option C and particularly Option D, policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure including education should address increased need. It is hence difficult to determine which housing options have positive or negative impacts, but it would most likely be based on differing urban and rural provision impacts as the housing projections arise.

Commentary

The outcomes of this largely depend upon the location of new housing. However, it is generally agreed that the greater level of housing provision, the greater the population increase within Craven and therefore the greater the need for overall travel. However, the outcomes will largely depend on allocations and spatial strategy. Some indications can be made, e.g. Option A would likely result in poorer connectivity for those people living in rural areas, and Option D would put great pressure on existing public transport provision.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	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. Clearly, Option D would most likely result in the greatest flooding risk throughout the district. Option A would always result in the least impact in terms of flood risk. 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.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven. .	0	0	0	(+)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	(--)	(--)	0	(--)	0	Options A, B and C will always perform best here, as these options present the least potential to negatively impact on the amount of land taken from agricultural use or potential agricultural use in the future. In contrast, Option D has certainly the greatest negative impact due to increasing housing development taking away from the amount of agricultural land available for food growth within the District. This may be somewhat mitigated against by choosing the agricultural land of poorest quality in the District first for greenfield development, if possible.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources.	(+)	(++)	(++)	(++)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(-)	(--)	(--)	(-)	0	Housing Growth Options A and B offer the likelihood of the highest percentage of new development taking place on brownfield and/or land within existing town and village centre boundaries within the district. In contrast, Option D will demand a large percentage of greenfield land to contribute to its large housing development projections. This would be seen as an inefficient and non-prudent use of land resources.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(--)	0	0	Housing Growth Options A and B will generally perform best here, as these options minimise the likelihood of negative impacts on the historic environment settings and areas of identified archaeological interest, with their relatively low projected housing growth rates. However, there is an agrument that there is more scope to enhance any heritage assets in poor condition through increased development. Hence the correlation between increased housing growth and an increasing negative impact on the historic environment is not always clear. Similarly, it can be argued that more housing development can mean uncovering more items of potential archaeological interest during ground excavations.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	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.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	(+)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(--)	0	(--)	(--)	The 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. In Option A, there is more scope for the urban areas to take most of the housing growth. Option D would present large difficulties in terms of protection of the open countryside due to the relatively extensive land take involved.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	Each of the four options is expected to perform adequately here, given that all planning permissions for new development go through the development management process, where good and innovative design is encouraged to safeguard and enhance the visual character of the District's built environment.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality.	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	Options A and B will always perform best here, as these options minimise the likelihood of air, noise and light pollution with the lowest projected housing growth rate. Option D is likely to have severe negative impacts over time, and in particularly in urban areas in terms of air, noise and light pollution. The impact of noise and light pollution is also influenced by housing design and location in new development.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	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, it is the Option A which performs the best, followed by Options B & C. The lower the housing growth rate, the lower is the District's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast, Option D has the potential to cause both negative local and transboundary impacts.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 - 400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	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	(-)	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. Therefore Options A and B perform the best of the four options, followed by Option C. Option D has the potential to cause increasing problems over the lifetime of the plan, in terms of both the conservation and enhancement of water quality and resources. In addition, the greater the water abstraction rates, the more likely a negative impact can occur on the protected conservation features of the European designated sites in the region (Special Areas of Protection and Special Conservation Areas). This objective is largely dependent on the density of housing development permitted.

## SECTION B: HOUSING GROWTH OPTIONS

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### Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350 -400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	(+)	0	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	(-)	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. Hence, Options A and B, with the two lowest housing growth allocation per annum, perform best here, followed by Option C. Option D performs by far the worst under this objective.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option A 145 dpa					Housing Growth Option B 182 dpa					Housing Growth Option C 214 dpa					Housing Growth Option D 350-400 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity, where new development is proposed.	(+)	0	0	(-)	0	(+)	0	0	(-)	0	(+)	(-)	(-)	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. Therefore Housing Growth Options A and B perform the best, followed by Option C. In contrast, Option D has the potential to cause increasing problems over the lifetime of the plan, in terms of safeguarding minerals resources and other natural material assets.

## SECTION B: HOUSING GROWTH OPTIONS

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### Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need

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

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	Options F, C1 and E 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 both options 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. These options may be more effective than Options A and B which may not provide the necessary workforce levels to keep the local economy at a vibrant level, particularly Option A with its lowest housing projection.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth.	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	Similarly to SO1, options F, C1 and E 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. In contrast, previous options A and B may not provide the necessary workforce levels to keep the local economy at a vibrant level.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty.	(+)	(++)	(+)	(++)	0	(++)	(++)	(+)	(++)	0	(+)	(++)	(+)	(++)	0	(+)	(++)	(++)	(+)	0	By providing a greater level of housing, these options may enable an increased choice that would meet a wide range of age and demographic groups including sufficient amounts to achieve affordable needs within the district over the plan period. Option A would most likely result in a significantly ageing population which could have negative effects for inequalities through increased pressure on health services, declining school rolls etc. Previous option D would meet the district's affordable need and increase business growth, helping to address inequalities. However, conversely it would be likely to harm the natural environment which would impact on inequalities of residents and may place significant pressure on public services. These options F, C1 and E are close to option D in that they will help to meet the district's affordable housing need with increasing housing numbers, but are less likely to cause harm in environmental terms.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	Whilst the location of individual schemes concerns physical access to essential facilities, it is important that a sufficient level of housing is provided which enables services to remain viable. It is difficult to ascertain the level at which this would be achieved and depends on the individual service requirements. The spatial strategy in combination with the housing requirement are important in addressing this objective. Therefore the impact of Options B & C are negligible in the absence of detailed individual service requirements. The most extreme projections of previous options A & D are likely to have some negative impacts on service provision. These options F, C1 & E may have negligible or minor impacts on service provision.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	0	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	0	(+)	(+)	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	Whilst previous option D may contribute strongly to providing for higher employment levels, such a high level of development could place significant pressure on services including health, result in a loss of countryside and would likely result in high increases in emissions with the district. Option A may result in a decline in service provision. Options B & C may have the least overall negative impacts as they are thought to provide a better balance in terms of housing provision. Option C1 may have minor positive aspects in some respects, with the increasing numbers of option E possibly having minor negative impacts. Option F may have the best possible scenario. Overall, impacts here are difficult to fully predict in terms of social change.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	(+)	(++)	(++)	(+)	0	Previous option D may ensure that the district can meet all its need for affordable housing in terms of numbers. Options A, B and C are likely not to meet the full need in terms of affordable housing, but the local authority would likely seek a percentage of 30% in terms of affordable housing on each eligible site. With increasing housing numbers, Option C performs slightly better than Option B, which in turn performs slightly better than Option A. Certainly, options F and C1 are likely to have positive impacts, with the increasing numbers under option E promising more suitable and affordable housing.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(+)	0	All of the approaches may require increased education depending on the location of new housing. Whilst it would be expected that a greater level of education places would be required under previous option C and particularly Option D, policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure including education should address increased need. It is hence difficult to determine which housing options have positive or negative impacts, but it would most likely be based on differing urban and rural provision impacts as the housing projections arise. Options B1, F and C1 may have minor positive urban impacts and minor negative rural impacts, and option E may have minor negative urban impacts and minor positive rural impacts.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access.	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(+)	0	0	0	(-)	(+)	0	0	0	(-)	(+)	0	The outcomes of this largely depend upon the location of new housing. However, it is generally agreed that the greater level of housing provision, the greater the population increase within Craven and therefore the greater the need for overall travel. However, the outcomes will largely depend on allocations and spatial strategy. Some indications can be made, e.g. previous option A would likely result in poorer connectivity for those people living in rural areas, and previous option D would put great pressure on existing public transport provision. Options F, C1 and E are likely to have minor negative urban impacts and minor positive rural impacts.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	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. Clearly, previous option D would most likely result in the greatest flooding risk throughout the district. Previous option A would always result in the least impact in terms of flood risk. 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.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven. .	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	(-)	(--)	0	(--)	0	In terms of the previous set of options A, B and C will always perform better than option D, as those options present the least potential to negatively impact on the amount of land taken from agricultural use or potential agricultural use in the future. In contrast, option D has certainly the greatest negative impact due to increasing housing development taking away from the amount of agricultural land available for food growth within the District. This may be somewhat mitigated against by choosing the agricultural land of poorest quality in the District first for greenfield development, if possible. It is similarly the case with these options. Options B1, F, C1 and E are likely to have increasing negative impacts as housing numbers rise.

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**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources.	(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	0	(+)	(+)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(--)	(-)	0	Previous housing growth options A and B offer the likelihood of the highest percentage of new development taking place on brownfield and/or land within existing town and village centre boundaries within the district. In contrast, Previous option D will demand a large percentage of greenfield land to contribute to its large housing development projections. This would be seen as an inefficient and non-prudent use of land resources. Option F may be seen as having a broadly balanced approach to land resource use, in terms of socio-economic needs and environmental safeguarding. Options C1 and E may be progressively negative options in this regard, in terms of suitable land availability and environmental capacity.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest.	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(-)	0	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(--)	(-)	0	Previous housing growth options A and B will generally perform best here, as these options minimise the likelihood of negative impacts on the historic environment settings and areas of identified archaeological interest, with their relatively low projected housing growth rates. However, there is an agrument that there is more scope to enhance any heritage assets in poor condition through increased development. Hence the correlation between increased housing growth and an increasing negative impact on the historic environment is not always clear. Similarly, it can be argued that more housing development can mean uncovering more items of potential archaeological interest during ground excavations. Options B1 and F are likely to have minor negative impacts. Options C1 and E may have increasingly negative impacts.

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

**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species.	0	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(--)	(-)	(--)	(-)	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. This means that these options C1 and E are likely to have relatively negative impacts compared to the other options presented here, B1 and F.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	0	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(--)	0	(--)	(-)	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. In previous option A, there is more scope for the urban areas to take most of the housing growth. Previous option D would present large difficulties in terms of protection of the open countryside due to the relatively extensive land take involved. Options C1 and E are not likely to present as many difficulties as previous option D, but are still likely to have increasingly negative impacts relative to the other options B1 and F.

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

**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	0	Each of these options is expected to perform adequately here, given that all planning permissions for new development go through the development management process, where good and innovative design is encouraged to safeguard and enhance the visual character of the District's built environment.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality.	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	0	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	Previous options A and B will always perform best here, as these options minimise the likelihood of air, noise and light pollution with the lowest projected housing growth rate. Previous option D is likely to have severe negative impacts over time, and in particularly in urban areas in terms of air, noise and light pollution. The impact of noise and light pollution is also influenced by housing design and location in new development. Options C1 and E are likely to have negative impacts, particularly considering the high private vehicle use in the district. Options B1 and F are likely to have minor negative impacts.

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

**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	0	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(--)	(-)	(-)	(-)	The support of energy production through renewable and low carbon sources is dependent in part on the form and layout of new residential development, in particular the levels of housing density. Clusters of high density housing can support local forms of renewable energy production. However, the density of development is beyond the scope of this policy as it focuses exclusively on the levels of housing growth only. In this regard, it can be stated that for the other aspect of this objective, the minimisation of the impact on climate change, it is the previous option A which performs the best, followed by previous options B and C. The lower the housing growth rate, the lower is the District's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast, previous option D has the potential to cause both negative local and transboundary impacts. Options F, C1 and E are likely not to cause the negative impacts to the extent of previous option D but are likely to still cause difficulties.

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa				Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa				Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa				Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa				Commentary		
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact				
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term		Long term	Urban

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. Therefore previous options A and B perform the best of the four options, followed by previous option C. Previous option D has the potential to cause increasing problems over the lifetime of the plan, in terms of both the conservation and enhancement of water quality and resources. In addition, the greater the water abstraction rates, the more likely a negative impact can occur on the protected conservation features of the European designated sites in the region (Special Areas of Protection and Special Conservation Areas). This objective is largely dependent on the density of housing development permitted. Here, option B1 is likely to have minor negative impacts, with options F and C1 likely to have slightly increased negative impacts. Option E are likely to put noticeable pressure on water quality and resources which would need solutions with water providers.
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Key: (++) = Double Positive [colour: dark green], (+) = Positive [colour: light green], 0 = Neutral [colour: grey], (-) Negative [colour: pink], (--) Double Negative [colour: maroon].

**Policy: SP1 Meeting Housing Need**

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	(+)	(-)	0	0	0	(+)	(-)	(-)	0	0	(+)	(-)	(-)	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. Hence, previous options A and B, with two relatively low housing growth allocations per annum, perform best here, followed by previous option C. Previous option D performs by far the worst under this objective. Here, options C1 and E are not likely to cause the extent of the problems of previous option D but are still likely to result in increasing waste production. Options B1 and F are likely to present minor negative impacts in terms of waste production

SA Objective	Housing Growth Option B1 206 dpa					Housing Growth Option F 230 dpa					Housing Growth Option C1 242 dpa					Housing Growth Option E 280 dpa					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity, where new development is proposed.	(+)	0	0	(-)	0	(+)	(-)	(-)	0	0	(+)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	(--)	(-)	(-)	(-)	It stands to reason that the more housing development which takes place, the greater the land take in the District, and the more difficult it becomes to meet this objective. Therefore previous housing growth options A and B perform the best, followed by previous option C. In contrast, previous option D has the potential to cause increasing problems over the lifetime of the plan, in terms of safeguarding minerals resources and other natural material assets. Here, options C1 and E may pose increasing difficulties in terms of safeguarding mineral resources which would require careful consideration with the relevant authority. Options B1 and F are likely to impose negligible or minor negative impacts overall.

## **Section C: Sustainability Appraisal Process Description**

### **Selected Policies in the Craven Local Plan**

1. There are a total of 45 policies in the Craven Local Plan (2012 – 2032). This number of policies is divided into five categories, and each individual policy is placed in one such category based on the theme of each policy. The five categories, including their respective descriptions, are listed below.

- **Sustainable Development, Strategic & Spatial Strategy (14 Policies)**

2. The principal aim of the local plan is to promote sustainable development in Craven. The purpose of the two policies SD1 and SD2 is to embrace three key planning principles – namely, the presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF), the statutory requirement for decision making in Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the statutory requirement of Section 19 (1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 in relation to climate change.
3. Further policies in this section address the requirement to meet the housing needs of Craven, the requirement to grow and diversify the local economy, and to ensure the appropriate mix and density of homes. Policies SP5 to SP11 refer to individual allocations for residential and employment in settlements. The remaining policies focus on directing a sustainable pattern of growth to deliver the spatial strategy of the plan over the local plan period 2012 to 2032, in terms of the strategies for individual settlements throughout the local plan area.

- **Environment (13 Policies)**

4. The natural and built environment is the local plan area's defining feature. People's appreciation and enjoyment of Craven, and the area's vitality and success is heavily dependent on its countryside and landscape. Local landscapes in Craven have been influenced and defined by natural and human activity, including a long tradition of farming and small scale urban development. The local plan area is surrounded by numerous areas of important natural significance, namely the European designations of Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, in addition to Ramsar sites to the north of the local plan area. In aiming to conserve and improve the built environment, the policies here address heritage and good design, in addition to key environmental and socio-economic priorities such as biodiversity, green infrastructure, water, soil and air.

- **Housing (3 Policies)**

5. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update, November 2017 (SHMA) includes information on the likely scale of increased demand for older person's specialist provision, and suggests that there is a need to double the current level of provision for older people, particularly the provision of enhanced sheltered and extra care provision. Craven also has a significant requirement for

affordable housing, largely as a result of a mismatch between local incomes and the cost of renting or buying homes. The local plan will contribute to the overarching national aim of ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates their traditional way of life, whilst respecting the interests of settled communities. The specific policies look at providing specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, providing a percentage of local affordable homes in new housing developments, and meeting the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma.

- **Economy (8 Policies)**

6. The NPPF states that planning policy should encourage and promote economic development and employment uses where required. The Employment Land Review (March 2017) provides further context for the local plan area. It shows that in Craven there is a high level of economic activity, and low levels of unemployment and deprivation. However, the study also shows that wages are below the national average, and that Craven is a net exporter of labour. Providing a policy context that safeguards, supports and enhances economic activity is an important part of the local plan. The individual policies look at supporting economic development and new employment land subject to criteria being met, and also safeguarding existing employment areas. There are policies which focus on town, district and local centres, in addition to the rural economy. There is a particular focus on supporting and promoting tourism, with particular policies focusing on the settlements of Bolton Abbey and Hellifield.

- **Infrastructure, Services & Facilities (7 Policies)**

7. The Council is required to assess the level of infrastructure required to support the development set out in the local plan. The Council engages with infrastructure delivery bodies and relevant stakeholders to determine infrastructure requirements, assessing infrastructure requirements from site allocations and assessing the level of growth cumulatively. Planning obligations or “section 106 agreements” may be entered into with developers as part of the development process. They are sometimes required to ensure that places and communities grow in a sustainable way to and assist to deliver the objectives, aspirations and strategy of the local plan. The individual policies focus on key services and infrastructure such as community facilities, transport, recreational facilities, parking, communications infrastructure, and education.
8. The Sustainability Appraisal examines these policies in terms of the 20 sustainability objectives, and also in terms of short term and long term effects (timescale) and the likely positive or negative effects in terms of urban, rural and transboundary. There are some sustainability objectives where the policy is unlikely to have any real influence. There may be cases where a policy scores some minor negatives in terms of some sustainability objectives. For example, an economically focused policy may have some minor negative effects on environmentally focussed sustainability objectives. It is generally important to ensure that these effects are not deemed to be in the “double negative” category in terms of the scoring system. Overall, a suitable and efficient policy should have a broadly positive score over the entire list of sustainability objectives.

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Policy: <b>SD1</b> - 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.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	This policy together with other policies in the Local Plan will help the existing and future population of Craven meet their housing needs, improves the quality of housing, places it in sustainable locations and broadens the choice of housing available.

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

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Policy: <b>SD2</b> - 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 ultimately have a positive impact on equality and poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is not directly relevant to this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	+	+	+	The policy is likely to have increasingly positive physical, mental and social health and wellbeing effects on the population over time, through a responsible approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	By focusing on housing away from flood risk regions, suitable and affordable housing should be provided more readily.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is not directly related to this objective.

SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	++	The policy together with other policies in the plan seeks to ensure that new developments are located to minimise the need for travel and maximise opportunities for sustainable travel.
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: <b>SP1 - Meeting Housing Need</b>						
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.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	+	++	+	0	The housing numbers proposed under the policy proposed here should have positive impacts in terms of enabling affordable housing to be provided throughout the plan area.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	+	-	0	All of the approaches may require increased education depending on the location of new housing. Policies within the plan concerning new development being required to supported by suitable infrastructure including education should address increased need. It is hence difficult to determine which housing options have positive or negative impacts, but it would most likely be based on differing urban and rural provision impacts as the housing projections arise. This policy may have minor positive urban impacts and minor negative rural impacts.

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 particular 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: <b>SP2</b> - 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.
SO6) 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	+	++	++	+	+	<p>This option seek to meet the economic growth needs of Craven and would provide developer certainty as to suitable locations for employment growth and therefore help to support inward investment within Craven. It seeks to achieve positive benefits in comparison to the rate of recent employment land delivery within Craven. The effect will be more noticeable in urban areas as employment land will be generally be distributed to the main settlements. Therefore the option is considered to present major positive effects in terms of maximising job opportunities. However, the efficiency of use of employment land and productivity is an important consideration in terms of job growth which is outside of the influence of the planning system.</p>
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	-	0	0	<p>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.</p>
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	-	0	0	<p>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.</p>
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	<p>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.</p>

Policy: <b>SP3</b> - 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.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	++	0	This is a key policy in achieving this object for the residents of Craven
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: <b>SP4</b> - Spatial Strategy and Housing Growth						
Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to promote a sustainable pattern of growth to deliver the spatial strategy of the plan over the plan period 2012 to 2032, which will be achieved through means of a spatial hierarchy of settlement priority.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	+	+	Employment opportunities should be accommodated and maximised by concentrating the majority of development in larger urban areas and villages which allows businesses easier access to a work force and essential services.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	+	+	Similarly to SO1, employment opportunities should be accommodated and maximised by concentrating the majority of development in larger urban areas and villages which allows businesses easier access to a work force and essential services.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Community cohesion can be enhanced by concentrating the majority of new homes in areas with good, established facilities and services, and therefore social isolation should be reduced.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	Similarly to SO3, community cohesion can be enhanced by concentrating the majority of new homes in areas with good, established facilities and services, and therefore social isolation should be reduced.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	0	Mental and social health and wellbeing are positively promoted where development is focused primarily in towns and villages with appropriate and readily available services to meet the requirements of its population.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	0	This objective can be achieved by concentrating the majority of development in larger towns and villages which can then cater for a greater diversity of accommodation types to suit the requirements of different social groups.
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: <b>SP5</b> - Strategy for Skipton, Tier 1						
Preferred Approach: Skipton is the primary focus for growth and provision is made for approximately 50% of the proposed residential development in the plan. Provision is made for housing sites, mixed use regeneration sites and employment sites.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Skipton is by far the largest town in the district, and focusing approximately half of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Skipton is by far the largest town in the district, and focusing approximately half of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the residential growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 50% of residential growth in Skipton, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as the majority of those, and the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Skipton.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the residential growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing. Skipton also has extensive great space facilities to improve physical well-being, such as Aireville Park and Skipton Wood.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Skipton has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and apartments. Therefore with approximately 50% of the growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Skipton has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also the home of Craven College, which is a further education college that offers a variety of further and higher education courses, including bachelor degrees. Therefore, Skipton is seen as the best option for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 50% of residential growth is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 50% of the residential growth in the largest urban centre in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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

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

Policy: <b>SP6</b> - Strategy for Settle, Tier 2						
Preferred Approach: Settle is a secondary location for growth in the plan area, providing serviced employment land and housing growth to reflect the role of Settle as a rail connected key service centre for the mid sub area. Development will provide housing to meet local needs whilst employment development will ensure that a medium to long term supply of serviced employment land is delivered to provide opportunities for entrepreneurs and businesses to expand and locate in the mid sub area. Provision is made for the numerous sites and locations to meet these aims.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Settle is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Settle is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Settle, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Settle.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Settle, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Settle has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the growth focused in Skipton, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Settle has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also situated adjacent to Giggleswick school, which boasts very good sporting as well as education facilities. Therefore, Settle is seen as one of the best options for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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 financially viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Settle, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Settle, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
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 minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

Policy: <b>SP7</b> - Strategy for Bentham, Tier 2						
Preferred Approach: Bentham is a secondary location for growth in the plan area, reflecting its role as a key service centre in the north sub area and providing serviced employment land and housing growth to underpin growing prosperity in the town; capitalise on linkages with the rail connected university city of Lancaster, and the tourism potential of the Forest of Bowland AONB. Provision is made for particular development areas to meet housing requirements.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Bentham is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Bentham is one of the largest towns in the district, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth here along with employment provision is seen as the best method of taking advantage of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham, more of the new residents will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the residential growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Bentham has a range of accommodation types, ranging from detached houses, semi-detached houses, and some apartments. Therefore with approximately 11% of the growth focused in Bentham, more new residents get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Bentham has a good range of education facilities, ranging from primary and secondary schools. It is also situated adjacent to Giggleswick school, which boasts very good sporting as well as education facilities. Therefore, Bentham is seen as one of the best options for educational variety in the plan area, and focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham is seen as the most suitable option.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	++	+	Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the local plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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 financially viable in larger towns than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 11% of residential growth in Bentham, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger towns such as Bentham, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
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 minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 11% of the residential growth in one of the largest urban centres in the plan area ensures that many new residents can avail of good public transport links and the most services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.

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

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

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

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

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Glusburn/Crosshills is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Glusburn/Crosshills is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in the South Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills, more of the new residents in the South Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Glusburn/Crosshills outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in the South Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Glusburn/Crosshills has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses, semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Glusburn/Crosshills, more new residents in South Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	Glusburn/Crosshills has a good range of education facilities, with primary and secondary schools present. Therefore, Glusburn/Crosshills is seen as the best option in the local area for primary and secondary education, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills is seen as the most suitable option for residents of South Craven.

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 financially viable in larger villages than for dispersed development of single homes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Glusburn/Crosshills, more of the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven is protected.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	++	0	A concentrated approach to development, focusing on the larger villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, is much preferred to a dispersed approach to growth which would not be seen as an effective use of land resources, in terms of, for example, the requirements of objectives SO10 and SO13.
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 minimisation of air pollution with this approach.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a minor positive effect here. Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the plan area ensures that new residents in the local area can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the district. Hence, there is a better possibility for the minimisation of air pollution with this approach, and hence less negative contributions towards climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, it is easier for new homes to connect to existing wastewater connection systems, and reduces the requirement for septic tanks to accompany single homes in the countryside. The efficiency of water use depends largely on the populace and their attitude to water usage.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, it is easier for residents in these towns to take advantage of more extensive and wide-ranging recycling facilities in the plan area.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	With a policy of focusing much of the new residential development in the largest villages such as Glusburn/Crosshills, there are less opportunities for new development to conflict with the requirement to safeguard minerals resources than with a more dispersed residential growth strategy.

Policy: <b>SP9</b> - Strategy for Ingleton, Tier 3						
Preferred Approach: Located to the north of Low and High Bentham and adjacent to the A65, Ingleton is a tourist and employment centre, with a village centre that is struggling for vitality. A proportionate level of growth is directed towards Ingleton to bolster its' role and function as a local service centre, and provision is made for a number of sites to achieve this.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Ingleton is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Ingleton is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in the West Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton, more of the new residents in the West Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Ingleton outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in the West Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Ingleton has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Ingleton, more new residents in West Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Ingleton has a good range of education facilities, with primary schools present. Therefore, Ingleton is seen as the best option in the local area for primary schooling, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Ingleton is seen as the most suitable option for residents of West Craven. There is a possibility for secondary schooling in nearby Bentham.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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

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

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

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

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

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	0	+	Gargrave is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the village, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	0	+	Similarly to SO1, Gargrave is one of the largest villages in the district, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth here is seen as the best method of taking advantage in terms of local employment of existing services and facilities in the town, which are generally amongst the best in the plan area after the three main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in the East Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements, rather than a dispersed approach in this area. This promotes community cohesion.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	By focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave, more of the new residents in the East Craven area will have access to essential facilities, as many of those, and amongst the best of those, in the Craven plan area are located in Gargrave outside of the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the residential growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in the East Craven area get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This in turn improves mental and social health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	++	++	++	+	+	Gargrave has a decent range of accommodation types, with detached houses and semi-detached houses. Therefore with approximately 3.5% of the growth focused in Gargrave, more new residents in East Craven get access to a range of housing types to best suit their requirements. This enables more residents to live in suitable and affordable housing.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Gargrave has a good range of education facilities, with primary schools present. Therefore, Gargrave is seen as the best option in the local area for primary schooling, and focusing approximately 3.5% of residential growth in Gargrave is seen as the most suitable option for residents of East Craven. There is a possibility for secondary schooling in nearby Skipton.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing approximately 3.5% of the residential growth in one of the largest villages in the local plan area ensures that new residents can avail of some public transport links and some services and facilities in the local plan, albeit in a minor positive way. This improves connectivity and reduces the need for travel.

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

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

Policy: <b>SP11</b> - 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.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	There generally is not a diverse range of housing available in these smaller villages, and those people who wish to find a diverse range of housing will find better opportunities under Policies SP5 to SP10 which deal with larger villages and towns.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	Easy access to a education facilities is not the objective of this policy, however there is decent access to primary and secondary schools in the majority of cases regarding the villages concerned.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	(-)	(-)	0	(-)	0	There will be a requirement to travel for the majority of those new residents in these villages, in order to access all essential services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	There will negligible effects in terms of augmented flood risk here, given the low and limited level of residential growth.

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: <b>SP12 - Infrastructure, Strategy and Development Delivery</b>						
	Preferred Approach: The preferred approach seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve the growth proposals and change set out in the plan, and to support local communities.						
	Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
	SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
		Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
		Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
	SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	(++)	(++)	+	+	The delivery of infrastructure will deliver employment benefits and will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities in Craven through the making and letting of contracts to undertake works to provide infrastructure. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment. The provision of appropriate infrastructure will benefit new employment companies.
	SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	(++)	(++)	+	+	Like SO1, contracts to deliver infrastructure via local contractors will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic and business growth. The positive effects are likely to extend beyond Craven as it is likely that multiplier effects will arise from investment. The provision of appropriate infrastructure will benefit new employment companies.
	SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy will have a minor positive influence as better and improved infrastructure provision is a benefit to people's everyday social and working lives.
	SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The proposed policy, through facilitating the provision of infrastructure including essential facilities, will enhance access to all, the benefits of which will extend beyond Craven.
	SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy will have a minor positive influence as better and improved infrastructure provision is a benefit to people's everyday social and working lives.
	SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	0	The proposed policy, by tying infrastructure provision with delivery of development, will make a positive contribution to this objective by matching affordable housing delivery with infrastructure provision.
	SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	+	+	+	0	Improving infrastructure provision will make a positive contribution to education facilities over time in the district, and hence allow more people to avail of increasing educational opportunities.

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

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

Policy: **ENV1** - Countryside and Landscape

Proposed approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.

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

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	The landscape policy has been prepared such that new development should respect local landscape character as well as giving great weight to the conservation of designated landscapes. The policy may have some positive effects on job creation as businesses are encouraged to locate within Craven due to its high quality landscape and countryside, which in turn would result in new employment opportunities.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	0	+	0	Craven's landscape and countryside has been recognised as an important asset for businesses wanting to be located within Craven, this was identified in the draft Employment Land Review (2015). Protection of the landscape may present beneficial impacts on the tourism economy, as the landscape of the area is a significant draw for people visiting the District, and therefore its continued protection is likely to have positive effects.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	0	The policy could result in improvements in access to green space, for example supporting the improvement of degraded landscapes may mean better quality open spaces. The policy is likely to present positive effects on health and wellbeing through protecting the countryside and enhancing landscapes wherever possible, including protection of the AONB. It has being shown by studies that the provision of attractive landscapes and countryside areas is an important contributor to people's physical and mental health, especially those people living in urban areas.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	0	+	0	There can be some minor positive effects in terms of an attractive countryside and landscape encouraging people to walk and cycle for shorter trips instead of using a private vehicle.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	+	+	++	+	+	The policy could present positive effects for flood risk and urban drainage. The Wildlife Trusts have advised the importance that landscape restoration can have on managing flood risk. In general, protection of the countryside from development provides a managed approach to keeping land open and thereby ensuring places exist for flood water to be held, thereby reducing the risk of damaging property.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	The policy seeks to employ a general approach to the protection of the countryside and restoration of the landscape which can help to improve soil quality and retain important agricultural land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	+	++	+	The policy seeks to support the restoration of degraded landscapes, this is likely to have a positive effect on land resources particularly soil quality as development is primarily directed towards urban areas. Links to the re-use of brownfield land are weaker, but there is still potential for some positive benefits as areas of greater landscape value are protected from development.
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 are close links between the landscape and countryside and the historic environment within Craven. The policy also seeks to promote the restoration of degraded landscapes in accordance with heritage objectives. The avoidance of major development within the AONB will help to retain its historic character. Protection of the landscape is also likely to have positive benefits in relation to heritage tourism. There are links here with the heritage of Yorkshire Dales National Park.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	+	++	++	There are likely to be indirect benefits for biodiversity and geodiversity through the protection of the landscape. Protection of the countryside and landscape is also likely to have benefits on improving habitat connectivity. The policy seeks to protect the AONB from inappropriate development, which will protect resident rare species and habitats.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	++	++	0	++	++	Landscape has an important role in ensuring good design through maintaining and enhancing landscape character. There are wider impacts in maintaining landscape quality beyond administrative boundaries. There may be some indirect positive effects in terms of directing development to more urban locations which will reduce the distance travelled for services.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	0	+	+	There are some positive effects, as the attractive settings of the towns and villages would be maintained and improved by ensuring the conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	0	++	+	Conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape can assist to minimise all of air, noise and light pollution, and certainly maintain and improve local air quality in rural areas. This policy would result in sensitive design of the built environment in rural areas which can protect against the otherwise negative effects of noise and light pollution in tranquil rural areas.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	++	++	++	+	If Craven's countryside and landscape is conserved sufficiently, that means there are more carbon sinks available to absorb emissions from dwellings, traffic and industry. These carbon sinks come in the form of trees and plants which can take in carbon dioxide emissions. Conservation of the countryside in Craven has a vital role to play in reducing emissions, and also in adapting to climate change impacts within the District.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	+	0	+	0	Protection of the countryside and landscape will not directly influence water efficiency, but can certainly help to ensure watercourses are protected and their quality of water is preserved. Protection of land and water quality should be policies which interact together to ensure their best effectiveness.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There are no clear and direct links between this policy and the SA Objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	0	+	0	There are some positive effects in that some minerals resources and other natural material assets can be safeguarded with the conservation of Craven's countryside and landscape.

Policy: ENV2 - Heritage						
Proposed Approach: A positively worded policy which expresses that support will be given to sustainable development in the context of that as defined by the NPPF.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	The protection of heritage assets helps create and retain jobs in Craven. This particularly applies to employment in the tourism sector but may also apply to other work areas such as building maintenance.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	There is a clear link between heritage assets and the tourist and visitor economy in Craven. Settlements with well maintained historic buildings can help attract inward investment not just in related businesses such as tourism, but also in businesses where the attraction and retention of skilled employees is important. This may support local business growth.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	There is continued interest in local heritage and the conservation and interpretation of heritage assets can help foster this. The restoration and enhancement of heritage assets by local people makes a major contribution to the improvement of historic settlements. The historic environment does less to reduce poverty and inequality except through the creation and retention of employment as noted above. The positive influence is most probably greater in urban areas compared to rural.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	Craven's town centres are valued for their rich historic environment. The protection of this environment helps in retaining their vitality. The positive influence is most probably greater in urban areas compared to rural. Heritage assets are less relevant to access to services, employment and telecommunication services.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	Attractive historic environments contribute to a sense of well being, on a personal and community level. There are transboundary positive effects for the wellbeing of people visiting from outside the district. There are many existing examples within Craven where the historic environment including re-use has an important role in providing places for the community to meet, helping to reduce social isolation
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	Heritage structures including unlisted buildings make an important contribution to meeting housing needs through the conversion of buildings originally intended for other uses such as mills and barns and the continued occupation and maintenance of purpose built dwellings. They also serve to broaden the choice of housing available which makes Craven an attractive location in which to find a home. This has an impact beyond its boundaries as people commute from their homes in Craven to work elsewhere. The positive influence is most probably greater in urban areas compared to rural.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	The historic environment in Craven tends to be characterised by quite high density settlements whether in the main towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham or smaller villages across the district. This clustering of such buildings makes the provision of services easier and helps reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	The conservation of the historic environment which may, for example, involve the conversion of buildings of historic interest can help to achieve an efficient use of previously developed land. Conservation is of less obvious benefit in remediation of contaminated land although conversion of structures to other uses may allow the removal of contaminants such as asbestos.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	Draft policy ENV2 is the main policy concerned with achieving this objective in the short and long term, and in all areas of Craven. There are transboundary impacts from visitors from other areas enjoying the historic environment of Craven.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	Conserving and enhancing the heritage assets makes a major contribution to the distinctiveness of Craven's countryside, although they do not play a direct role in the conservation of tranquil areas.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	As noted above Craven's heritage assets contribute to the District's distinctiveness. They inspire innovative design both in new structures and in the conversion of existing buildings which contribute to the character of Craven.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	+	+	0	0	The historic settlement pattern of high density towns and villages in Craven encourages the use of sustainable travel patterns, and hence minimisation of air pollution from traffic. Light and noise pollution are more difficult to examine, but historical buildings tend to have less intrusive lighting than some more modern designed buildings.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	0	+	0	+	As noted above, the historic settlement pattern of high density towns and villages in Craven encourages the use of sustainable travel patterns. This has an impact beyond the boundaries of the District. Generally they do not however contribute to renewable energy production.

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

Policy: ENV3 - Good Design						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to ensure high quality design in all new development						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	The policy itself is unlikely to increase the number of employment opportunities within Craven. However, good design can be important in ensuring new developments are sustainable in the long term through durability, quality and flexibility which in turn will assist in helping to retain employers within Craven. .
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	Good design can help to promote the right conditions for economic growth through the provision of a high quality built environment. This is also a driver for attracting inward investment. Good design will also help to maintain a strong visitor economy within Craven and attract visitors from other areas offering transboundary benefits, linked with the historic environment of Craven.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Good design quality ensures places meet the needs of different people including older people and children and is particularly important in enabling people to remain in their homes through adaptations. Good design can ensure properties are energy efficient including through layout and orientation which will have benefits in reducing fuel poverty. There is a less clear link between design and poverty and inequality.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	Good design is not relevant compared to policies relating to the location of development in terms of achieving access to facilities.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	Good design can promote a range of health and well being benefits including reducing crime and perception of crime, improving highway safety through making streets more usable for those on foot and bicycle, improving access to green spaces including incorporating these on sites, and indirectly enhancing access to health facilities. There would be likely to be more a positive influence on urban rather than rural areas.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	++	+	0	Design has an obvious impact on the quality of housing and innovative design can help broaden the range of housing. Although the allocation and availability of sites is key to the provision of housing to meet future needs, innovative design may contribute to the rapid development of affordable housing..

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	Any direct effects between good design and standards of education are negligible.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can ensure safe access to new developments and support sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	+	+	+	0	0	It is possible, through careful design to reduce the risk to life and the impact of flooding. Incorporation of sustainable urban drainage systems into developments also requires innovative design if it is to be a successful and attractive feature of new development. The likely positive impact is likely to be greater in urban rather than rural areas. However there is still a need to appropriately locate development to minimise the risk from flooding which cannot be addressed by the design of individual developments. This is addressed in draft policy ENV6.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Achieving suitable densities through innovative design will indirectly help to minimise land take up from new development and thus protect some agricultural land. Any positive effect is thought to be somewhat weak.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	+	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	Innovative and high quality design makes a major contribution to the achievement of this objective particularly the conservation and enhancement of historic assets but also contributing to increasing access and enjoyment of the historic environment. In turn this promotes heritage based tourism. This can have a transboundary impact to the benefit of the greater North Yorkshire area.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can contribute to the local distinctiveness of Craven's countryside but does not have a direct role in the protection of tranquil areas.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	++	++	++	++	+	Design of development should through this policy contribute to the distinct character of Craven. This can have a transboundary impact to the benefit of the greater North Yorkshire area.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	Good design can mitigate the impact of development on levels of noise air and light pollution as well as protect new development from pollution. However draft policies ENV7 and ENV8 are more fundamental to achieving this objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	+	+	+	+	0	Innovative and careful design can contribute to the reduction of green house gas emissions through conservation of energy and the use of renewable forms of energy production in developments, for example the incorporation of solar panels. It has a less obvious role in reducing the need for travel and the use of sustainable travel patterns which is normally determined by the location of development (although the provision of facilities such as cycle storage may assist in this objective). The minimisation of impact on climate change has an impact outside of Craven DC.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	+	+	+	0	It is not considered the policy will have any significant effects on water quality but innovative design can contribute to achieving water efficiency in line with national standards.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The policy explicitly expects areas for the storage of recycled waste to promote recycling. However, ultimately it will be for the individual to undertake responsibility for recycling.

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

Policy: <b>ENV4</b> - Biodiversity						
Policy description: Positively worded policy which seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Craven.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	+	+	Biodiversity conservation and enhancement is likely to result in maintaining and increasing tourism in the District, in terms of tourists experiencing the natural environment that is of national importance in and around Craven. This includes the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Forest of Bowland AONB. Therefore tourism jobs can be promoted and increased. Also, employment firms are often more likely to locate in areas which display functioning and vibrant natural environments.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	+	+	+	There is potential for some positive effects on the protection of biodiversity networks and encouraging sustainable nature related tourism. Similarly to SO1, business entrepreneurs are often more likely to locate where a suitable natural environment exists, particularly for predominately rurally based business products.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	+	+	++	Biodiversity can help to foster community cohesion through pride in the local environment. Craven has a strong natural environment that residents enjoy and get benefits from. It is a distinctive environment in national terms, and this can encourage community cohesion in looking after natural resources.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	Protection of biodiversity is very important for all people regardless of demographic background, given its key importance in supporting people's daily lives. There are also established close links between biodiversity and human health and wellbeing, and therefore this policy will have noticeable positive effects.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	0	+	0	Suitable and affordable housing should generally be concentrated in and around existing settlements, so the effect of this policy in potentially removing land from any housing allocations is minor. Fundamentally, the lives of people living in these future dwellings are dependent on a functioning natural environment.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.

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	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	++	++	++	++	++	It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the preservation of trees and other vegetation helps to prevent or slow down flooding episodes, or help prevent them arising to the same degree in the first place. Preserving the countryside in rural areas and improving green infrastructure within towns is essential with regards to having a positive impact on flood risks.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	0	++	++	The policy seeks to protect biodiversity and geodiversity which can encompass soil quality. At a landscape scale, a variety of soil environments are needed to support a variety of plants, animals and microorganisms. All organisms need low levels of toxic compounds, and also filtering of water and air. The protection of biodiversity then infers a protection of the soil quality conditions that they require.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	++	The protection and where possible the enhancement of biodiversity can always be seen as a prudent use of land resources because of biodiversity's elemental importance to our way of life. Through the protection of the natural environment this may have positive effects on directing development to improve contaminated sites. The policy may indirectly work towards the re-use of brownfield land, although other policies within the plan more specifically relate to this.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of biodiversity can often protect heritage assets and particularly their settings in rural areas. There are many public walking trails set up in Craven and throughout England which combine heritage and biodiversity attractions within the walks.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	++	The policy is aimed directly at meeting this SA objective and therefore raises major positive benefits.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character	++	++	0	++	++	Biodiversity has a role in promoting distinctiveness and character of landscapes. Landscape projects are closely intertwined with biodiversity conservation enhancement, such as in for example, the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's Living Landscapes programme. The development of landscape character assessment, which is based on an analysis of geology, soils, topography, hydrology, cultural pattern - many of the same elements that influence species distribution - has provided one means of speculating on the biodiversity potential of different areas of the countryside.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	There are some positive effects in terms of integrating biodiversity and green infrastructure into towns and villages. This supports the visual character of towns and villages, although appropriate building design would also play an important role.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	+	+	+	Biodiversity and our natural environment are important in improving air quality. Natural environments are our carbon sinks and should be protected, maintained and enhanced for these assets to be able to function in this way, along with their conventional function for wildlife and diversity in our places.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources	++	++	++	++	+	The policy has benefits for the protection of air quality through maintaining the natural environment. Biodiversity, through the ecosystem services it supports, makes an important contribution to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Consequently, conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity is critical to addressing climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	++	+	++	+	Protection of biodiversity is likely to have positive benefits on water quality through good maintenance of the natural environment. Biodiversity improves water quality and helps ecosystems to withstand pressures from pollution. Much research has shown that ecosystems with more species are more efficient at removing nutrients from soil and water than are ecosystems with fewer species.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between this policy and the sustainability objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	+	+	0	The conservation and possible enhancement of biodiversity in the policy can help to identify and safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets.

Policy: ENV5 - Green Infrastructure						
Policy description: The policy seeks to achieve growth in green infrastructure and create an improved and expanded green infrastructure network.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	+	The aim of green infrastructure is to create a pleasant environment for people to live, this can have an indirect positive effect on business owners and employers choosing to remain in the area. Green infrastructure is generally more related to urban environments, and ensuring that urban dwellers have ready access to green space, and providing space for biodiversity networks in urban environments. Although through the connection of villages, towns and cities that green infrastructure can provide, there are some minor benefits for rural environments between the urban areas.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure enables a pleasant environment which in turn attracts businesses and inward investment. This role can be transboundary in effect with other authorities in the Leeds City Region, with Craven adding to the overall offer. The Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy notes the links between the economy and the natural environment. The tourism economy benefits from green infrastructure networks, for example around Skipton and links with the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure is important in community identity, and in addressing inequality by ensuring everyone has access to open space of good quality. This is important for all sections of the community including older people and children.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	+	The provision of green infrastructure is important in providing links for people to access facilities without using a private vehicle, either by cycling or walking. Research and thought would be given to the best locations in which green infrastructure assets would best connect people with facilities and places.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure goes hand in hand with access to green space, and location of networks will be important. Green infrastructure can also reduce inequalities through ensuring all people have good access which will in turn promote healthy lifestyles, either informally or through formal activities. Insocial behaviour can also be reduced if green infrastructure networks are designed appropriately.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure can have a minor role to play in improving the quality and location of housing through the creation of pleasant environments in which housing developments will be set in and also used to connect them with other destinations, for example key facilities and services, employment and retail locations. Cumulative impacts are likely to improve this outcome as more developments get better green infrastructure provision.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and the objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure can provide pleasant and accessible routes from housing developments to education facilities or employment, enabling people to walk or cycle rather than use their private vehicle. In Craven, green infrastructure can provide access routes along the Leeds-Liverpool canal where possible. This policy can have great benefits in terms of reducing the level of private vehicles around morning and evening peak times which increase air pollution and traffic congestion in urban areas.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	++	++	++	+	++	Green infrastructure can play a fundamental role in reducing the impacts of flooding by offering a mechanism to reduce the spread and speed of floods in times of flood events, and often reducing the potential for flooding events to occur in the first place. Green infrastructure networks can be used to reduce surface water run-off and store flood water. By developing and restoring green infrastructure with a presumption in favour of open water courses through channel restoration and de-culverting, a more natural and slower response to heavy rainfall can be achieved.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	+	++	0	The provision of green infrastructure can play an important role in the provision of allotments in urban areas which can provide 'home-grown' produce for urban inhabitants. In this respect, green infrastructure offers a smart, innovative way of managing our natural capital through providing independence from international food networks and often providing a higher quality local food product.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	+	+	Investing in green infrastructure makes sound economic sense - a single area of land can offer multiple benefits, provided its ecosystems are in a healthy condition. Such healthy ecosystems, which are powered by the diversity of life within them, provide society with a stream of valuable, economically important goods and services such as clean water and air, carbon storage, pollination etc. Positive benefits may also arise from the remediation of brownfield land for green infrastructure purposes.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	+	There are relationships between the historic environment and green infrastructure particularly with the importance of the nearby Yorkshire Dales as an area for recreation and links with the plan area. Green infrastructure can help protect and improve the settings of the historic environment elements, especially in urban areas.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of green infrastructure is likely to be highly beneficial for habitats and species. New plantations should be of native species to ensure that local and national habitats and species are well supported and assist in appropriate links between green infrastructure and designated protected sites. Green infrastructure can act as the link for species and habitats to migrate and this should be encouraged and supported. Cumulative impacts could assist in improving this outcome. If done inappropriately, biodiversity could be adversely impacted, for example through non-native species taking over more important native species and habitats, even increasing invasive species, if appropriate selection of plants are not made. Native species use is vital in the design of green infrastructure. This policy is viewed through positive green infrastructure implementation.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	Green infrastructure provision can assist in protecting the open countryside by providing linkages between the urban areas. The positive effects would not be very significant, given that the main concentration of green infrastructure is in urban and semi-urban environments.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	The provision of green infrastructure can help to ensure schemes are designed well in landscape terms, integrating the built and natural environment and fostering a sense of place. Green infrastructure can also help to provide good landscapes, albeit it will be important to ensure that places are not over managed.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure can have positive benefits on air quality through operating as carbon sinks. Cumulatively this could be maintained and improved as more green infrastructure is incorporated into design schemes. Green infrastructure is also likely to encourage walking and cycling, reducing the use of the private car and enabling more sustainable modes of travel, thereby improving air quality. Green infrastructure can also act as a buffer to reduce noise impacts between different uses, for example through tree planting.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Green infrastructure provides a range of climate change services that can make a substantial contribution towards adapting to climate change, and a limited yet important contribution towards mitigating climate change. For example, green infrastructure can reduce the need for travel by car by offering attractive walking and cycling routes, enabling sustainable modes of travel. Whilst it is expected that within Craven the car will continue to be an important mode of travel, within Skipton and other larger urban areas, car use can potentially be reduced.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	++	++	+	+	Green infrastructure can help to improve the quality of water resources. The quality of water flowing through an urban catchment can be severely impacted due to high speed runoff, pollutants and detritus collected from urban surfaces and reduced infiltration of precipitation. The use of trees in urban and semi-urban areas can provide significant water quality benefits. Floodplain and riparian woodland can reduce diffuse pollution, primarily by enhancing siltation and sediment retention, nutrient (phosphate and nitrate) removal and fixing heavy metal concentrations. There are minor positive links between the efficiency of water use and green infrastructure.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	There are minor positive effects of appropriately designing green infrastructure networks to ensure the safe management of hazard risks where new development areas are proposed.

Policy: <b>ENV6</b> - Flood Risk						
Policy description: The policy seeks to avoid and alleviate flood risk within Craven						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Through reducing flood risk in key employment locations, this should help to attract new businesses through providing them with more certainty against flood risk. It can therefore provide a mechanism to potentially increase the jobs within the Craven area.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Within Craven, some of the planning area's employment sites lie within areas of flood risk. The Skipton Flood Alleviation scheme will help to bring forward business growth within the area by reducing flood risk in key employment locations. This will have benefits for both the local and wider economy. Business confidence can continue to improve with a much reduced future exposure to flooding episodes.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	+	+	0	0	There are some minor positive links in terms of directing future development away from flood risk areas, thereby reducing the potential costs associated with flood damage to property of residents.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	++	+	+	Similarly to SO3, the proposed approach to flooding and flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on this SA objective, as it should reduce the instances of homes and other property being damaged in flood events, which can otherwise have a negative effect on people's physical and mental health and wellbeing.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	+	In terms of suitability of housing, avoidance of flood risk is of key concern and this policy can assist in ensuring that people do not have to be unduly concerned about flooding and accompanying health and financial issues.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

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	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy and SA objective go hand in hand in aiming to reduce flood risk. The policy will help to reduce the impact of flooding on people and property by providing a robust policy approach to flood risk management. The policy also requires the incorporation of SUDS where possible.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	++	+	Reducing flood risk will help to maintain soil quality, by preventing events that damage crops and lead to saturation episodes across fields and agricultural areas. Flooding events can often place land out of action for agriculture for months at a time.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	The policy may have a beneficial effect on protecting the historic environment through measures to reduce flood risk overall.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	++	+	Managing flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity through preventing short term and long term damage to natural habitats, and resultant loss of species. The implementation of SUDs mechanisms can also help to create gains in biodiversity.

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	Similarly to SO13, managing flood risk is likely to have a positive effect on open countryside through preventing short term and long term damage to open countryside features and the character features of the landscapes in Craven.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	+	There are indirect positive impacts here. A proper response to reducing exposure to flood risk should concentrate on protecting and enhancing natural environment features, which in turn can alleviate air pollution. Noise and light pollution effects are minimal.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	Similarly to SO16, there can be indirect positive impacts here. A proper response to reducing exposure to flood risk should concentrate on protecting and enhancing natural environment features, which in turn can alleviate air pollution and minimise impacts on climate change through mitigation measures.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	+	The potential effects caused by flood episodes can be minimised on water infrastructure, including damage to water supply systems, damage to wastewater disposal systems, temporary insufficient supply of drinking water, and insufficient supply of water for washing.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	0	+	0	There are some minor positive links in terms of avoiding repeated flood episodes, which otherwise have the potential to inhibit future access to minerals resources and other natural material assets.

Policy: <b>ENV7</b> - Land and air quality						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure land and air quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved.						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	The land and air quality policy has been prepared such that new development should respect local landscape quality as well as giving great weight to the conservation of designated landscapes. The policy may have some positive effects on job creation as businesses are encouraged to locate within Craven due to its high quality landscape and countryside, which in turn would result in new employment opportunities.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Much of the employment growth expected within Craven will occur within and around the main settlements of Skipton, Bentham and Settle. It is not expected that development in these locations is likely to be significantly restrained by landscape constraints. Craven's landscape and countryside has also been recognised as an important asset for businesses wanting to be located within Craven, this was identified in the draft Employment Land Review (2015). Protection of the landscape and air quality may present beneficial impacts on the tourism economy, as the landscape of the area is a significant draw for people visiting the District, and therefore its continued protection is likely to have positive effects.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	The policy is likely to have an effect on directing development to settlements including brownfield sites. This will have positive effects on reducing car reliance, and supporting the vitality of town centres through directing development to brownfield locations which are often located within or close to urban centres. Also limits on traffic congestion from air quality measures could restrict development particularly at points where there is existing congestion, including Skipton town centre, which would improve overall access.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	The policy will result in positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people, through maintaining good quality agricultural land, managing traffic congestion, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel and managing emissions. The policy is also likely to have positive effects on highway safety through a managed approach to traffic. Transboundary effects include improving the health and wellbeing of visitors to the area including strategic greenways and waterways - for example the Leeds-Liverpool Canal.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	The policy through encouraging the re-use of brownfield land and supporting the remediation of contaminated land is likely to have positive effects on addressing housing need. Whilst this is more likely to apply to opportunities in existing settlements, there may also be rural opportunities which comply with other policies in the plan. The policy is likely to have positive effects on the location of housing through avoiding areas of good quality agricultural land, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel. Cumulative impacts are also likely to be sustained, as unchecked pollution could adversely harm both human health and the natural environment.
S07) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	Through a managed approach to traffic and encouraging sustainable transport modes, the policy is likely to have positive effects on people being able to access education and training, in terms of access in a transportation sense. Otherwise this policy has little influence on people obtaining suitable education and training opportunities.
S08) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	The policy may result in minor benefits in reducing social isolation through ensuring the creation of places which encourage walking and interacting through limits in traffic congestion.
S09) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	+	+	+	There are clear links here in terms of maintaining land of good quality. The maintenance and planting of vegetation such as trees assists in preventing the worst impacts of flood episodes. It has been shown that natural habitats and vegetation slow down surface water runoff, and are much more effective in this than hard, man-made surfaces.
S010) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	++	+	++	+	There are strong links between the policy and the SA objective, in retaining the best quality agricultural land in Craven and also through measures which seek to re-use brownfield land and address contamination. Minimising impacts on air quality is also likely to have positive effects on soil quality. Transboundary effects are identified, in terms of helping to protect soil quality in neighbouring authorities.
S011) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	++	++	+	There are again clear and direct links between the policy and the SA objective, as the policy seeks to improve land quality including re-using brownfield and remediating contaminated land

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	The policy presents overall positive effects on the historic environment. Whilst the remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of brownfield land could help to maintain the quality of the historic environment including buildings which have become redundant, careful consideration will need to be given to the design of individual schemes. Managing traffic congestion could present benefits for the historic environment, for example in and around Skipton town centre, including better access through sustainable transport modes.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	The policy is likely to present direct benefits on biodiversity through protecting land and air quality, although not necessarily enhancing habitats and species. However, these measures can generally assist wildlife corridors in combination with an effective policy on biodiversity protection. It is important that brownfield land of high biodiversity value is afforded protection.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is likely to present some positive outcomes in enhancing landscape quality through remediating contaminated land. The policy could have indirect effects on keeping remote areas tranquil through directing development to brownfield locations where possible and managing traffic demands appropriately.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	+	0	There are some minor positive in terms of providing an appropriate setting for more rural towns and villages, but effects in terms of innovative design are negligible.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	++	+	+	The policy would have strong positive effects on maintaining air quality as this is partly the purpose of the policy. The policy may have more indirect effects on protecting areas valued for dark skies, as it promotes development on brownfield sites. Noise impacts can be mitigated against by promoting green infrastructure networks between developments.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	+	+	The policy deals with air pollution and as such it is seeking to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption. The policy does this through seeking to minimise impacts from traffic congestion, encouraging sustainable transport modes and reducing emissions from land uses. Overall this policy should have have some major positive outcomes.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	++	++	Maintaining air quality and improving the condition of land is likely to have some positive benefits for water quality. These should be certainly also transboundary effects as a result of the influence and reach of river catchments throughout the wider region.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	+	The policy through supporting the re-use of brownfield land and the remediation of contaminated land so that it can be redeveloped, presenting benefits on minimising waste in a wider sense in terms of landscapes. This is also considered a transboundary effect.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	+	+	+	0	0	The policy presents some benefits on safeguarding natural resources through encouraging the redevelopment of brownfield land. Also hazard risk areas can be restored to favourable conditions, for example to natural habitats for biodiversity.

Policy: <b>ENV8</b> - Water resources, water quality and ground water						
Policy description: The policy seeks to ensure water quality within Craven is safeguarded and improved						
Reasonable Alternative: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	+	0	Any employment development will need to be served by adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure which matches the type, scale, location and phasing of a development. Employment opportunities also depend on an adequate supply of good quality water.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	+	+	0	Employment land may be encouraged to locate to areas already serviced by adequate water and wastewater treatment plants. Any employment development will need to be served by adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure which matches the type, scale, location and phasing of a development. Business growth also depends on an adequate supply of good quality water.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	The policy is likely to have positive benefits on health and wellbeing through protecting water quality, which is essential for human health and wellbeing. The policy will also ensure that new developments are serviced by adequate infrastructure. Over time cumulative benefits can be gained.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new development is serviced by adequate water and wastewater treatment infrastructure to ensure suitable dwellings for habitation, and encourages the incorporation of water conservation measures within homes.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	+	+	The correct future location of additional water and wastewater infrastructure can minimise the potential effects caused by flood episodes on water infrastructure, including damage to water supply systems, damage to wastewater disposal systems, temporary insufficient supply of drinking water, and insufficient supply of water for washing.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	++	++	++	++	++	The quality of water can have an important impact on soil quality. It is also important to ensure that wastewater is managed appropriately to prevent harmful effects such as contamination of soils.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	++	++	++	++	++	The protection of water quality and resources is likely to be very beneficial to biodiversity, particularly wetland habitats. Similarly, the safe treatment of wastewater will help to protect biodiversity interests.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	++	0	++	+	The protection of water quality helps to ensure effective functioning ecosystems which can in turn protect and enhance the open countryside and the wider character of the landscape.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	+	+	+	+	Climate change has potentially negative effects on water quality, in terms of the underlying factors and processes controlling nutrient transport and storage in river catchments. Any influence on protecting water quality is welcome to try to avoid or reduce this negative aspect of climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	++	++	++	++	++	The policy presents significant benefits on maintaining and improving water quality and ensuring efficient water use. This pollution policy seeks to ensure that future developments do not adversely impact on ground or surface water quality. Groundwater Source Protection Zones are addressed, safeguarding these sensitive areas, particularly from possible leakages of wastewater systems. Overall a major positive outcome. Cumulatively this outcome is likely to improve as more developments incorporate the latest water protection measures and reduce risks for the future with up to date technology installed.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There are no direct impacts associated with this policy on waste minimisation.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to conserve groundwater resources and therefore has some minor positive effects on safeguarding natural resources overall.

Policy: **ENV9** - Renewable and low carbon energy

Policy description: The policy sets general criteria for consideration for renewable and low carbon energy projects within Craven, no specific targets or areas of search are identified.

Reasonable Alternative: Identify areas of search for renewable energy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	The preferred approach is likely to have some benefits on the economy, particularly within the renewables sector as the policy provides support for renewable energy projects in Craven subject to them meeting the criteria within the policy. The alternative approach could stimulate further growth in the renewables sector, as it increases developer certainty. However, opportunities for renewable projects within Craven are limited by resource and landscape sensitivity issues. Therefore any gain is likely to be small. There are uncertainties in both approaches on the tourism economy as it would depend on the location of proposals and the amount of development coming forward. Innovative renewable projects can also stimulate tourism in some instances through education and information dispersal.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Both approaches may result in positive benefits for job creation. Whilst it would be possible to be more specific under the alternative approach, employees for such projects often live outside of the area and limited resources would mean any increase in jobs is unlikely to be significant.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	Both approaches offer the opportunity for neighbourhood schemes at a local level to come forward to generate energy within communities. This could help to reduce fuel poverty. It is considered that the policy could be strengthened to make greater reference to neighbourhood schemes.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	The effects of an uptake in renewable schemes at a community and regional level would certainly be positive, but on an individual level, renewable energy projects promoting physical, mental and social health benefits can be said to be weakly positive. The benefits may increase over time however as climate change issues become even more critical.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	The policy enables well conceived renewable energy projects which may include new housing developments which incorporating low carbon energy schemes into their build which in turn will assist in improving the quality of housing. Cumulatively as more developments incorporate renewable energy schemes into their proposals, the more energy efficient buildings will become. It is unlikely that the alternative approach would result in any significant further gain in comparison.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	Positive effects may become more evident in the longer term as renewable energy projects in Craven, combined with an uptake in renewable energy projects elsewhere, should slightly reduce the risks of climate change influenced effects such as an increased frequency of heavy rain events. This would in turn slightly reduce the risk of flooding episodes.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	++	++	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	0	Renewable energy projects can be seen as a prudent use of land resources, due to their move away from fossil fuel dependent, and the resultant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	The preferred approach to the policy states that proposals for renewable energy projects should result in no significant adverse effects on the historic environment. The alternative approach could provide greater protection of the historic environment as it may identify areas that are unsuitable as a result of conservation impacts.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	Whilst the preferred approach does not seek to enhance the biodiversity of Craven, it does seek to protect it. The alternative approach may result in greater protection as a result of areas of search ruling out unsuitable locations. However, the preferred approach does make reference to designated sites.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	The preferred approach seeks to ensure that local landscapes are protected from development that would have adverse effects. The preferred approach seeks to ensure that areas recognised for their tranquillity are protected including the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The alternative approach may provide better clarity in ruling out areas that are unsuitable for different types of renewable energy, but would not seek to actually enhance the landscape.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Renewable energy projects can be often located in a sensitive manner related to the existing built environment, but renewable energy projects are generally not known or suited for innovative design. This is something seen as having a low impact on this objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	++	++	+	+	0	++	++	+	+	0	Both approaches would seek to provide general support for renewable projects provided they met criteria. This would have positive benefits on air quality. The alternative approach results in some uncertainty, depending on set targets. Evidence shows that renewable energy resource within Craven is relatively low. Both approaches would also ensure development is situated in compatible locations. However, the alternative approach, through identifying areas of search, could result in greater clarity where developments are unsuitable as a result of amenity considerations. This may principally apply to larger commercial scale schemes.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	Both approaches would provide general support for renewable energy, this would also have beneficial impacts on reducing GHG. Setting targets may result in greater benefits but it is recognised that evidence shows general resource and landscape capacity is limited within Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.

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

Policy: <b>ENV10</b> - Local Green Space											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria that a site is required to meet to be designated as Local Green Space in either the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans and will seek to protect local green space designations.											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not identify areas of Local Green Space and instead leave this for Neighbourhood Plans.											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of Local Green Space does not play a direct role in maximising employment opportunities in Craven, regardless of whether the preferred or alternative option is employed to identify them
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify local green spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and portection of Local Green Space will not directly address poverty but can cater for the changing needs of ageing population and can help support diverse and engaged communities in urban and rural areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Designation and portection of Local Green Space will not directly enhance access to facilities such as health centres, schools colleges, and telecommunications although they can provide a similar benefit. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space enhances the provision of green space and makes it more accessible. By doing this it can have a positive impact on health and well being in all areas. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify local green spaces may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space does not directly contribute to meeting Craven's housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Local Green Space may make areas more attractive to house occupiers.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space does not directly contribute to the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	The designation and protection of Local Green Space may reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation and other activities close to peoples homes. Local provision may also encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns. This will be achievable in the short term by the Local Plan policy seeking to protect greenspace whereas leaving this to neighbourhood plan will only achieve a comprehensive provision of Local Green Space across Craven if and when all parishes have a neighbourhood plan.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	Some Local Green Spaces can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off. They can also provide an alternative to inappropriate development in flood plains. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Space may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The designation of Local Green Space is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although it may include agricultural or grazing land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	Local Green Space will not usually contribute to the remediation of contaminated land or the re-use of brownfield land although it may include brownfield sites. Overall, local green space can mean a prudent use of land resources in an urban context for the reasons previously outlined.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	Provision of local greenspace will not usually contribute to this objective, although in individual cases it may enhance the setting of a heritage asset, particularly in an urban context.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	++	+	0	-	++	++	+	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space through draft policy ENV10 provides the opportunity for the enhancement and creation of habitats and thus achieving a net gain the Districts biodiversity. They may also contribute to habitat connectivity. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving these aims across the District in the short term.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	++	++	++	0	-	++	++	++	0	Designation and protection of Local Green Space on sites that meet the criteria in part 1 of the policy will contribute to local distinctiveness and character as well as providing tranquil areas close to habitations. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving these aims across the District in the short term.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of local greenspace will not usually contribute to this objective, although, in individual cases, innovative building design may respond to green space nearby.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	By remaining undeveloped, local greenspace can contribute to the maintenance of dark skies, particularly in rural areas. They may also in individual cases assist in the reduction of noise pollution by providing a buffer between noise sources and habitation. In a similar way they may help ameliorate air pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	By providing recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, local green space can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel. They are less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	If a Local Green Space includes an area of water it is likely to contribute towards conserving and enhancing that water quality. Lack of comprehensive coverage of Neighbourhood Plans will hinder achieving this aim across the District in the short term. It is considered however that Local Green Space will not directly contribute to encouraging water efficiency.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Green Space will not directly contribute to the quality of water resources or encouraging water efficiency.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	By protecting land from development unless within specific circumstances, draft policy ENV10 can serve to protect mineral and other natural resources from development that would prevent their exploitation. Under the terms of the policy their extraction would usually require provision of a replacement provision.

Policy: <b>ENV11</b> - Leeds & Liverpool Canal						
Policy description: Development adjacent to the canal will be expected to be of high quality and further integrate the waterway into the public realm.						
Reasonable Alternative: No reasonable alternative is seen to be available.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of the canal will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Protection of the canal will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Integration of the canal will not directly address poverty but can cater for the changing needs of ageing population and can help support diverse and engaged communities in urban and rural areas.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal can act as a sustainable route and access to facilities within Craven.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	Integration and protection of the Leeds-Liverpool canal enhances the provision of green and recreational space and makes it more accessible. By doing this it can have a positive impact on health and well being in all areas.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal does not directly contribute to meeting Craven District's housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Local Green Space may make areas more attractive to house occupiers.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool does not directly contribute the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.

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	The integration and protection of the Leeds-Liverpool may reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation and other activities close to people's homes.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	(++)	(++)	(++)	+	0	The Leeds-Liverpool can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by being a controlled waterway in itself, and providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The integration of the Leeds-Liverpool canal is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although it may include agricultural or grazing land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal can act as a sustainable route and access to facilities within Craven, and it is seen as a prudent use of land resources.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	0	The Leeds-Liverpool canal can enhance the conservation of the historic environment in Craven including heritage assets.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	Integration of the canal will protect and provide habitat for biodiversity in some locations along the way.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	0	Integration of the canal will protect and open countryside along the way of the canal.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	(++)	+	0	Provision of innovative design is one of the key tenets of the policy along the way of the canal.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The integration and maintenance of the canal has the capability of minimising air, noise, and light pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	By providing recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, the Leeds-Liverpool canal can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel. It is less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	0	0	Integration and maintenance of the canal can help to conserve and enhance water. It is considered however that the canal will not directly contribute to encouraging water efficiency.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool will not directly contribute to the minimisation of waste production and increasing recycling rates in Craven.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	The Leeds-Liverpool will not directly contribute to the safeguarding of minerals resources and other natural material assets.

Policy: **ENV12** - Footpaths, Bridleways, Byways and Cycle Routes

Policy description: This policy looks at enhancing Public Rights of Way and creating new ones where required.

Reasonable Alternative: There is no reasonable alternative suggested.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	Public rights of way give increased opportunities to access essential facilities.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of Public Rights of Way increases recreation opportunities for the populace of Craven.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	The maintenance and provision of Public Rights of Way is a key mechanism in ensuring connectivity and reduce the need for non-sustainable travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of Public Rights of Way increases recreation and sustainable connection opportunities for the populace of Craven, and it is a prudent use of land resources in this regard.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	0	0	There can be an indirect link between the objective and the policy, as more and well maintained Public Rights of Way exposes more people to natural habitats and species, and in turn can encourage more people to care and protect their natural environment.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	There can be an indirect link between the objective and the policy, as more and well maintained Public Rights of Way exposes more people to natural habitats and species, and in turn can encourage more people to care and protect their natural environment.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the objective and the policy.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	A minor benefit as more people should be encouraged to walk and cycle to recreational opportunities rather than use vehicle travel.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	A minor benefit as more people should be encouraged to walk and cycle to recreational opportunities rather than use vehicle travel, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Public Rights of Way provision will not directly contribute to the quality of water resources or encouraging water efficiency.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Public Rights of Way provision will not directly contribute to the minimisation waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Public Rights of Way provision will not directly contribute to the minimisation waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.

Policy: <b>ENV13</b> - Green Wedges											
Policy description: The policy sets out the criteria to maintain the three designated Green Wedges in the District, namely between Farnhill & Kildwick and Glusburn & Crosshills, Glusburn & Crosshills & Sutton, and between High & Low Bentham.											
Reasonable Alternative: Do not maintain the three designated Green Wedges and allow development applications in these areas to be assessed free of any Green Wedge designations.											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection or not of Green Wedges does not play a direct role in maximising employment opportunities in Craven, regardless of whether the preferred or alternative option is employed to identify them.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedges will help support the tourist and visitor economy in Craven in both urban and rural areas, albeit in a relatively minor way. With these three Green Wedge designations, there is visual distinction and separation maintained between some scenic villages, and there is some space maintained for recreational use. Non-designation of Green Wedges may not have a significant negative effect.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedges will not directly address poverty but can help to promote community cohesion by acting as a barrier against urban sprawl between the aforementioned villages.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedge space will not directly enhance access to facilities such as health centres, schools colleges, and telecommunications although there is a benefit of additional recreational space in some areas. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	Designation and protection of Green Wedge enhances the provision of green space and some recreational space. Keeping separation between villages and communities can enhance mental wellbeing of local residents in these villages.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	Green Wedge designations do not directly contribute to meeting Craven District's housing requirements or improving the quality of housing on offer. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective. The existence of nearby Green Wedges may make areas more attractive to house occupiers in urban areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green Wedges do not directly contribute to the achievement of a good standard of education for Craven's population. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	The maintenance of Green Wedges may somewhat reduce the need for travel by providing space for recreation close to people's homes. Local provision of recreational space may also encourage the use of sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	++	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	Some Green Wedges can contribute to reducing the risk of flooding by providing space for drainage and improvements to the natural environment such as tree planting which can limit run-off. They can also provide an alternative to inappropriate development in flood plains. The use of neighbourhood plans to identify Local Green Space may achieve this in the longer term but the lack of comprehensive coverage of neighbourhood plans would prevent this in the short term.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	-	0	The designation of green wedges is not directly linked to the quality of the land for agriculture and food growing purposes although in these cases in Craven the three designations do include include agricultural land.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	++	+	0	-	-	(--)	-	0	Green wedges can be seen as the prudent use of land resources in so far as meeting its objectives of continued separation of villages and providing some recreational space.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	It is not the direct intention of the maintenance of green wedges to directly contribute to this objective, although in individual cases it may conserve the setting of a heritage asset. The linkage between the policy and this objective is nonetheless quite weak, and it cannot be stated that the alternative policy of not maintaining the green wedges would not enhance the historic environment relating to individual heritage assets.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	++	+	++	+	-	-	0	-	0	Designation and protection of green wedges provides the opportunity for the enhancement and creation of habitats. They may also contribute to habitat connectivity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	++	++	+	++	+	-		-	-	-	Continued designation and protection of green wedges will contribute to local distinctiveness and character as well as providing tranquil countryside areas close to habitations. The alternative policy would likely to erode the open countryside through housing development.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Provision of green wedges will not usually contribute to this objective, although, in individual cases, innovative building design may respond to green space nearby.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	By remaining undeveloped, green wedges can contribute to the maintenance of dark skies, particularly in rural areas. They may also in individual cases assist in the reduction of noise pollution by providing a buffer between noise sources and habitation. In a similar way they may help ameliorate air pollution.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	By providing some recreation and relaxation opportunities in locations accessible to the local community, green wedges can contribute to a reduction in energy consumption from transport and reduce the need for travel. Although possible, they are less likely to contribute to production of renewable energy as there is not a direct relation between the policy and this objective. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a small transboundary benefit.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	Green wedges can contribute to conserving and enhancing water quality where streams, rivers and/or lakes are partly or wholly within the green wedge itself or in the vicinity. There is no relationship between the policy and the improvement of water efficiency as this relies fundamentally on people's empathy with the natural environment.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green wedges will not directly contribute to the minimisation of waste production and the increase of recycling rates in the district as there is no relationship between the policy and this objective.

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

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

Policy: <b>H1</b> - Specialist Housing for Older People						
Preferred Approach: The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be met by supporting the provision of specialist housing for older people across all tenures in sustainable locations, encouraging developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standard, and allocating specific sites in Settle, Bentham, and Gargrave.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternatives identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	+	+	0	0	Evidence indicates that Craven's population will age significantly over the plan period and at a substantially higher rate than the expected change at regional and national level. With specialist and extra care housing, there should be some employment created for carers of people who may require assistance with this housing.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	+	+	0	0	Evidence indicates that Craven's population will age significantly over the plan period and at a substantially higher rate than the expected change at regional and national level. With specialist and extra care housing, there should be some employment created for carers of people who may require assistance with this housing.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty.	+	+	+	+	0	This approach will almost certainly result in stronger community cohesion as appropriate facilities will be provided for elderly people. It should result in more social cohesion in the community, as loneliness and social isolation among elderly people should be tackled and reduced.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	++	+	This approach should provide appropriate housing facilities for elderly people, and less inappropriate accommodation and social isolation, and hence access to essential facilities should be greatly improved.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	++	0	The diverse housing needs of older people in the area will be better and more appropriately met through the provision of specialist housing. Greater community cohesion and less social isolation should be some of the results. Therefore, this policy should have a positive effect on this objective.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	+	++	+	This objective represents the prime intention of this policy. The needs of elderly people should be much better provided for with specialist housing where required. There would still be the requirements of younger people who need to purchase affordable and suitable housing, which this policy is not aimed towards, and other policies in the plan aim to tackle this.

SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and this SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	This policy would have a positive effect, as connectivity would be improved through more concentrated specialist housing provision for elderly people, which would result in the reduction or elimination in the requirements to travel from more isolated locations.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	Specialist housing units would be directed towards areas at the lowest risk of flooding, to reduce as far as possible any potential issues regarding flood impacts on people, property and the environment.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of specialist housing units would potentially result in some greenfield land been taken for development, however development within the plan is concentrated where possible on land of the lowest agricultural quality. There is also the relatively low number of specialist units to consider which generally are concentrated in urban areas.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0		0	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, but there may have a minor negative effect on the prudent use of land resources over time, simply due to the necessity to take land, but this is seen to be negligible given the relatively low numbers of specialist housing units.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0		+	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is one of those. Therefore, the effect on the historic environment should be minimal with the relatively low number of specialist housing units. Enhancement of heritage assets is possible in urban areas.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is one of those. Therefore, the effect on the natural environment should be minimal with the relatively low number of specialist housing units.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	-	0	0	0	The preferred approach for development sets out clear parameters for the location and appropriate scale of housing in line with the Spatial Strategy, and the protection of open countryside is one of those. Therefore the relatively low number of specialist housing units should result only in a relatively minor negative impact over time due to the inevitable land take involved.

SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	Development proposals considered under this policy will also be considered against Policy ENV3 Good Design which aims to ensure that growth in Craven results in positive change, which benefits the local economy, environment and quality of life and seeks to enhance local distinctiveness.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	0	0	There is likely to be a positive effect over time, as the concentrated nature of specialist housing means that less elderly people will need to use private vehicles to access many essential services, and hence there would be a reduction of travel overall.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	0	0	There is likely to be a positive effect over time, as the concentrated nature of specialist housing means that less elderly people will need to use private vehicles to access many essential services, and hence there would be a reduction of travel overall. Small scale renewable energy production facilities may be included with specialist housing units.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and this SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the preferred approach and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Effects should be negligible as specialist housing units would be directed away from mineral safeguarding areas.

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

Policy: H2 - Affordable Housing						
Preferred Approach: Local affordable homes that are needed in the plan area will be delivered by the provision of a minumum of 30% of proposed new dwellings on greenfield sites of 11 dwellings or more, as affordable housing in rural designated areas, proposals on greenfield sites of 6 to 10 dwellings, will be required to make an equivalent financial contribution. Development proposals that seek to provide a lower level of affordable housing contribution will not be acceptable unless it can be clearly demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which justify a reduced affordable housing contribution.						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	++	+	0	The provision of affordable housing of a minimum of 30% could help to retain key employers within Craven as it enables people to live within the district and therefore provides a pool of labour, particularly with people who are in economic activity. A lower percentage may result in too few affordable housing units being built, and such provision may not retain people in lower paid work who require affordable housing. A considerably higher percentage may increase the risk of undermining the viability of development, the willingness of landowners to release land and, therefore, the delivery of housing, including affordable housing.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	+	++	+	0	The preferred approach of a minimum provision percentage of 30% would likely see the provision of what is believed to be the most appropriate level of affordable housing based on existing evidence. This could be important to providing the best opportunity for people in economic activity to live locally. This is likely to be attractive to business through a stronger pool of available labour. A lower percentage would see lower numbers of affordable housing provided and would likely negatively impact on maximising opportunities to provide a pool of labour within Craven, thereby having negative consequences for economic and business growth. A much higher percentage of minimum provision may lead to problems of development viability and housing delivery, which can undermine economic growth.

SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	++	+	+	The average age of the Craven population is rising, and whilst it is recognised that many retired people in Craven are relatively financially well-off compared to the general population, there still may be greater affordable housing need for some older people. The SHMA identifies a need for older persons' affordable housing. Ensuring all sections of the community are able to live in good quality housing and that those who are unable to meet their housing needs through market housing are housed affordably helps to increase equality. The preferred approach would likely make the greatest contribution towards achieving this objective. A lower percentage may fail to provide the amount of affordable housing likely to be required, and therefore possibly result in inequality within communities. Equality benefits may not arise from a higher percentage, because of the potential development viability and housing delivery problems referred to above.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	+	+	+	0	Access to services would likely be provided under this preferred approach, as they would be likely to be provided under slightly lower and higher percentages.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	+	0	The ability for people's housing needs to be met is a strong contributor to quality of life. Given the preferred approach would likely result in the most appropriate affordable housing being constructed it is likely to result in strong benefits to wellbeing. Whilst lower and higher percentage allocations would still result in the provision of affordable housing, a lower option would not be likely to contribute to meeting housing needs at the same level that the preferred approach would, and would therefore perhaps contribute less to promoting health and wellbeing overall. A higher percentage option may result in over-provision, which may be still positive for health and well-being, but can have negative economical outcomes elsewhere.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	++	+	The preferred approach is likely to result in what is believed to be the most appropriate levels of affordable housing being constructed, which will seek to meet affordable needs within Craven. Lower and higher percentage provision options below a minimum of 30% and above a minimum of 30% respectively would result in that is thought to be too low and to be too high affordable housing in terms of meeting housing requirements.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not determine the distribution of housing but seeks to ensure that affordable housing is provided on new residential schemes. Therefore the policy has little impact on reducing the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan address this.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan seek to protect the historic environment.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically seek to influence the location of new housing and therefore scores neutral against this objective. Other policies within the plan seek to address biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly seek to influence location of affordable housing. Other policies within the plan will consider landscape impact. Therefore the options score neutral against this objective.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly seek to influence location of affordable housing. Other policies within the plan will consider design. Therefore the options score neutral against this objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the options and the SA objective.

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Policy: <b>H3</b> - Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to met the housing requirements of Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma by maintaining an adequate supply of sites to occupy, in line with current evidence of existing and future need.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No realistic alternative approach because of the provisions contained in the NPPF.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Given the limited levels of provision anticipated, any effects are likely to be negligible regarding this objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	0	0	0	0	0	Given the limited levels of provision anticipated, any effects are likely to be negligible regarding this objective.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	+	The policy may indirectly help to ensure that older and/or less mobile people within the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community are accommodated in locations where they are able to access services easily. Housing the needs of the community is important in equality and diversity. Whilst the policy does not set allocations because of an absence of current need, it sets a positive framework for meeting future arising need.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	++	0	The policy does not allocate new sites but provides for the opportunity to ensure requirements are met where they arise in the future. The provisions of the policy helps the Gypsy, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community to access facilities more easily.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to meet the needs of the Gypsies, Travellers, Showmen and Roma community where they arise and will therefore make a positive contribution to health and wellbeing as meeting their accommodation needs is of significance and is likely to have positive effects on reducing isolation within the community. Furthermore the policy also seeks to ensure that new pitches are located with good access to health facilities.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to meet the housing needs of the Gypsy, Traveller, Showmen and Roma community and therefore scores positively whilst accepting the policy does not meet the needs of all people within Craven. The policy seeks to ensure that new accommodation is suitable and affordable.

SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy may assist access to more ready access to education facilities through the provision of housing, but the effect is likely to be indirect at best.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to ensure that any new provision has good access to the surrounding highway network. New provision would be likely to increase travel overall, but the policy seeks to ensure such that accommodation is provided within close proximity of services.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	++	++	++	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is not located in areas subject to high flood risk. The NPPF technical guidance requires sites proposed within Flood Zone 2 to be subject to an Exception test as caravans are a highly vulnerable type of development.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not set specific locations for pitches but provision is likely to be low over the plan period, and any effect is thought likely to be negligible. Moreover, the provision of housing tries to avoid the best agricultural land in the district where possible for each settlement.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources.	?	?	?	?	0	There are predominately unknowns here as the policy does not allocate specific sites for new pitches. Therefore uncertainty exists as development proposals may or may not come forward on brownfield land, which would be the most prudent use of land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that any new proposals do not harm the natural and built environment, which includes the historic environment of heritage assets and their settings.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the policy will not lead to the enhancement of biodiversity, the policy does include provisions to ensure harm does not occur. The effect is deemed quite weak overall.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision would not harm the natural environment which includes landscapes. Whilst the policy does not specifically seek to protect tranquil areas, the policy includes wording to ensure that provision is made within locations that are compatible.

SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure that new provision is well designed.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy relates to a relatively small community and it is unlikely that impacts would arise in terms of air quality and dark skies. The policy does include provisions to ensure development takes place in compatible locations.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy relates to a small community with few pitches within Craven. It is considered that the policy is unlikely to have any significant effects on greenhouse gas emissions or reducing the need for travel or renewable energy provision.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	-	0	-	0	The policy has no direct positive effect on conserving, enhancing or improving the efficiency of water use. There may be a minor negative effect on water quality, but this is subject somewhat to the effectiveness of other policies.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	0	+	0	0	The policy requires the provision of areas for recyclable waste collection and therefore scores positively in this regard. However, the proposal may lead to an increase in pitches in the future and therefore may in turn result in an increase in household waste, but this is dependent on proposals coming forward.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	As a result of the low population and projected future need within Craven, the policy is considered unlikely to result in any significant land take up requirements and therefore is unlikely to have impacts on mineral resources. Development hazards are covered by other national and local policies.

Policy: EC1 - Employment and Economic Development						
Proposed approach: The policy will support economic development and new employment land subject to criteria being met.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	++	+	+	The provision of new employment land is likely to have positive effects on job creation. However, to ensure these are accessible, wording could be added to the policy. It is not intended that specific sectors will be targeted within the Local Plan in order to maximise growth and enable flexibility. The policy is identified as having minor benefits on job creation at a transboundary level as Craven is a net importer of employees. The policy supports economic growth which is likely to help safeguard key employers.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	+	+	The policy is directly related to the provision of new economic development and employment land and therefore the policy is likely to present significant positive effects for supporting local business growth and inward investment. Rurally the policy is identified as having a minor positive effect as new employment is likely to be directed to urban locations. The policy is not related to the tourism or visitor economy, and it could be argued that the cumulative effects of employment land has potential for negative implications on this sector without careful consideration of matters including landscape and the historic environment.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	+	Supporting economic growth could help to reduce inequalities job creation and maintaining already low unemployment rates .
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is worded to ensure that where possible new employment land growth takes place in established areas or on allocated sites which will have been assessed for their accessibility. The policy may have benefits for town centres as business growth creates spending power and there may be opportunities for office development in town centres. On a transboundary level employment land growth within Craven could help to support access beyond the plan boundary and could help the vitality of villages and towns in close proximity of Craven.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	The provision of new employment land may be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of people through increased employment opportunities and wealth generation which can better enable healthy lifestyles. Economic growth can also help to reduce crime if employment rates increase, but this is recognised as not being a significant issue within Craven. Transboundary minor positive effects are identified as the policy could help to benefit the wellbeing of people living in adjacent authorities but working within Craven.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	+	+	+	0	Economic growth can help to maximise life opportunities for young people within Craven through employment and training. The policy could also improve the skills and qualifications of local people through training opportunities. Wording could be added to the policy to support this.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	+	+	+	0	Employment land development is steered to sustainable locations more accessible by public transport which supports sustainable travel. The policy itself however, could result in an increased need for travel overall if it results in greater employment levels. Access will be an important consideration and the policy makes reference to the ability for new development to be accommodated within the existing highway network. However, direct access is more of a site level consideration.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	-	-	-	-	-	Increased development could have a negative impact on flood risk if it is not directed to areas at lower risk. Policy ENV6 concerns the management of flood risk and all new development will be required to have regard to this policy. As part of the assessment of employment allocations will consider flood risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	-	-	0	-	0	It is recognised that new development will require a loss of soil to built development. The loss of good quality agricultural land will depend on the location of new development coming forward.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	The allocation of specific sites together with development proposals coming forward will determine the policy's effect on remediation of contaminated land and the re-use of brownfield land. Policy EC2 seeks to protect existing employment areas which will be important in encouraging the re-use of brownfield land.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The specific location of new development will determine impacts on the historic environment. Established industrial areas and allocated sites will be generally less sensitive. However, provisions are made within the policy which seek to ensure new developments accord with the historic environment policy.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	+	+	0	0	Other policies within the plan including the biodiversity policy manage biodiversity impacts and seek to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity through new development. The individual location of new development will influence impacts on biodiversity. However, in general established industrial areas are less sensitive. The allocations process excludes sites that are of designated biodiversity importance. There are opportunities for biodiversity to be integrated into schemes for new employment land and within established industrial areas and these opportunities should be sought wherever possible.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	+	0	+	0	The protection of landscape character will depend on the individual location and design of new developments. However, generally the policy seeks to direct development to those areas less sensitive. As part of individual schemes consideration should be given to any mitigation required to avoid adverse impacts. In terms of allocations this will be managed through development principles.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	+	0	The policy includes provisions to ensure that new development is of a good design that accords with the Good Design Policy ENV3. The design of individual schemes will generally be considered through the planning applications process unless development principles are necessary as part of land allocations for specific sites.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	-	0	The policy could have negative consequences for air quality, much of this will depend on the use proposed. For example uses that require high numbers of transport movements are more likely to have a greater impact. The policy makes reference to ensuing new development does not result in adverse amenity conditions this includes noise.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	New employment and economic development is likely to result in an increase in GHG's. The policy's likely impacts through an increase in jobs within Craven is likely to mean an increased need for travel. However, the policy seeks to direct new development to accessible locations. Renewable energy is considered under other policies.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	0	Employment uses could have a large requirement for water consumption. This is not covered in the policy however, it is subject to consideration under other policies within the Plan. Consumption and quality of water in future developments will be important to take into account and mitigate, as far as possible.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	-	-	0	0	This policy does not directly deal with waste recovery and recycling. However the use of the land whether for employment is likely to result in increases of waste and therefore waste recovery and recycling. Developments also have the opportunity to incorporate compost and reduce waste in the first instance, as mitigation to improve sustainability.

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

Policy: <b>EC2</b> - Safeguarding existing employment areas											
Proposed approach: The policy seeks to prevent a loss of employment land within Craven through protecting sites that are in existing B class uses from a change of use to other non B use class development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - to rely on the provisions of the NPPF and have no specific Local Plan policy.											
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect existing employment land from redevelopment for other uses. It is therefore considered that the preferred approach would help to maximise job opportunities within Craven. Having a policy within the plan may help business expansion as encouragement is given to the protection of employment land for re-use or growth. Transboundary effects are identified as Craven operates in an economy wider than its own administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF supports sustainable development including development of land for employment. However, there would be less protection for existing employment sites. If existing employment sites were lost within Craven, it may not be possible to find suitable alternative locations within Craven.</p>
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect existing employment locations with the intention that these are a focus for economic growth within Craven with good accessibility. The loss of these areas would be detrimental to the economy as alternative land is unlikely to be available to the same extent. Transboundary effects are identified as Craven operates in an economy wider than its own administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF (paragraphs 18-22) seeks to encourage business growth), therefore it is considered that not having a policy would still provide encouragement for business growth. However, the NPPF provides little protection for existing sites, there are unlikely to be large scale opportunities for alternative provision within the main settlements, particularly Skipton. Therefore in the long term negative effects are likely.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Retaining land in employment use could have indirect benefits for reducing inequalities and maintaining low levels of poverty as the purpose of the policy is to help retain jobs and prosperity within the area.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The provisions of the NPPF also support economic growth and therefore this may have minor positive effects on tackling inequalities including employment. However, if land was lost to other uses and alternative provision was unavailable this could result in a loss of jobs and prosperity and therefore increased poverty and inequalities.</p>
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy will help to retain land which is currently in employment use, these areas are generally accessible by public transport or within walking distance of settlements. The policy may help to reduce unequal access to telecommunications as it gives infrastructure providers more certainty over future demand.</p> <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>The NPPF supports economic growth. However, the NPPF makes little reference to the protection of existing sites and the potential loss of employment land. Accessibility is considered elsewhere. If employment land was lost to other uses, this could result in employment land being directed to less accessible locations.</p>
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The retention of employment land should help to contribute towards retaining jobs and potential growth. This presents positive effects on wellbeing of people. The policy may present positive effects on social isolation if it helps to retain currently high employment rates.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF would not specifically protect employment sites, it does present a positive framework for contributing towards economic growth which is good for the health and wellbeing of people and communities. However, if land was lost to other uses and alternative provision was not available this could result in negative consequences through a decline in jobs and prosperity within Craven.</p>
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective in question.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Retaining land in employment use should help to retain businesses within Craven which may help to benefit people through skills and training.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF supports education and employment growth, not having a policy would provide little protection for existing employment land, this could result in a loss of businesses and therefore training and skills opportunities within Craven.</p>
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure the protection of employment sites, this may help to direct new economic growth to these locations which are generally already well served by public transport infrastructure and good access to the highway network. However, the overall need for travel would be unlikely to decrease.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The NPPF seeks to ensure new economic development takes place in sustainable locations. However, a loss of employment land to other uses could require employment needs to be met further out from their existing locations, this could increase travel requirements and may not be easily accessible by public transport.</p>
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Protecting employment land for employment uses, may help to reduce overall land take up. There are established industrial areas such as Snaygill Industrial Estate in Skipton which are in high flood risk zones. Therefore overall the draft policy scores neutral.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy could result in greater land take up requirements, this could have negative consequences for flood risk.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would help to retain the best quality agricultural land within Craven as it seeks to ensure the reuse of existing employment sites and therefore helps direct new development to vacant locations within these sites rather than developing new greenfield land. This would also present positive effects on soil quality.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy and relying on the NPPF may require greater land take up this presents negative consequences for protecting better quality agricultural land and soil.</p>
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy may have benefits on remediating contaminated land as it seeks to protect land which is currently in employment use and therefore encourages the re-use of land, some of which may be contaminated from previous employment use. The policy is likely to have a positive effect on encouraging the re-use of brownfield land as it supports the re-use of existing employment sites. However, the NPPF encourages the re-use of brownfield land.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy within the plan may result in the loss of some existing employment sites. To relocate businesses or for new business growth within Craven, this would require additional land take up of which limited brownfield opportunities exist.</p>
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>It is not considered that the protection of existing employment sites would have much effect on this objective.</p>
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy concerns existing employment sites and therefore it is unlikely that the policy would have significant effects on biodiversity but this would depend on the nature of uses coming forward in these locations.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns existing employment sites and therefore it is unlikely that significantly effects would arise as these are generally in urban locations but this would depend on the nature of individual proposals. Other policies within the plan are more relevant to landscape, specifically ENV1.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy concerns the protection of existing employment sites therefore no significant impacts are expected.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The sustainable growth of the economy within Craven will be supported in general this could have negative consequences for pollution. However, the policy though the protection of existing sites, seeks to ensure employment opportunities can be accessed by public transport reducing impacts on air quality through emissions. Therefore whilst there are positive elements to the policy, the overall growth of the economy, which this policy supports would likely result in higher emissions.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Relying on the NPPF may result in a need for greater land take up elsewhere either within Craven or outside of its boundaries. If these sites are not accessible by public transport or further from where people live it would likely result in an increase in emissions from travel and therefore have negative consequences for air quality.</p>
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect employment land. Retaining land in employment use will continue to further increase GHG's, the scale of this depends on the nature of businesses in these locations in the future. However, employment growth is a key priority for the council and other policies will help mitigate this. The policy alone has little effect on the production of renewable energy which instead is covered by other policies within the Plan.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy and relying on the NPPF, may result in employment land being pushed further out of settlements or to other locations, this could result in increases in travel movements and therefore GHG's, impacting on climate change.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Alternative Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>Safeguarding employment land will ultimately lead to the use of the land, whether for employment or not, thereby increasing water consumption. Water quality is controlled through other policies.</p> <p>Alternative approach</p> <p>The NPPF supports economic growth which in turn through development would result in increased water use.</p>
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The protection of employment sites does not directly affect waste production.</p>
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The policy may help to safeguard mineral resources through protection of employment land and the effects this may have on steering new economic development to existing sites. Nevertheless, the policy does not prevent the development of new growth on other sites and therefore scores neutral.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy may result in additional land take which could require land with mineral resources. It would be important that prior extraction takes place in this instance.</p>

Policy: EC3 - Rural Economy						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the growth of the rural economy within Craven						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	0	++	0	This aim of this policy is to support the rural economy so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities.. As such it is considered that the implementation of this policy will help to maximise employment opportunities within Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	0	++	0	This policy sets out a specific approach for the rural economy. This together with other economy policies relating to the plan area's urban areas, together will help to achieve this specific objective by maximising opportunities for economic growth specifically within the rural area.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	0	++	+	By supporting the rural economy to grow and diversity by providing opportunities for employment opportunities in the rural area, this policy will help to achieve community cohesion and to reduce rural poverty
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	0	+	+	Providing and supporting employment uses in rural areas will allow the provision of essential employment facilities, allowing rural areas to grow in a sustainable way and provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities. It will not provide access to ALL for essential employment facilities/opportunities, however it will help some living in rural areas access employment opportunities. This policy approach is likely to have a transboundary impact as employment facilities/opportunities created and supported through this policy may be accessed by those living outside the plan area.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of new employment opportunities in rural areas may be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of people through employment and wealth generation which enables healthy lifestyles. This policy may also help to reduce social isolation through the growth and diversification of the rural economy in a sustainable way, both within and outside the plan area. Economic growth may help to reduce rural crime, but it will be important to ensure inequalities are minimised.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	0	+	+	Economic growth can help to maximise life opportunities for young people within Craven through employment and training opportunities in the rural parts of the plan area. The policy could also improve the skills and qualifications of local people (either from within or outside the plan area) through training opportunities, for example provided within the workplace.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	-	-	0	-	-	Rural locations can impose limitations such as the existing relatively poor public transport links that exist in some rural areas. Access to economic premises will be an important consideration. This policy will consider whether proposals would result in sustainable rural development. The policy specifically supports proposals for and protects existing live work units, providing opportunities for people to live and work in the same locality and reducing the need to travel. It is recognised, however that not all employment opportunities will be provided along side residential uses and that this policy is likely to increase travel overall from within and possibly from outside the rural plan area.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Other policies within the plan consider flood risk, all proposals for new development will be required to accord with the flood risk policy. Any proposal considered under this policy would therefore be considered in terms of flood risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	0	+	0	This policy recognises the important role farming has in the rural economy and supports proposals to use farmland and buildings in new and different ways and to diversity the rural economy. This could be achieved in a way that protects and maintains soil quality through farming practices. The building of new buildings in the countryside is may not protect and enhance agricultural conditions or maintain soil quality, however the extent of new building would depend on how far this objective is be achieved. The aim of this policy is to achieve sustainable rural economic growth.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	This policy supports opportunities to use farm and forestry land and buildings, however the definition of PDL excludes land that is or has been occupied by agricultural buildings. The policy also supports opportunities for other rural businesses, which could be brought forward on PDL. However on balance this policy's effect on the re-use of brownfield land is likely to be neutral. The location and nature of development proposals coming forward will determine the policy's effect on remediation of contaminated land.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The specific location of new development will determine impacts on the historic environment. Proposals will have to accord with ENV2: Heritage.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	Other policies within the plan including the biodiversity policy manage biodiversity impacts and seek to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity through new development. Opportunities to use farmland and buildings in new and different ways to diversify the wider economy may help to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity through forming practices.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	?	?	0	?	0	The protection of landscape character will depend on the individual design of new developments. Economic development in the rural part of the plan area may help to achieve this objective or not, depending on the nature of development proposed. The policy does require proposals to accord with all other relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan policies so that plan led sustainable development is achieved. On balance therefore it is considered that the sustainability impacts of this policy EC3 for the rural area is uncertain.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does require proposals to accord with all other relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan policies so that plan led sustainable development is achieved. This would include the Good Design Policy ENV3.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	0	-	0	The policy could have negative consequences for air quality, much of this will depend on the use proposed. For example uses that require high numbers of transport movements are more likely to have a greater impact. Given that this policy provides opportunities for economic development within the rural plan area, it is likely that it would have negative consequences on areas valued for their intrinsically dark skies. The landscape policy (ENV1) helps to provide protection for dark skies within the AONB.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	-	-	0	-	0	New employment and economic development in the rural part of the plan area is likely to result in an increase in GHG's. New or diversification of existing rural businesses is likely to mean an increased need for travel. However, the policy seeks to achieve plan led sustainable development together with all other relevant local plan policies. Renewable energy is considered under other policies.

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	Employment uses could have a large requirement for water consumption. This is not covered in the policy however, it is subject to consideration under other policies within the Plan.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the policy may result in an increase in waste, the policy does not concern the management of it which is covered by other policies within the plan
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	?	?	0	?	0	Impacts on mineral safeguarding will depend on the location of individual developments. To mitigate this prior extraction should be implemented in new proposals. The policy does not concern hazard risks.

Policy: EC4 - Tourism											
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support the sustainable growth of tourism within Craven and identifies key locations for tourism development.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Alternative Option 1 - Do not identify key locations											
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tourism is a significant part of the local economy and provides employment opportunities. Both options would support tourism growth and may therefore have positive effects. The identification of key locations for tourism development, in the preferred approach, would provide additional positive support and encouragement, so the positive effects may be greater under that option.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Both policy options would enable, help and support tourist destinations and businesses to succeed, innovate and grow, and may therefore have positive effects. However, the identification of key locations, in the preferred approach, would provide additional support and encouragement.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	In both options, the policy seeks to benefit local communities, to promote neighbourhood participation and to secure community use of tourist facilities, which may help towards achieving this objective. However, whilst effects may be positive, they may not be particularly strong or vary significantly between the two options.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Both policy options seek to secure community use of private sports, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities, shops and open spaces provided as part of tourism developments. This may have some positive effect, particularly in rural areas, but the effect may not be strong or significantly different between options.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Both policy options seek to secure community use of private sports, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities, shops and open spaces provided as part of tourism developments; and improvement of public transport, footpaths and cycle routes. This may have some positive effect, particularly in rural areas, but the effect may not be strong or significantly different between options.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although both policy options may offer economic and social benefits, the effect on housing choice is unlikely to be direct or significant.

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

SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support sustainable growth in tourism and identify key locations					Alternative Option 1: Do not identify key locations					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	Both policy options would support and encourage cultural and heritage tourism, which may help to conserve and enhance heritage assets and improve access to and enjoyment of the historic environment. However, the preferred option may offer greater opportunities for positive effects, by identifying several key locations centred on heritage assets (including railways and the canal) and by promoting the archaeological interest of the committed tourism development opportunity site.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bolton Abbey Station is identified, in the preferred option, as a key location, but is also in the vicinity of Hambleton Quarry SSSI, so potential impacts may need to be avoided or mitigated. The preferred option also provides positive support for the biodiversity value of the committed tourism development opportunity site at Hellifield. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect on geodiversity or biodiversity.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	The preferred option provides positive support for the provision of green space within the committed tourism development opportunity site at Hellifield. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect on countryside, landscape or green space issues, which are addressed by other policies.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither policy option is likely to have a significant direct effect on design issues, because good design is a general requirement and addressed by the good design policy.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Growth in tourism is likely to bring a degree of air, noise and light pollution, but effects may be minimised. In the preferred option, greater opportunities may arise for sustainable travel due to the identification of key locations at railway stations, which may help to minimise noise and emissions. Neither policy option addresses light pollution, which is addressed in the countryside and landscape and good design policies.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	In the preferred option, greater opportunities may arise for sustainable travel due to the identification of key locations at railway stations, which may help to minimise impacts on climate change. Otherwise, neither option is likely to have a significant effect.

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

Policy: <b>EC4a</b> - Tourism led development in Bolton Abbey						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support tourism led business and development opportunities in Bolton Abbey.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	++	0	This aim of this policy is to support tourism led development in Bolton Abbey so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities. As such it is considered that the implementation of this policy will help to maximise employment opportunities in Bolton Abbey.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	0	This policy sets out a specific approach for the Bolton Abbey economy, which looks to maximise opportunities for employment and business growth within ecological and built heritage boundaries.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	++	+	By supporting the rural economy to grow and diversity by providing opportunities for employment opportunities in Bolton Abbey, this policy will help to achieve local community cohesion and to reduce rural poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	0	There are minor benefits in a local context.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	The continuing development at Bolton Abbey is intended to be compliant with tight natural and built heritage standards so it is in the interests of the policy to ensure that flood risk is reduced in so far as possible.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The reduction of agricultural land is negligible in the context of Craven as a whole, given the local nature of the policy.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	Tourism led development is thought to be a prudent use of land resources in the local context of Bolton Abbey.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	(++)	(++)	(++)	(++)	0	The extra cash revenue generated by the tourism led development at Bolton Abbey can be used to conserve and enhance the historic environment of the local area.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism led development is thought to have a negligible effect on the protection of biodiversity throughout Craven.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism led development is thought to have a negligible effect on the protection of open countryside throughout Craven.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundar y Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	0	0	0	Innovative design will be fully expected in tourism led growth at Bolton Abbey, given its existing valuable historic environment.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: EC4b - Tourism Development Commitment at Hellifield						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to support sustainable tourism led development of land at Hellifield identified by grey hatching on the Policies Map (Inset Map No. 13) and in Diagram EC4B.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative policy is reasonable to identify.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	++	++	0	This aim of this policy is to support tourism led development at a specified location in Hellifield so that it may grow and diversify in a sustainable way to provide long term economic, environmental and social benefits for local communities. As such it is considered that the implementation of this policy will help to maximise employment opportunities in Hellifield.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	0	This policy sets out a specific approach for the Hellifield economy in terms of tourism promotion, which looks to maximise opportunities for employment and business growth within ecological and built heritage boundaries.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	++	+	By supporting the rural economy to grow and diversity by providing opportunities for employment opportunities in Hellifield, this policy will help to achieve local community cohesion and to reduce rural poverty.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	0	+	0	There are minor benefits in a local context.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	+	0	The continuing development at Hellifield is intended to be compliant with stated natural and built heritage standards so it is in the interests of the policy to ensure that flood risk is reduced in so far as possible.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	The reduction of agricultural land is negligible in the context of Craven as a whole, given the local nature of the policy.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	Tourism led development is thought to be a prudent use of land resources in the local context of Hellifield.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	(++)	(++)	(++)	(++)	0	The extra financial revenue generated by the tourism led development at Hellifield can be used to conserve and enhance the historic environment of the local area.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism led development is thought to have a low to negligible effect on the protection of biodiversity throughout Craven. The policy text discusses the need for the conservation of biodiversity value in the area.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	0	0	0	0	0	Tourism led development is thought to have a low to negligible effect on the protection of open countryside throughout Craven. The policy text discusses the conservation of the landscape and of the setting and special qualities of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	0	0	0	Innovative design will be fully expected in tourism led growth at Hellifield, given its existing valuable historic environment.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

Policy: <b>EC5</b> - Town, District and Local Centres						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to provide a strategy for Craven’s five main centres (Skipton, Settle, Cross Hills, Bentham and Ingleton), includes provision for retail needs within Craven across the plan period and sets a threshold for requirement for sequential tests for main town centre uses outside of centres.						
Reasonable Alternatives: None identified						
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	-	0	This approach will underpin and enhance the vitality and viability of the identified retail centres in Craven creating employment opportunities and enhancing economic activity. The policy does not allow for town centre related activity in rural areas
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	-	0	By directing most retail growth to settlement centres, this approach will underpin and enhance opportunities for economic and business growth in Craven. The approach will allow for new development and extension thereby maximising opportunities for growth. The policy does not allow for town centre related activity in rural areas
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	-	0	The policy directs retail, leisure and community uses to settlement centres. This generates activity and through the bringing forward of employment opportunities assist in combatting poverty. Community cohesion could be fostered by locating community facilities in settlement centres. The town centre focus for community uses means that little growth will be directed toward rural areas. The policy approach will bring people closer to the key services. This could reduce the reliance on the car as a primary mode to transport.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	-	0	The policy approach brings forward retail, commercial, leisure and community activity in settlement centres. These are the most accessible locations by virtue of public transport accessibility. For those resident in rural areas, access may not be enhanced as development will not be directed there.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	-	0	The policy approach, by directing community and leisure uses towards settlement centres will make provision for ensuring health and wellbeing through physical provision and social interaction.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	-	0	Access to development schemes would be designed to a standard where safe access and egress would be achieved and it is anticipated that this would be to an adoptable standard. Development schemes would be designed so as to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist access and linking schemes with the wider settlement, thus reducing reliance on the car and encouraging sustainable travel patterns. By directing development to main centres, the need to travel to access services offered there would be reduced.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy approach of directing town centre activity to existing centres could be affected and limited by the presence of land at a higher risk of flooding in some areas. The use of Suds is not affected by the policy but design specifics at scheme level will determine the most appropriate drainage solution.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	+	0	The focus of the policy on town centres will reduce demand for using BMV for this purpose. The policy will have little direct effect on this objective other than to seek to safeguard BMV accordingly.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	+	0	The policy approach seeks to underpin existing town centres, where there is already a better supply of brownfield land. The potential ecological value of brownfield land will be assessed at the time of application and as such it is not possible to ascertain ecological value and associated contribution.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	-	+	+	+	0	The policy approach could, without mitigation, adversely affect the quality of the historic environment. This could lead to a short term adverse effect whilst mitigation and appropriate policies are put in place. The increases in local activity could also affect the quality of town centres arising from the policy approach could also have an adverse effect if not mitigated.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	0	The impact of development is less wide spread as it is concentrated on settlement centres. By directing growth toward settlement centres, the character of the countryside will be safeguarded thereby contributing to local distinctiveness and safeguarding tranquil areas which typically are away from town and village centres
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	By focussing the approach to town centres, schemes will be designed to take account of and reflect local distinctiveness and vernacular. High design standard will be assured through appropriate planning policy approaches thus reflecting the local vernacular. Sensitive rural locations will be unaffected as it is not anticipated that development will be directed there.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	-	-	-	+	0	There are no designated air quality management areas in Craven. However, without mitigation, new development may have a minor detrimental effect upon air quality in main settlements by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport etc. However as this policy directs development to the most accessible locations by public transport, the effect is unlikely to be significant however. Rural areas will not be adversely affected as these are out of centre locations in any event. By focussing on town centres, the potential conflict arising from noise generating and noise sensitive development will be mitigated through site selection and the development management process. By focussing on main settlements and areas of existing activity, areas noted for dark skies will be protected as most new development will be away from these areas
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	0	0	Without mitigation, the policy approach is likely to have a detrimental effect upon carbon emissions by virtue of increased activity, use of motorised transport during construction and operation. However by supporting settlement centres as hubs of activity and service centres, the need to travel to access services would be reduced, thus reducing reliance on the car as primary mode of transport or needing to travel. The policy approach of supporting and enhancing development in accessible locations would also encourage and support sustainable travel patterns.

SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy applies to town centres and for retail, commercial, leisure and community uses. As such, it will have no direct effect on this objective.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	-	-	-	0	0	Development in settlement centres will increase activity and this will increase waste generation as a consequence. An effect of increased retail provision in town centres will be an increase in recycling as consumers replace items in line with a broader commercial and retail offer.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	0	<p>Minerals resources are likely to be located away from settlement centres and development will not affect this. Minerals resources are unlikely to be sterilised as a result of the policy approach. Where proposals concern and area of minerals resource, the winning of the mineral in question can be secured as part of the development process should this be appropriate, although this is unlikely.</p> <p>With regard to former mine workings, the development process will identify and mitigate hazards associated with former mine workings particularly in the north of the plan area.</p>

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

Policy: EC5a - Residential uses in town and village centres											
Preferred Approach: To allow for residential uses in town and village centres to support vitality. In Skipton and Settle proposals for residential development will be supported where they would not result in the loss of retail, commercial, leisure accommodation or premises suitable for community uses, or equivalent compensatory provision is made. In Ingleton, Bentham and Cross Hills residential development at ground floor level would be permitted where the retail, commercial and leisure function of the settlement is not undermined.											
Reasonable Alternatives: Not setting a policy approach and instead relying on the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) which makes provisions via prior notification for the conversion of A1 (retail) and A2 (financial and professional) uses to C3 (residential) subject to certain conditions.											
SA Objective	Preferred Approach					Alternative Option: Not setting a policy (limited development allowed under General Permitted Development Order (2015))					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a context for allowing residential conversions in appropriate circumstances will make a positive contribution to maximising employment opportunities through undertaking conversion works, increasing vibrancy within the centre and enabling proprietors to live over the business.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Some residential development at first floor would generally be acceptable under Prior Notification which would still enable proprietors to live above the shop, but may mean that full opportunities for town centres to be places for living as well as more traditional functions would not be maximised. Effects therefore a are more neutral.</p>
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a context for allowing residential conversions in appropriate circumstances will make a positive contribution to maximising opportunities for economic growth.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The General Permitted Development Order under prior notification would allow for some floorspace to be converted above shops. However, opportunities would be more limited which may not maximise the potential for living close to centres and resultant economic growth.</p>

SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will promote equality, diversity and community cohesion. The policy would further strengthen opportunities for people to live close to centres which could be particularly beneficial for meeting the needs of an ageing population.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach could restrict the opportunities for people to live close to centres. However, it is recognised that Craven's towns are small and whilst people may not be able to live within the centres there are opportunities to live nearby, therefore effects are considered neutral.</p>
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will enhance access to essential facilities which will particularly add to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres across Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach would allow for some residential conversions under prior notification but there may be underused space which would not maximise potential for contribution towards this objective.</p>
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will promote physical, mental and social wellbeing. Living within town centres can be beneficial for people wanting to lead a vibrant lifestyle and would also contribute towards people meeting their housing needs.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach would still enable some people to live within centres but opportunities would be more limited.</p>
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach maximises opportunities for housing needs to be met and within accessible locations. Younger people particularly may desire to live in town centres locations where opportunities for leisure exist.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not having a policy approach would still allow for some living above the shop but would not encourage opportunities to the same level.</p>

SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will improve connectivity, reduce the need to travel whilst also ensuring safe and effective access.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach may result in people living further out of centres. However, it is recognised that Craven's settlements are small and distances from the edge of settlements including Skipton to centre's is not significant.</p>
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would present positive effects in seeking to meet residential needs above shops, this would reduce the amount of new build development required which could reduce pressure to build in zones of medium to high flood risk.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the option would allow for some development above shops via prior notification, it may be that greater land take is required to meet housing needs. However, the influencing factor would be the location of new housing elsewhere which is mitigated by the flood risk policy (ENV6) which steers development away from high flood risk areas. Therefore a neutral effect is considered likely.</p>
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would present positive effects in seeking to meet residential needs above shops, this would reduce the amount of new build development required which could reduce pressure to build in areas of greater agricultural value and the loss of soils.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst the option would allow for some development above shops via prior notification, it may be that greater land take is required to meet housing needs. However, there are other policies within the plan that would seek to steer new development away from areas of greater agricultural value (policy ENV7).</p>

SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will ensure the prudent use of resources for example through conversion. There is also a greater level of brownfield land in and around town centres within Craven.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting out a policy that seeks to provide housing within town centres in appropriate locations may result in a greater level of new build and could increase the overall area of land take up specifically on greenfield sites to meeting housing needs.</p>
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres which can be in the historic environment, make a positive contribution to conserving the historic environment by keeping and bringing buildings back into beneficial use, particularly upper floors. Careful consideration would need to be given to ensure individual proposals would not lead to insensitive conversions. Policy ENV2 (Heritage) helps to mitigate this.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Having no policy approach may not result in opportunities being maximised for bringing upper floors into use. This may result in vacancies or void space at upper floor level which may result in the deterioration of historic buildings. It is noted that the rights set out by the GPDO exclude listed buildings.</p>
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may result in less pressure to build in areas of greater biodiversity value.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>The alternative option would allow for a level of development in town centres but not to the same extent which result in development pressure in areas of greater biodiversity value. Other policies within the plan however, would mitigate this specifically, policy ENV4.</p>
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may result in less development pressure to build in the countryside as it would provide the greatest opportunity to meet housing needs in urban locations. .</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst not having a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order would allow for some development in town centres, there may be a greater need for new build development in edge of settlement locations in order to meet housing needs. This could result in negative consequences on the countryside and landscape.</p>

SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres would maximise opportunities for innovative design proposals for town centre living.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not providing a policy approach would have generally neutral effects as innovative design could still be achieved through other forms of development.</p>
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres would help to minimise air pollution through enabling people to live close to town centres therefore reducing the need for travel. However, a neutral score is given overall as development per se would likely result in increased pollution.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order, would still allow for some living within the town centre but may result in an increase in new build development to meet housing needs, this may increase air pollution if it also results in an increase in travel movements.</p>
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres will minimise and mitigate the effects of climate change through enabling people to live close to services and employment, The conversion of buildings may also offer opportunities for renewable energy. However, enabling development per se is likely to result in increased GHG's, therefore a neutral score is given.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Whilst not having a policy approach would allow for some residential development in town centres, opportunities would not be maximised and housing needs may need to be met further away from town centres in less accessible locations.</p>
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Impacts on water use and resources are not directly related to whether people live in the town centre or in other locations.</p>

SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The proposed policy, by setting a positive context for residential uses in town centres may help to reduce construction waste. However, domestic waste would depend on people's behaviours.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach may result in a greater level of new build in order to meet housing needs this would result in greater levels of construction waste. However, domestic waste and recycling depends more on people's behaviours.</p>
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	<p>Preferred Approach</p> <p>The preferred approach would maximise opportunities for housing needs to be met within town centres and particularly through conversion, this would reduce the requirements for new build development and consequently the loss of land of mineral resource value.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Not setting a policy approach, through the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order would still allow for residential development in town centres. However, inn order to meet housing needs a greater level of new build development may be required, which may include development on land of mineral resource value. However, prior extraction would help to ensure that a loss of minerals does not result.</p>

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

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to enhance access to services, employment and education, support village services and facilities and the vitality of town centres by securing for example the provision of local training programmes/apprenticeships which are easily accessed by the local workforce or contributions towards improving capacity at local schools or providing new schools and the implementation of Travel Plans that are aimed at enhancing the accessibility/connectivity of employment areas through the provision of walking and cycling routes or the provision of new bus services to connect with residential areas, town and village centres and railway/bus stations. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of enhancing access for all to essential facilities within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing by securing for example environmental improvements such as the provision of open space or sport and recreational facilities within employment and residential areas or contributions to improving the quality and accessibility of open space and recreational facilities close to employment and residential areas and the implemetation of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans to provide well designed, safe pedestrian and cycling routes that reduce crime and the fear of crime connecting employment areas to residential areas and town centre services, facilities and open space. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of promoting physical, mental and social health and wellbeing for residents/workers within Craven but is likely to have little or no transboundary impact.
S06) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits including securing the provision of affordable housing to meet affordable housing need within the plan area and to improve housing choice. The policy is therefore considered to have positive benefits to the objective of enabling residents to live in suitable and affordable housing and may also have minor positive transboundary impact by reducing pressure on affordable housing in nearby authority areas.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to enhance access education and training by securing for example the provision of local training programmes/apprenticeships which are likely to support improved opportunities and life chances for young people and help to improve the qualifications and skills of residents within Craven and contributions towards improving capacity at local schools or providing new schools. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits to the objective of enabling everyone to access a good standard of education and training to augment skill levels and may have minor positive transboundary impacts by reducing pressure on educational infrastructure in nearby authority areas.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel and ensure proposed developments have safe access by securing for example the implementation of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans to provide well designed, safe pedestrian and cycling routes that reduce crime and the fear of crime connecting employment areas to residential areas and town centre services, facilities and open space. The policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective and is likely to have minor positive transboundary impacts by reducing pressure on services/facilities in nearby authority areas.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	++	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to reduce the risks and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment by securing the provision and implementation of off site flood prevention and alleviation measures, including SuDs. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective and is likely to have minor positive transboundary impacts by also potentially reducing the risk of flooding in nearby authority areas.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	+	++	+	++	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to maintain soil quality and grow food in Craven by securing the provision of allotments where a deficiency in allotment provision within the catchment area of a proposal is identified. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to ensure the prudent use of land resources by securing schemes to remediate contaminated land prior to development. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	++	++	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases help to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment including the beneficial use of heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archeological interest by securing, for example, the provision and implementation of a suitable historic landscape management plan or a listed building or conservation maintenance, repair and/or management plan or contributions towards the investigation and protection of archaeological remains and ancient monuments in advance of development or a requirement to reinstate and repair historic features directly affected by the development and its construction impacts. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, including protected habitats and species by securing, for example, restrictions to development in identified / sensitive areas to avoid harm to existing biodiversity features, improving habitat of significant specific species,on-site works to enhance existing features such as woodlands, hedgerows, ponds etc or habitat creation, protection, restoration and /or future management for targeted species or habitats. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy will have minor positive effect in respect of transboundary impact where habitat improvement occurs close to the plan area boundary with other authorities, helping to create habitat corridors.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale 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	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character by securing for example the restriction of development to protect existing features from damage or the implementation of on site or off site works and long term management measures needed to improve an existing feature. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy will have minor positive effect in respect of transboundary impact where landscape protection and improvement occurs close to the plan area boundary with other authorities helping to enhance green infrastructure corridors.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages by securing, for example public realm works including public art which can help to enhance local character and identity through helping create a 'sense of place', and promoting better visual 'legibility' of the local area by contributing to more recognisable and distinctive places and townscape. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. There is considered to be no or little transboundary impact.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	++	+	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise air, noise and light pollution by securing for example mitigation measures identified within Air Quality, Noise or Light Impact Assessments. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts where proposals are located close to the boundary of the plan area with neighbouring authorities. impact.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	++	++	++	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise impacts on climate change by securing for example mitigation measures identified within Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for minimising car use. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	+	++	++	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use by securing for example mitigation measures to reduce the risk of pollution and deterioration of water resources and the implementation of schemes for water conservation and re-use of water on site. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	+	+	+	+	0	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases minimise waste production and increase recycling rates by securing for example the provision for waste and recycling infrastructure, either on- or off-site. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	+	+	+	+	+	The policy aims to secure where necessary, planning obligations that mitigate impacts of growth, support the provision of local infrastructure and secure community benefits which may in relevant cases safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets by securing the extraction of mineral resources before development takes place. The safe management of hazard risks may be secured through the provision of safety management plans. This policy is therefore considered to have major positive benefits for this objective. It is also considered that the policy is likely to have minor positive effects in respect to transboundary impacts.

Policy: **INF2** - Community facilities and social spaces

Preferred Approach: Support suitable proposals to create new facilities and support existing ones. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing facilities will have to be fully justified in terms of providing evidence of lack of demand, lack of viability or replacement by an equivalent facility.

Reasonable Alternatives: NPPF requires planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of , community facilities and protect them against unnecessary loss while allowing them to develop and modernise (paragraph 70). Therefore no alternative approach is identified.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Community facilities and social space can provide and maintain employment including opportunities for better paid work. These benefits will apply equally across urban and rural areas and will apply in both the short and long term. Transboundary employment benefits are likely to be limited
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	++	++	++	++	0	Some community facilities may support the tourist economy as well as serving residents of Craven. They may also contribute to business growth both directly and by making Craven a more attractive location for investment.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	+	+	+	0	Retention and growth of local community facilities will become particularly important for the ageing population. They play an important role in overcoming isolation of individuals within the community. Generally, they support engaged and diverse communities in towns and the countryside and contribute to the reduction of inequalities.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	0	Community facilities can be important in providing access to education and services and play an important role in supporting village service. Equally, they help support the vitality of town centres.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	The provision of health centres obviously enhance access to health facilities and the location of facilities may also promote physical and mental health, by for example encouraging walking and cycling to local facilities, reducing isolation and acting as centres for advice and services.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play an obvious role in the provision of suitable housing although the existence of nearby facilities may make areas more attractive to house occupiers. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	++	+	Community facilities such as schools and collages are of obvious importance providing access to education to communities in Craven and other nearby communities. Other facilities such as libraries, community centres and places of worship may also play a role in education provision

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	Retention and growth of local community facilities can help reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of more sustainable travel patterns.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in reducing the risk and impact of flooding. Community facilities will be expected to meet policy ENV6 Flood Risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a role in the protection of natural and agricultural conditions. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in the prudent use of land resources. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment although individual historic buildings may serve as community facilities and facilities may provide a suitable use for individual historic buildings which helps promote heritage based tourism
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity. Policy ENV4 requires that development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity and this will apply to the development of community facilities such as schools.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in protecting and enhancing Craven's open countryside. Proposals for community facilities will be required to help achieve this objective however.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in promoting and enhancing innovative design in Craven. The design policy (ENV3) requires all development to seek to achieve good design standards. This policy applies equally to community facilities.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short Term	Long Term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in minimising pollution. Policies ENV3, ENV7 and ENV8 seek to achieve this and apply to community facilities.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The provision and retention of local community facilities can reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel pattern and thus positively impact on carbon reduction. Community renewable energy projects will also contribute to this objective and may be considered as a community facility. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in conserving water resources. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirements for the conservation of water quality and quantity and community facilities should comply with this policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a direct role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling but will be expected to comply with these requirements.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Community facilities do not play a role in safeguarding mineral resources and the scale of development involved in the provision of community facilities would not normally have a significant effect on mineral resources. If necessary conditions can be added to a planning permission requiring prior extraction.

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

Policy: <b>INF3</b> - Sport, Open Space & Recreational Facilities						
Preferred Approach: The policy seeks to promote health, wellbeing and equality by safeguarding and improving sport, open space and recreational facilities						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF requires planning policies to be based on up to date assessment of need and opportunities for new provision. Assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits or surpluses in the local area and be used to determine what provision is required.						
SA Objective	Proposed Approach: Support provision of new facilities, require housing developments of more than 5 dwellings to provide or contribute towards new or improved facilities and safeguard existing facilities from unnecessary loss.				Commentary	
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural		Transboundary Impact
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	+	+	+	0	Sport, recreation facilities and some open spaces can provide and maintain employment including opportunities for better paid work. These benefits will apply equally across urban and rural areas and will apply in both the short and long term. Transboundary employment benefits are likely to be limited.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Some sport, recreation facilities and open spaces may support the tourist economy as well as serving residents of Craven. They may also contribute to business growth both directly and by making Craven a more attractive location for investment.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	++	++	++	++	+	Retention and growth of sport, open space and recreational facilities are important to Craven's communities, especially the ageing population. They play an important role in overcoming isolation of individuals within the community. Generally, they support engaged and diverse communities in towns and the countryside and contribute to the reduction of inequalities. Some facilities may be accessed by residents and visitors outside the plan area, resulting in this policy having a transboundary impact.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	+	Sport, open space and recreational facilities are important in providing access to opportunities to maintain and improve health and wellbeing of the community both within and outside the plan area.

SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	++	++	++	++	+	The provision of new together with the safeguarding and improvement of existing sport, open space and recreational facilities will promote physical and mental health, by providing opportunities for spaces and facilities to promote physical, mental and social health and well being both to residents and visitors within and outside the plan area.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreational facilities do not play an obvious role in the provision of suitable housing although the existence of nearby facilities may make areas more attractive to house occupiers. Other policies in the draft plan seek to achieve this objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	Some sport, open space and recreation facilities may provide opportunities to provide education and training, particularly within the tourism sector, to communities in Craven and other nearby communities.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	+	+	+	+	Retention, improvement and provision of new sport, open space and recreational facilities can help reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of more sustainable travel patterns both within and outside the plan area.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in reducing the risk and impact of flooding. Community facilities will be expected to meet policy ENV6 Flood Risk.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in the protection of natural and agricultural conditions. Proposals for such facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in the prudent use of land resources. Proposals for community facilities will be expected to comply with policies in the draft Local Plan which seek to achieve this (ENV7).
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	+	+	0	The provision or improvement of open spaces throughout the plan area will play a role in protecting and enhancing Craven's biodiversity. This policy will complement Policy ENV4, which requires that development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity and this will apply to existing and new open spaces.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character and provide for green space within new developments.	++	++	++	++	0	The provision or improvement of open spaces throughout the plan area will play a role in protecting and enhancing parts of Craven's open countryside. The policy also requires all new housing and mixed use developments of more than 5 dwellings to provide or contribute towards new or improved sport, open space and recreational facilities. This may be achieved through new spaces and facilities within new developments or the improvement of existing spaces and facilities off site.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in promoting and enhancing innovative design in Craven. The design policy (ENV3) requires all development to seek to achieve good design standards. This policy applies equally to sport, open space and recreational facilities.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in minimising pollution. Policies ENV3, ENV7 and ENV8 seek to achieve this and apply to Sport, open space and recreation facilities.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	The provision, improvement and retention of sport, open space and recreation facilities can reduce the need for travel and encourage sustainable travel pattern and thus positively impact on carbon reduction. The positive impact of achieving this objective will have a benefit beyond Craven.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in conserving water resources. Policy ENV8 sets out the requirements for the conservation of water quality and quantity and sport, open space and recreation facilities should comply with this policy.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a direct role in minimising waste production and encouraging recycling but will be expected to comply with these requirements.

SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	Sport, open space and recreation facilities do not play a role in safeguarding mineral resources and the scale of development involved in the provision of sport, open space and recreation facilities would not normally have a significant effect on mineral resources. If necessary conditions can be added to a planning permission requiring prior extraction.
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Policy: <b>INF4</b> - Parking Provision						
Preferred Approach: Contain a specific policy on parking provision.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No alternative approach identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale 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 clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	+	+	0	Generally there will be minimal impact on inward investment. The tourism economy may benefit from a managed approach to car parking as car parking is an important factor influencing visitor experience.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	++	++	++	++	0	The policy has been prepared to ensure good accessibility to services either through car or sustainable modes.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	0	<p>The policy has been prepared to ensure satisfactory access to facilities including health facilities. Enabling sufficient parking will have positive effects on the wellbeing of people.</p> <p>Ensuring sufficient parking is important to highway safety as it minimises the impact of anti social parking. The policy has also been prepared to ensure new car parking is designed to minimise opportunities for crime.</p>
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	0	North Yorkshire's Parking Standards refer to educational establishments, therefore in planning for new or expanded facilities, the policy will help to ensure good access to education. The use of Travel Plans can also help to maximise accessibility.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					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	The policy will help to ensure good access is achieved in new developments. The aim of the policy is also to ensure sustainable travel is possible including through cycle storage.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	+	+	+	0	The policy includes provision to incorporate SuDS within car parking schemes. However, generally the policy will have little impact on reducing flood risk and preventing inappropriate development in floodplains.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	New car parking may involve the loss of soil through direct land take. However, strategically this is likely to be insignificant.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA Objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	The direct impact on heritage assets will be influenced by individual schemes. However, the policy could be strengthened to include reference to the historic environment.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	+	0	+	0	Other policies within the plan seek to protect and enhance biodiversity value. However, an indirect link exists in promoting sustainable travel patterns and the provision of a managed approach to parking which reduces the potential for parked cars damaging the natural environment.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	+	0	+	0	Providing a managed approach to car parking helps people to enjoy the countryside and reduce the risk for parked cars to be a visual nuisance in tranquil areas or beauty spots.

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	+	+	+	+	0	The design policy will consider this matter in more detail. However, the provision of satisfactory parking and means to promote sustainable travel patterns all come under the umbrella of good design.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The promotion of sustainable travel patterns including cycling and measures to promote the use of low emission vehicles will help to minimise the impacts of new development on air quality, although ultimately this will depend on individual behaviours.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	0	Whilst car use generally has negative effects on climate change, the policy includes reference to promoting the incorporation of sustainable travel patterns including cycling as well as charging points for low emission vehicles.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use	+	+	+	+	0	The policy includes reference to protecting water quality through the use of oil interceptors.
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and this SA objective.

Policy: <b>INF5</b> - Communications Infrastructure						
Preferred Approach: The policy consists of two main areas, to ensure communications infrastructure is suitable on design grounds, and the delivery of infrastructure to drive forward Next Generation Access broadband within Craven including developer requirements.						
Reasonable Alternatives: The NPPF states that Local Plans should support the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure. Therefore no alternative approach is identified.						
SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven	+	++	+	++	+	The policy is likely to present positive benefits for jobs, as improved communications infrastructure particularly given the rural nature of Craven will encourage economic growth and in turn may lead to an increase in jobs. The policy could help to encourage an increase in better paid jobs through opportunities for sectors such as advanced manufacturing and knowledge driven companies. It is likely that this effect will be particularly positive for rural areas where an absence of telecommunications infrastructure can be a barrier economic growth. The policy is also likely to have positive effects on safeguarding key employers. Transboundary effects have been identified as communications infrastructure enables growth at a wider level than Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	0	Supporting improved communications infrastructure will have significant positive effects for the economy as this is a key element of economic growth in an ever increasing digital age and will help attract inward investment particualrly where companies may look to be located within an attractiueve rural environment. The policy will also likely have positive benefits for the tourism sector. Transboundary effects have been identified as communications infrastructure enables growth at a wider level than Craven.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	+	++	+	The policy may have positive effects on addressing the needs of an ageing population through increasing the ability to access services online for those less mobile. The policy may also present indirect benefits to those communities who may be deprived at the moment in terms of barriers to services, as increased network can enable some services to be delivered online. The internet also has an imprtant democratic role in enable local people to be more engaged in decsion making. Transboundary effects have been identified as an imoprved communications network may help to establish communities that are not defined by geographical boundaries, for example through social networking.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	+	++	0	<p>The policy is likely to support a reduction in car reliance, through enabling services and employment opportunities to be accessed from home. It is likely the importance of homeworking may improve in line with technological improvements.</p> <p>Whilst the policy could have positive effects on village services and town centres particularly given the support for Wi-Fi networks within Craven's centres, there remains uncertainty within the retail sector over the longer term impacts of online trading. The policy would present direct benefits in addressing unequal access to telecommunications including broadband.</p>

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	0	0	0	0	0	Mixed effects are identified for health and wellbeing, as an increase in communications including broadband speed may help people to communicate better across distance which has obvious benefits. However, there is an argument that ever increasing online capabilities can have negative consequences for social isolation as people use technology to communicate rather than face to face.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	++	++	++	+	<p>The role of technology in education is becoming increasingly important. Digital technology is important both within schools and colleges as well at home, the policy will support enhancement of facilities.</p> <p>The policy is also considered important in terms of access to education facilities, for example through enabling distance learning.</p>
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	+	++	+	++	+	Increased telecommunications can have direct psoitive benefits on improving connectivity, particularly digiital connectivity. This can reduce the need for travel.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO10) Protect and enahnce the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

SA Objective	Preferred Option (Policy within the Plan)					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Whilst the policy includes provisions to protect the historic environment it will be important to monitor the cumulative impacts over time to ensure that infrastructure does not result in harm. The policy may have a positive effect on the historic environment through encouraging the re-use of buildings and retaining vitality within historic town centres.</p> <p>The policy may have positive effects on increasing access and enjoyment of the historic environment through increased ability to learn about the historic environment through digital equipment. This is considered to be a transboundary effect as people can learn about Craven's heritage from a distance.</p>
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure that communications infrastructure does not have a negative impact on the natural environment including protected sites. However, it is unlikely that the policy would enhance biodiversity within the area. Indirectly negative effects could arise locally through the implications of economic growth arising from improvements in technology.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure the impact of new equipment does not harm the visual character of the landscape and countryside within Craven, but effects in terms of enhancement are unlikely to be significant.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure good design of new infrastructure and equipment. However, it is unlikely the effects of the policy will enhance the visual character of Craven.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	+	+	+	+	0	The policy may have some minor positive indirect effects on air quality if improvements in communications reduce the need for travel to access services and employment. Noise and light are unlikely to be affected.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

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

Policy: <b>INF6</b> - Education Provision						
Preferred Approach: Seek contributions towards primary and secondary education through development permissions.						
Reasonable Alternatives: No reasonable alternatives.						
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	+	++	++	++	+	Investment in education provision is likely to lead to long-term benefits in skilled employment in Craven.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	++	++	++	+	Investment in education provision is likely to lead to long-term benefits in skilled employment in Craven.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	++	+	Investment in education provision is likely to lead to long-term benefits in skilled employment in Craven.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	0	0	0	0	0	There is no direct link between the policy and this objective.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	++	++	+	+	There are likely to be long-term mental and social health benefits over time with a well educated workforce.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	++	++	++	++	+	Funding of education facilities compliments this objective entirely.

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	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

Policy: **INF7** - Sustainable Transport and Highways

Preferred Approach: The minimisation of greenhouse gases and congestion, and the provision of safe and accessible travel facilities will be supported by maximising the opportunities for travel by sustainable transport modes; avoiding severe residual cumulative impacts of development; and the design of safe and convenient access to transport facilities.

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	+	+	++	+	+	Reducing congestion impacts in the larger settlements in Craven will have a positive impact on business in the district.
SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth	+	+	++	+	+	Reducing congestion impacts in the larger settlements in Craven will have a positive impact on economic and business growth in the district.
SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty	+	++	++	+	+	Maximising the opportunities for sustainable transport modes, particularly bus transport, certainly would assist those people who cannot afford car travel. Hence it would help promote equality and diversity in terms of access to employment, retail and educational facilities.
SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities	+	++	++	+	+	Similar to SO4, maximising the opportunities for sustainable transport modes, particularly bus transport, certainly would assist those people who cannot afford car travel. Hence it would help promote equality and diversity in terms of access to employment, retail and educational facilities.
SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	Reducing local urban pollution through the maximisation of public transport opportunities can help promote physical, mental and social health and well-being.
SO6) Enable all residents to live in suitable and affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear and direct link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO7) Enable everyone to access a good standard of education and the ability to undertake relevant training and augment skill levels	+	+	+	+	+	There is some positive linkages here as students can have easier access to educational facilities in the district and beyond through the maximisation of public transport opportunities.
SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access	++	++	++	+	+	There is a direct link between the policy and the SA objective in terms of improving connectivity within the settlements and between the settlements in the district and beyond.

SA Objective	Preferred Option					Commentary
	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			
	Short term	Long term	Urban	Rural	Transboundary Impact	
SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO11) Ensure the prudent use of land resources	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO12) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment including heritage assets and their settings and areas of identified and potential archaeological interest	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.
SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species	+	+	0	+	0	There is a link in terms of reducing air pollution through the maximisation of public transport, and the protection of key habitats.
SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character.	+	+	0	+	0	There is a link in terms of the maximisation of public transport which encourages further residential and employment growth within and adjacent to existing settlements. This policy can help protect the countryside and wider landscape character.
SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective.

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	+	+	+	+	+	There is a clear link between the policy and the SA objective because the maximisation of public transport can help to improve local air quality.
SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources.	+	+	+	+	+	There is a clear link between the policy and the SA objective because the maximisation of public transport can help to improve local air quality, and hence minimise contributions to climate change.
SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven.	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective
SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed	0	0	0	0	0	There is no clear link between the policy and the SA objective

## **Section D: Sustainability Appraisal Process Description**

### **Description of Residential Site Selection Process**

1. The proposed residential sites put forward by landowners and developers for inclusion in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) have undergone a series of analyses to judge their suitability for housing allocation. In order to facilitate this process, the analyses can be divided into three stages, as follows:
  - (a) Initial Screening Analysis of site (as part of the Sustainability Appraisal);
  - (b) Selection of site, or not, in the 'Pool of Sites' (also as part of the Sustainability Appraisal);
  - (c) From the available pool, selection of site, or not, in the list of Preferred Sites (as part of what is referred to as the District Level Analysis).
2. In the description of the sustainability appraisal process, the following sections detail the initial screening analysis, and selection of the sites for the 'pool of sites', and finally, from this pool, the selection of the preferred sites. Therefore, the initial paragraphs below describe the process where firstly the sites are taken from the original SHLAA list of sites and put through the preliminary screening appraisal. The remaining sites which emerge from the initial screening are then analysed under twenty sustainability objectives in the sustainability appraisal. Both of these processes are now discussed in more detail below.

### **Initial Screening Appraisal**

3. All of the sites presented to the Sustainability Appraisal process from the set of sites contained in the SHLAA were included and recorded in the Sustainability Appraisal analysis sheets, in terms of their site number, address and size. To decide if these sites warranted further analysis, all of these sites put forward were then subject to the initial screening appraisal. This appraisal contained four criteria tests, which are considered the most essential criteria for the potential residential site to pass. If the site was deemed to fail at least one of these tests, it then did not go forward for further analysis under the Sustainability Appraisal process. The four test criteria are as follows:
  - The site is located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town service centre, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy;
  - The site is at least 0.1 hectares in size and is capable of accommodating at least five dwellings;
  - The site has an initial advantage because it contains at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1);
  - The site is located outside areas protected nationally or internationally for key habitats and plant and animal species (i.e. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation & Special Protection Areas).
4. The first test criterion involves the need for spatial sustainability in terms of the proposed site being within, or adjoining existing built up areas in the plan's settlement hierarchy. This

approach therefore is aimed to avoid the negative landscape and accessibility effects of isolated developments in the predominately rural and countryside environs of the plan area. The local plan's settlement hierarchy consists of the principal town service centre (Skipton), key service centres (e.g. Settle), local service centres (e.g. Ingleton), and finally service villages (e.g. Bradley). The settlement hierarchy is based on the role and service capabilities of each settlement. There are numerous small villages in the plan area which cannot offer the necessary services or play an existing sufficient role at present in the plan area, and hence for reasons of sustainability they are not included as suitable locations for allocating housing land.

5. The second test looks at the size of the site and how many dwellings the site is most likely capable of delivering if it was selected. The site must have a suitable size threshold of at least 0.1 hectares and a capacity to deliver at least five dwellings in order to be considered for a local plan housing allocation. This allows for a mix of small, medium and large sites to be considered. Very small sites of below 0.1 hectares or yielding less than 5 dwellings may be developed for housing without being allocated, provided they satisfy policy criteria for non-allocated sites.
6. The third test considers the level of threat from flooding. It requires that there must be at least 0.1 hectares of the site in Flood Risk Zone 1, so that the site can at least contain a minimum area that is suitable for residential development, related to the second test criterion above. One of the key objectives of this local plan's site selection process is to avoid building dwellings on areas of land where there are Flood Risk Zone 2 and Flood Risk Zone 3 designations in evidence, as the risk of flooding gets progressively higher under these zones. The designations of flood zone for each SHLAA site within the Craven Local Plan process are taken from the most up-to-date evidence from the Environment Agency's flood risk maps and the Council's 2017 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, both of which are available online.
7. Finally, the fourth test aims to ensure that all sites chosen are outside of areas of special biodiversity interest and importance. Key examples are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which help to preserve designated habitats of importance, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) that assist to protect important wildlife species. Both SACs and SPAs in England are designated under European Union law in terms of the Habitat Directive. Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs) are of national importance in England, and also protect important biodiversity interests. It is therefore highly preferable that no residential development under the local plan selection process is based within the boundaries of these special areas of environmental protection.
8. It must be noted that some sites put forward under the SHLAA since the beginning of the local plan period in 2012 gained planning permission for housing in the intervening time between 2012 and the analysis of the Sustainability Appraisal during 2016 and 2017. These sites were also included and recorded in the Sustainability Appraisal sheets in terms of site number, address, site size, and also the details of the planning application. In these cases, the site's individual row in the sheet was coloured orange to distinguish it from other studied SHLAA sites and the site was not taken forward, because the grant of planning permission negates the need for a local plan housing allocation.

### **The Pool of Sites**

9. From the above paragraphs, it is seen that SHLAA sites that did not meet one or more of the aforementioned four test criteria remained at Level 1 of the Sustainability Appraisal, and they hence did not proceed further in terms of been an appropriate housing site option. The sites which passed all four of the tests were then subject to evaluation under the various social, environmental and economic elements of the sustainability objectives. These sustainability objectives were derived based on having an appropriate mix of socio-economic and environmental objectives, in addition to covering all the key individual social, economic and environmental elements that are relevant to a residential site in Craven. For example, these elements included site accessibility, conservation heritage, potential to improve community cohesion, prudent use of land resources, and the extent of Flood Risk Zones 2 or 3 on the site or in proximity to it, if they are evident.
10. Each site underwent a marking system in the Sustainability Appraisal, ranging from a double negative to a double positive, in terms of the influence or effect on each sustainability objective analysed. There are five marking possibilities, which means the remaining marking options in between are a single negative, neutral or single positive. In the case of neutral, this means that the influence or effect on the sustainability objective in question is either negligible, or that minor positive and negative effects largely balance each other.
11. In general, a site that received a double negative marking, or an excessive number of single negatives ('excessive' depending on the judgement of the marker where positives also may need consideration), was judged not to be suitable for further advancement, and so it stayed at Level 2. Whilst the assessment exercise necessarily requires some balancing of positive and negative effects, it must be pointed out that some double negatives cannot be balanced out by positives elsewhere. An example would be where a double negative is received in terms of access to an adopted road, which means that access cannot be physically or safely achieved. In such circumstances, a site cannot be taken further forward.
12. Each site under analysis has commentary within the Sustainability Appraisal discussing the key points relevant to the marking of the sustainability objectives in terms of influences or effects on them, with respect to that settlement. An adjacent column in the sustainability appraisal suggests any required mitigation measures and associated recommendations, numbered from a prepared list. These inform and feed into the development principles for the site if it is ultimately selected amongst the local plan's preferred sites. The list of mitigation measures and also the description of the sustainability objectives are included below.
13. It must be noted at this point that the degree to which individual sustainability objectives have a determining effect on site selection can sometimes vary, based on the settlement in question and what the pressures on it are. A good comparison in this respect is the relatively large settlements of Settle and Bentham (both key service centres in the settlement hierarchy). Both of these settlements under the hierarchy were apportioned a little over 10% of the overall housing growth and both settlements are subjected to heritage conservation pressures. However, Settle is also subjected to significant flood risk pressures, whereas Bentham is not. This means that the balance between heritage conservation and flood risk can be a strong determining factor in Settle, whereas, in Bentham, heritage conservation alone can be a

strong determining factor. Historic England and the Yorkshire Dales National Park provided input to assist with this process, particularly in the balance of considerations leading to the determination of Settle's preferred site list.

14. Overall, the various analyses described up until now are aimed at producing a suitable list or pool of sites in each of the settlements. In general, a typical marking score for a site which advanced through the twenty sustainability appraisals and to the pool of sites might include two to three double positives, and the rest divided into a mix of positives, neutrals and some negatives. The inclusion of some negatives in appraisals of sites which made it through to pool stage is almost inevitable, as there can be conflict between social, economic and environmental objectives in particular cases. As referred to previously, where such conflicts produce one or more double negative markings, the site would find it quite difficult to progress further to pool stage.
15. When a site reaches the pool of sites, it is referred to in the sustainability appraisal as 'Level 3 (Pass)'. The pool of sites is therefore a list of sites which are deemed satisfactory for site selection if required in the settlement. All of the above described work to get to a pool of sites in each settlement is referred to the Settlement Level Analysis. There are some settlements in the hierarchy where there are sites deemed satisfactory for the pool of sites, but the percentage of housing growth allocated, combined with planning permissions since 2012, means that Preferred Sites are not required from each of their pools.
16. In many other settlements, the number of sites in the pool is greater than the number of sites required to meet housing targets, based on a prescribed average density applied to each site in the plan area. This meant there is a choice available to determine what are deemed the best sites, or Preferred Sites, in each of these settlements. This stage is referred to as the District Level Analysis and is described in the Environmental Report accompanying the Local Plan.

### **District Level Analysis**

17. If the residential site was deemed to be suitable for the pool of sites, it was then determined if the site in question would be a preferred site if there was a surplus of sites available in the settlement. This was based on four analyses, based on the following:

- **Affordable Housing Provision**

18. There are three options here for the site, with either of the first two options allowing the site to proceed. Option one means the site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings and affordable housing on the site is obtained (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Option two means a site is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings and a financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained, as the site is in a designated rural area. Option three means the site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).

- **Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

19. The second analysis looks at whether the site is likely to have potential harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales National Park or the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is not likely if the site is not situated inside the boundaries of these two designations. It also looks at the location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. northwest, southeast, etc. of the settlement's central area). This gives an indication of relative proximity to the National Park or AONB boundary. All other considerations being equal between sites in a settlement, those sites would generally be chosen where they are located furthest away from these designated boundaries to minimise any visual impact, recreational disturbance and other potential urban edge effects. The Planning Policy team has prepared a Landscape Study to assess the visual impact of the preferred sites chosen.

- **Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environmental Features**

20. The second analysis also looks at whether the site is likely to have potential harm regarding the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) or Ramsar sites. This is not likely if the site is not situated inside the boundaries of these designations. It also looks at the location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. northwest, southeast, etc. of the settlement's central area). This gives an indication of relative proximity to the boundaries of the designated areas. All other considerations being equal between sites in a settlement, those sites would generally be chosen where they are located furthest away from these designated boundaries to minimise recreational disturbance and other potential urban edge effects.

- **Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

21. HSE is a statutory consultee for planning applications around major hazard sites and pipelines and on applications for hazardous substances consent. HSE's advice is aimed at mitigating the effects of a major accident on the population around a major hazard site. It is preferable that the site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone. If the site lies in the middle zone or in the inner zone, the site would require further review in terms of this analysis to determine the exact influence of the zone, if the site is to progress to the stage of preferred sites.
22. If the site passes on all four District Level Analyses, the site can be considered suitable as one of the Preferred Sites in this settlement. A narrative of the site analysis was given for each preferred site chosen, with a net developable area, number of dwellings generated, and development principles.
23. As referred to earlier, lists of the sustainability objectives and the mitigation measures utilised in the sustainability appraisal process are now included below.

Sustainability Objectives:

- SO1) Maximise employment opportunities within Craven;
- SO2) Maximise opportunities for economic and business growth;
- SO3) Promote equality and diversity, and foster community cohesion by reducing all forms of poverty;
- SO4) Enhance access for all to essential facilities;
- SO5) Promote physical, mental and social health and wellbeing;
- SO6) Enable all 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;
- SO8) Improve connectivity, reduce the need for travel, and ensure proposed developments have safe access;
- SO9) Reduce the risk and impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment including through the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage;
- SO10) Protect and enhance the natural and agricultural conditions to maintain soil quality and grow food within Craven;
- SO11) Ensure the 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;
- SO13) Protect, and where possible enhance, Craven's biodiversity and geodiversity, particularly protected habitats and species;
- SO14) Protect and enhance the open countryside and wider landscape character;
- SO15) Promote innovative design which enhances the visual character of Craven's towns and villages;
- SO16) Minimise air, noise and light pollution, and where possible improve local air quality;
- SO17) Minimise impacts on climate change, including supporting energy production through renewable and low carbon sources;
- SO18) Conserve and enhance water quality and resources and improve the efficiency of water use;
- SO19) Minimise waste production and increase recycling rates in Craven;
- SO20) Safeguard minerals resources and other natural material assets, and ensure the safe management of hazard risks of former mining activity where new development is proposed.

### Mitigation Measures:

- 1a There is an existing business and employment use on the site which has being put forward, and in this case the site should continue as an employment led use;
- 1b The site should be promoted as predominately or partly ‘employment led’ to ensure the delivery of the Council’s socio- economic objectives set out in the draft Local Plan. This includes sites which are recommended for mixed uses, where it is deemed that at least part of the site is utilised for employment purposes;
- 2 A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a significant fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) may also be required here. In this case, mitigation measures include a recommendation to divide the site area to include a use mix appropriate to the site, in order to mitigate against localised flood risk;
- 3 Biodiversity and/or landscape impact mitigation(s) should be built into the design of the scheme. In this case, mitigation measures suggested by the Council can include a recommendation for division of the site area to include a use mix appropriate to the site, in order to protect areas of high biodiversity, landscape and/or recreational value within the site (including Tree Preservation Orders). These areas may also then be thought of as potentially providing part of a wider green corridor route;
- 4 Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure. In this case, the site may have area(s) which are deemed to provide recreational and other community benefits, which can often (but not always) relate to areas of high biodiversity and landscape value, as referenced in measure (3) above;
- 5a Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments) on the site and their settings where appropriate, including a Council recommendation for sub- division of the site where necessary. Impact on the Conservation Area to be considered and mitigated against where required;
- 5b Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. A Council recommendation may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site’s overall area;
- 6 The site is viewed as a town/village centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Such sites offer future occupiers and residents the opportunity to walk and cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle. Hence there may be opportunities for the further intensification of use within the site in terms of housing density. Subject to site specific analysis;
- 7 Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site. These measures are important considerations especially where the site is adjoining relatively large residential areas, particular employment uses, and/or late night commercial uses in towns and villages, and also where the site is situated close to a major road network, particularly A-roads;
- 8 The site is viewed as contributing to regeneration opportunities in the local area to improve overall standards of living, with CIL and S106 potentially used to address additional needs likely to be generated;
- 9 The site is viewed as being in a prominent location, and hence visual character with regards to housing density, building heights, and dwelling design to be considered for this site’s potential development. Prominent locations can include sites situated adjacent to a key entrance to a town or village, or sites on raised ground in comparison to surrounding residential and employment development.

SITE ASSESSMENTS PART ONE

Settlement Code	Settlement
BA	Bolton Abbey
BN	Broughton
CL	Clapham
CC	Coniston Cold
DR	Draughton
EL	Elsack
EM	Embsay
FA	Farnhill
GA	Gargrave
SG	Giggleswick
HW	Halton West
HA	Halton East
HE	Hellifield
IN	Ingleton
KL	Kildwick
LA	Langcliffe
LD	Lothersdale
RA	Rathmell
SK	Skipton
TC	Thornton in Craven
WG	Wigglesworth

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bolton Abbey</b>																						
BA001; Land south of the A59, Hambleton; 16.34 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
BA002; Green Lane, Bolton Abbey; 4.374 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
BA003; Land at Bolton Bridge, Bolton Abbey; 1.515 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Broughton</b>																						
BN001: Broughton Hall Business Park; 12.638 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
BN002: Broughton Village; 2.187 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
BN003: Skinner Ground Farm; 17.927 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Clapham</b>																						
CL001; Garage Site, Old Road; 0.865 ha.																					Planning Permission approved (18/2012/13161) for 22 dwellings on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	N/A
CL003; Clapham Station, land adjacent to Flying Horse Shoe; 1.032 ha.																					Level 1: Site is located outside of the settlement of Clapham and therefore it is not deemed to be in a sustainable location.	N/A
CL004; Keasden Water Treatment Works; 0.376 ha.																					Level 1: Site is located outside of the settlement of Clapham and therefore it is not deemed to be in a sustainable location.	N/A
CL005; Land to east of Keasden Road; 0.035 ha.																					Level 1: Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Coniston Cold																						
CC001; Land to the north of the A65; 1.381 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
CC002; Land at Bell Busk; 0.286 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b><i>Draughton</i></b>																						
DR002: Land adjacent to Meadowcroft; 1.631 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
DR003: Land north of A65 (west parcel); 0.616 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
DR005: Land at Draughton House; 2.549 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<i><b>Elslack</b></i>																						
EL002; Land at Station Yard; 0.461 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Embsay</b>																						
EM001; East of Laurel Croft, south and east of Village Hall; 0.747 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1 and the surface water risk is low. The site is partly in the Conservation Area. The western portion of the site has got planning permission for residential development as it has an existing access (Laurel Croft), but the laneway dividing the site and the eastern portion can be left as open green space due to its strong landscape character. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. Access from the site is acceptable but visibility is borderline, access would need to be in the north west corner. The site is within the built up area of Embsay on greenfield land. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area.	5a, 5b, 6, 7, 9
EM002; East of West lane, north of Dalacres Crescent; 1.42 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area and provides a strong contribution to it. Possible access from the site is difficult as West Lane is a narrow road with a hazardous bend adjacent to the site. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site is within the built up area on greenfield land. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1.	
EM005; Land south of Skipton Road; 1.459 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding.	
EM006; Land on west side of entrance to Embsay station; 0.261 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	++	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites as access is unacceptable due to visibility at Junction East Lane. This would seem to be a good opportunity site on the approach to the railway station. The majority of the site is in FRZ1 and the site has a low surface water risk. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site has no/negligable impact on the character and appeaance of the Conservation Area. The site is located in the built up area of Embsay on greenfield land.	
EM010; Land to the south of Kirk Lane, Eastby; 0.985 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	+	<b>Level 2:</b> A potential site for residential development, but it is quite isolated from the village centre of Embsay, particularly for a relatively large site. Some issues of medium to high risk of surface water flooding, which would need investigation. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Access is acceptable onto C398, works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway / street lighting to serve the site.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Embsay</b>																						
EM012; Land between Embsay and Eastby; 12.252 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	+	<b>Level 2:</b> A potential site for residential development, but it is a very large site which may be inappropriate for full development given the relatively low housing requirements for Embsay. Some issues of medium to high risk of surface water flooding areas scattered throughout the site. A listed building is close to the site to the west. A gas pipeline runs through the site. The national park border is adjacent. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The site is accessible from Kirk Lane (C398) and an access to NYCC standards could be formed. This site would fill in the gap between the bottom of Embsay and the top, it is a greenfield site.	
EM013; Land bounded by Shires Lane and Low Lane; 1.298 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (26/2014/14518) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	5b
EM014; Land at Eastby Hall Farm; 1.668 ha.	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	-	+	-	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site would have a hazardous entrance and exit for residential development at the junction of Bark Lane and Barden Road. At this junction, Barden Road has both a slope and a bend. This is unlikely to be a site which would offer safe access. It is also the most isolated site of those available for consideration in Embsay and Eastby. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with some surface water flooding running through.The site has no/negligable impact on the character and appeaance of the Conservation Area.	
EM015; Land at Dale Head Farm; 0.48 ha.	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site has an existing entrance along a straight stretch of Barden Road. It is a quite isolated site, but some good conversion options seem possible on a largely brownfield site. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with some surface water flooding running through. The site has no/negligable impact on the character and appeaance of the Conservation Area.	
EM016; Land to the south of Shires Lane; 2.871 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (26/2015/15886) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
EM017; Land off Low Lane; 1.051 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not connected to the built up area of the village at this point in time (depending on neighbouring sites potentially coming forward).The site would seem to have relatively high biodiversity value. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with some surface water flooding running through the site. Access is subject to whether the site can be accessed through EM013 or not.The site has no/negligable impact on the character and appeaance of the Conservation Area.	
EM018; Land to the south of the cricket field; 3.738 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not connected to the built up area of the village at this point in time (depending on neighbouring sites potentially coming forward). The site would seem to have relatively high biodiversity value.The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with some surface water flooding running through the site. Access is subject to whether the site can be accessed through EM013 or not. The site has no/negligable impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Farnhill</b>																						
FA002; Land at Stables/White House Farm; 0.898 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 2:</b> This site is located on the edge of the main settlement of Farnhill, seperated by the canal. The site is a number of different ownerships and comprises two seperate parcels of land. A portion of the southern parcel of land is loacted in FRZ3b, which would not be suitable for residential development. The northen parcel of land is all within FRZ1. Safe access can be achieved from the site from the A629. A traffic impact assessment may be required to address the traffic effects on the village of developing the whole site.The Farnhill Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 identifies the northern parcel of land as an area of open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. This appraisal states that the southern parcel of land makes some contribution. Sensitive design would be required on site given its prominent location. Minor topographical issues on the east of the site. This site is recommended for green wedge designation. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	7, 9

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Gargrave</b>																						
GA001; Former Highways Depot off Eshton Road; 0.504 ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	(++)	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Site has a currently active employment use at the time of assessment, and the site should continue as an employment use. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1a
GA002; Garage site to west of former police house; 0.14 ha.																					Planning Permission approved (30/2013/13368) for 6 dwellings on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
GA003; Land to east of West Street (bus depot site); 0.05 ha.																					Level 1: Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
GA004; Neville House, Neville Crescent; 0.423 ha.	0	0	+	++	+	++	0	++	+	0	+	(+)	(++)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Gargrave. The site has a low flood risk and is close to key services in the town. The site is also close to the Leeds-Liverpool canal for recreational opportunities. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 6
GA005; Between Church Street and Church Lane; 0.358 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	--	-	0	+	-	(++)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 2: FRZ2 is evident on the site, but most of the site is currently in FRZ1. Good connectivity to urban centre, but accesses may pose some difficulties. Potential for undesirable cumulative effects if all of the site developed, in terms of increasing traffic onto the already busy narrow roads of Church Lane and Pennine Way. This is a built area of Gargrave with its own urban characteristics within the Conservation Area. Access from Church Street is unacceptable due to no visibility to the north. Access from Church Lane is not acceptable because of poor visibility. Goffa Mill has a ransom strip. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b
GA009; Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal; 3.759 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	+	-	-	+	+	(++)	+	++	0	+	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): This site should not be completely developed over its whole land area due to the current FRZ3 zone in the southern part of the site, adjacent to the canal. This is Grade 3 agricultural land which is of importance. Potential for community recreational use adjacent to the canal to the southern boundary. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 4, 5b, 9
GA010; Paddock at Knowles House; 0.222 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	-	+	0	(++)	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	Level 2: There is no existing access to the site, either from the site's northern boundary (existing dwellings) or the site's southern boundary (large expanse of agricultural land). The site is located on Grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
GA012; Caravan Park and warehousing, Eshton Road; 1.125 ha.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	++	0	(++)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but areas of medium and high surface water flooding exist. This is a prominent location, with also a prominent building of good character on the southwest of the site area. Access to the site is considered acceptable. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1b, 2, 5b, 9
GA014; Land at Junction of Church Street and Marton Road; 0.192 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	-	(++)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Sensitive design of any future residential development would be required due to the site's location in the Conservation Area, and its proximity to the church to the southwest. The site has the potential to contribute positively to the existing built character of this part of Gargrave. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The Highway Authority believe there is not a suitable access to the site at present.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Gargrave</b>																						
GA015; Systagenix Factory Site; 18.906 ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	--	-	0	0	(++)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> FRZ3 in the vast majority of the site, with large areas throughout the site of medium and high surface water risk. The western portion of the site consists of Grade 3 agricultural land. The eastern part of the site may continue in employment use. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1a
GA017; Low Green Farm, Middle Green; 3.325 ha.	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0*	-	-	0	0	(++)	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but areas of FRZ3 exist on the northern portion of the site, with high risk of surface water flooding in this area. A possibility for residential development, but a sub-division of the site would be necessary to allow only a portion of this site for dwellings for reasons of flooding. A sub-division is also necessary in order to reduce the impact of increased traffic on Church Lane, and allow a setback from the creamery on the site's western boundary. The existing lanes to the north and southwest of the site's boundaries have the potential to be upgraded to accommodate vehicles. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b, 7
GA019; Land at Marton Road; 0.747 ha.																					<b>Stage 1:</b> The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land in FRZ1.	
GA020; West of primary school, east of Anchor Bridge; 0.93 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (30/2012/13201) for 29 dwellings on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
GA021; Gargrave House; 0.338 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	--	0	-	0	0	(++)	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> A quite isolated site on the northwest of Gargrave. It has a difficult potential access very close to the intersection of where Mark House Lane meets Pennine Way on a corner, where there is also an adjoining private entrance to an existing residence. This is Grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
GA022; Land to the west of Ray Bridge Lane; 3.757 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	(++)	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A relatively large site which would allow the recommended sub-division in order to mitigate against FRZ3 flooding areas on the site's southern portion. Residential development is possible on the northern and possibly central portions with potentially good accesses along Eshton Road and possibly Ray Bridge Lane if required. This is Grade 3 agricultural land. Some community recreational value can be accommodated in the FRZ3 area given the proximity of a scenic section of the canal. Access to Gargrave's services is moderate to good. This is a prominent site on the settlement's northwestern edge and sensitive design would be required. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 4, 5b, 9
GA023; South of Marton Road, west of Church Croft; 1.295 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	-	0	0	(++)	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This site performs particularly well as regards having a low flooding risk as shown on EA mapping. This is Grade 4 agricultural land. Consideration should be given to partly developing this site with residential (potentially northern half) to continue a linear frontage along Marton Road but avoiding a large increase in dwellings in a sensitive, distinct urban location of the town close to the Conservation Area. Green infrastructure elements may be considered on the remainder of the site. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	4, 5b, 9
GA024; Allotments to the west of Airebank Terrace; 0.047 ha.																					<b>Stage 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Gargrave</b>																						
GA025; Land north of Skipton Road, to east of cricket & football grounds; 2.083 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	--	-	-	0	(++)	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Visibility is acceptable for access purposes. The vast majority of this site is under FRZ2 or FRZ3 designations from EA mapping, and hence it does not seem to be suitable for a coherent on-site plan for residential development. It is a quite open site bordered by a scenic area of the canal to the north, which is not attached to any existing residential or employment development. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
GA026; Garage site, off Smithy Croft Road; 0.13 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (30/2013/13415) for 3 dwellings on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
GA027; Land off 52 Eshton Road; 0.2707 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	0	(++)	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site performs well regarding having a low flooding risk, and may be suitable for some small-scale residential development. Any development would need to be sensitive to existing surrounding dwellings. Access is available onto Eshton Road, but is considered unacceptable as there is no visibility to the south. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The Highway Authority believe there is not a suitable access to the site at present.	
GA028; Land between Chew Lane & Canal, adjoining Higher land bridge; 1.313 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	-	(++)	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> All of the site is in FRZ1, but has a medium to high surface water flooding risk on its northern boundary. Possibility for the site to be assessed for Local Green Space to occupy part of the site, considering the adjacent Leeds-Liverpool canal. This is a site within the Conservation Area, and also development here would represent a fresh precedent in terms of residential development north of the canal in this area of Gargrave. There is enough frontage at the site to make visibility acceptable (Mark House Lane). If access was made off Chew Lane, a bridge may be required. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	4, 5a, 5b, 6, 9
GA029; Land between Chew Lane & Canal, adjoining Eshton Road; 2.056 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Medium to high surface water flooding risk in the northeast area of the site, but majority of site in FRZ1. This is a site within the Conservation Area, and also development here would represent a fresh precedent in terms of residential development north of the canal in this area of Gargrave. Possibility for the site to be assessed for Local Green Space to occupy part of the site, considering the adjacent Leeds-Liverpool canal. There is an existing stream in the northeast area with rough grassland which has biodiversity value, and should be protected from any development - this area coincides with the area of high surface water flood risk. Visibility for access is considered acceptable. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 6, 9
GA030; Land to the north of Chew Lane; 4.356 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A prominent site which, if developed in full, has the capacity to have a significant impact on the town given the site's relatively large size. The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but medium to high surface water risks exist on various localised areas of the site. Development here may be dependent on the sites GA028 and GA029 being allocated for development. Recommendation that only part of the site is developed for residential if allocated, with the remainder for open green space. Visibility is acceptable off Mark House Lane. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 3, 4, 5b, 9

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Gargrave</b>																						
GA031; Land to the west of Walton Close; 1.798 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	++	-	0	0	++	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A positive site in terms of flood risk, this is a site which, if developed, would result in an extension of the built area of Gargrave to the southwest. It is slightly more difficult to access the key services in the town centre by pedestrian means given its location. A Transport Impact Assessment is likely to be required to assess the impacts on Marton Road if all of the site were to be allocated. Marton Road has enough visibility for access. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 7
GA032; Land to rear of 54 Eshton Road; 0.338 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. The site performs well regarding flood risk and access. The site is on the edge of the settlement, and situated quite close to the boundary of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.	5b, 7

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Giggleswick</b>																						
SG001; Land east of Stackhouse Lane; 0.2 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is located outside of the settlement of Giggleswick and is therefore it is not deemed to be in a sustainable location.	
SG004; South of Church Street, east of Tems Street; 0.348 ha.	0	0	+	++	+	++	0	--	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> This is a village centre site, which with residential development, can improve connectivity for residents and provide easy access to essential services. It would encourage sustainable travel patterns including walking and cycling. The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but consideration would need to be given to surface water risk on the site. Regarding access, the site is however considered unacceptable as there is no visibility to the east. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG008; Land east of Bankwell Road; 0.28 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	--	+	0	-	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site performs well regarding flood risk and it is a village centre site. A potential access onto Bankwell Road would seem to be difficult given the poor sight lines adjacent to the site boundary. There is no access from this site onto a public highway. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG010; Between Raines Road and Tems Street; 0.384 ha.	0	0	+	++	+	++	0	++	0	0	+	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This is a village centre site, which with residential development, can improve connectivity for residents and provide easy access to essential services. It would encourage sustainable travel patterns including walking and cycling. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 6
SG011; Castleberg Hospital, Raines Road; 1.154 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in the Conservation Area. This is a brownfield site which can offer a suitable location for residential development. There may be an intensification opportunity here, given the site's village centre location. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6
SG012; South Part of Eshtons Field; 2.575 ha.	0	0	+	+	--	+	0	+	+	0	+	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area. This is a brownfield site which can offer a suitable location for residential development. This site has a suitable access onto Raines Road. However, there is currently an outdoor sports facility on the site, and the aim is to continue with the site's use for alternative outdoor sports facilities. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG013; South of junction of Lords Close and Bankwell Close; 0.25 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (31/2014/15013) for 10 dwellings on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SG014; Land adjacent to Lord's Close and Sandholme Close; 1.096 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> There is currently an outdoor sports facility on the site, and an alternative sports facility may be required elsewhere if development here was to be approved. There is a medium risk of surface water flooding on the site which would require a flood risk assessment. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b, 6
SG015; South of Riversdale and north of school playing fields; 0.359 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> There is currently an outdoor sports facility on the southern portion of the site, and an alternative sports facility may be required elsewhere if development here was to be approved. There is a medium risk of surface water flooding on the site which would require a flood risk assessment. The site can use the existing access. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b, 6
SG062; Between Morrison House and Raines Court, Raines Road; 0.226 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area. Opportunity for residential development but any design would need to respect the proximity of existing buildings in the vicinity. Access is considered unacceptable as there is insufficient frontage. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG071; Site of former Grammar school buildings; 0.248 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	++	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Significant impact on the Conservation Area and its setting. The site has areas of medium to high surface water flooding risk. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Giggleswick</b>																						
SG072; Land at Four Lane Ends, south of Brackenber Lane; 0.731 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This is Grade 3 agricultural land. A good opportunity for suitable residential development. This is related to SG085 (SG072 forms part of the site area of the later submitted SG085). Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 9
SG073; Land at the rear of numbers 1-6, Raines Road; 0.191 ha.	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	+	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> There is no available access to this site, and it would feature backlands development. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG078; East of A65, west of River Ribble, north of Gildersleets; 6.302 ha.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	--	-	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Very large areas of the site in FRZ2 and FRZ3 and it is therefore difficult to establish a coherent development area. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG083; Land at the corner of the A65 and Brackenber Lane; 6.29 ha.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A potential option for mixed use development, featuring residential and employment uses. From Environment Agency mapping, the site shows high surface water areas in the centre of the site, but the western and eastern areas are largely free from high surface water risk, so there is potential for development in some areas, given how relatively large the site is. The site has acceptable access from Brackenber Lane, but not from the eastern frontage as there is no visibility to the north. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1b
SG084; Land to the east of A65 and north of Gildersheets; 3.09 ha.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	--	-	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site has acceptable access but it should not be taken directly from the A65. The majority of the site shows high surface water risk on EA flood mapping. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SG085; Land to the west of Raines Road; 1.083 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This is Grade 3 agricultural land. This seems a good opportunity for suitable residential development. This site is related to SG072 (SG072 is a smaller part of the later submitted SG085). The top of the site is committed. The site would have acceptable access through the approved site. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 9
SG086; Land to the east of Raines Road; 0.936 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This is Grade 3 agricultural land. A good opportunity for suitable residential development. There is acceptable visibility onto Raines Road. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	9
SG087; Land to east of Raines Road; 2.337 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	(-)	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> In terms of access, there is unacceptable insufficient frontage according to the Highways Authority.	
SG088; Land to south of Station Road; 0.293 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	(-)	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Possible access on the inside of the bend, according to the Highways Authority. The entire site is located in Flood Zone 3 according to Environment Agency mapping.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Halton West</b>																						
HW001; Lower Thornber; 0.133 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HW002; New House; 0.723 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HW003; Middle Laithe; 0.093 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HW004; Land adjacent to Church Cottages; 0.055 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HW005; Old Laithe; 0.026 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HW006; Low Field Laithe; 0.011 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
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<b>Halton East</b>																						
HA002; Land to the west of Moor Lane; 0.067 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HA003; Land at Bramham House Farm, Chapel Lane; 0.304 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HA004; Land to south of Chapel Lane; 0.259 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HA005; Land to rear of White House, Chapel Lane; 0.347 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HA006; Land on corner of Chapel Lane & Holme Lane; 0.611 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
HA007; Land to north of Chapel Lane; 1.134 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Hellifield</b>																						
HE001; Station Road; 0.345 ha.	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	-	++	0	+	-	++	0	++	+	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Residential development can make a very good contribution to improving the appearance of this prominent site near to the rail station. Small part of the site to the north within the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area. Station Road servicing the site is currently a private road, and a change to public ownership would be necessary. The quality of this service road would need to be improved. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b, 9
HE004; Land south of Park Avenue adjacent to railway line; 2.144 ha.	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	+	-	-	0	+	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): The EA have designated areas throughout the size in FRZ2 and FRZ3, but sufficient land (greater than 0.1 ha) is available in total, and a small residential development area may be accommodated. There is certainly attractive amenity area to create open green space on parts of the site affected by flood risk. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 4, 5b
HE005; Land to west of Gisburn Road - Black Horse Site; 0.259 ha.																					Level 1: The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land in FRZ1.	
HE007; South of Sunningdale House and Hellifield House; 1.225 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): The majority of the size is in FLRZ1, and there is a low to medium risk of surface water flooding in some parts on the site. The site can offer residential development close to the town centre and its services. Approved planning applications in the north and northeast (42/2009/10088, 42/2011/11691 & 42/2015/16308) have slightly reduced the original site area. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Hellifield</b>																						
HE008; Between Gisburn Road and railway line; 2.699 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Large sections of the site are under FRZ2 and FRZ3, with this section also shown in EA mapping as having a mix of low, medium to high surface water risk. It is difficult to establish any coherent areas for residential development free of flood risk. The surrounding character of this part of Hellifield has an increasingly rural character as one travels further south along Gisburn Road. Good road accesses are available.	
HE009; Land south of Townson Tractors, off Kendal Road; 1.887 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	++	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site has already a good access road in place. The majority of the site is in FRZ1 and there is a low risk of surface water flooding within the site. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b
HE011; East of Thornfield Road, off Skipton Road; 0.882 ha.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	--	+	-	0	0	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Any potential access from this site would likely create quite hazardous conditions as the road adjacent to the site meets the A65 and Thornview Road at an often busy junction, which is already poorly respected by many motorists as witnessed on a site visit.	
HE012; Garage site off Park Crescent; 0.007 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
HE013; Land south of Skipton Road; 2.845 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Sub-division of this site would be necessary to accommodate residential development, with a setback of the development from the church to the western site boundary. The site is on a prominent location adjacent to the A65 approaching the town from the east. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b, 9
HE014; Land to east of Gisburn Road; 1.764 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the size is in FLRZ1, and there is a low to medium risk of surface water flooding in some parts on the site. The site can offer residential development close to the town centre and its services. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b
HE015; Green Farm, Gisburn Road; 1.393 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FLRZ1. The site is on the southeastern edge of the settlement. There is no link to the adopted public highway.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Ingleton</b>																						
IN006; CDC Car Park, Backgate; 0.179 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1. There is a medium level surface water risk. The site is in the Conservation Area. There is an existing, suitable access.	5b
IN008; Highways Depot and adjoining land, Backgate; 1.273 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (45/2010/10758) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
IN009; North of Reid House, Low Demesne Close; 0.3 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (45/2014/14538) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
IN010; Caravan Park, north of River Greta; 0.628 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	++	+	0	++	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This is a good opportunity to improve the visual built character of Ingleton on a prominent site underneath the viaduct. There are areas of FRZ2 and FRZ3 on the site, and some areas of medium surface water flooding risk. Therefore a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development.	2, 5a, 5b, 9
IN012; Garage Site off Burnmoor Crescent; 0.14 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (45/2014/14334) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
IN015; Corner of Main Street and Laundry Lane; 0.537 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (45/2016/17387) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
IN016; Between Laundry Lane and New Road; 0.82 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The southern and central areas of the site are in FRZ3 and there is a medium to high surface water risk in the southern end of the site. A flood risk assessment would be required. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b
IN022; Adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road; 3.004 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	+	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but it is recommended that any future development be concentrated on the eastern area of the site as large areas of the western section are in FRZ2. There is a medium to high surface water risk on parts of the site. The site does not have a connection to an adopted highway. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b
IN028; Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demesne; 6.4 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1. There is medium and high flood risk in the southwest corner. There is an area of biodiversity and landscape character value in the western portion of the site. There are landscape heritage views that may need to be considered. It is a large site, and a selected sub-section for development may be the most suitable option.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b
IN029; East of New Village and south of Low Demense; 15.85 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but FRZ3 in the southern section. There is a medium and high risk of surface water flooding in the southern area of the site. This area coincides with an area of high landscape character. It is a large site, and a selected sub-section for development may be the most suitable option. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 3, 4, 5b
IN031; Fields on east side of Bentham Road; 3.015 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	0	++	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ3, making it difficult to establish any coherent areas for potential development. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
IN033; Rear of Bower Cottages and Panwell, Back Gate; 0.223 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (45/2015/15978) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
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<b>Ingleton</b>																						
IN034; Moorgarth Hall; 0.78 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
IN035; Between industrial estate off New Road and Tatterthorn Lane; 1.994 ha.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	-	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the size is located in FRZ1. There is a medium surface water flooding risk in the south and centre. Useful as an employment site as there is an existing access to this site from the industrial area. Recommendation to concentrate any employment use in the east of the site, due to FRZ2 in the west. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b
IN037; Holme Head House; 0.369 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	-	+	0	-	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is situated at a key entrance to Ingleton and it has an existing large house of character. The site entrance is located near a hazardous bend on Holme Head Farm Road. There is a medium risk of surface water flooding in the centre and south of the site.	
IN040; Land adjacent to Stonecourt, Tatterthorn Lane; 0.308 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
IN041; Land adjacent to Bentham Road; 1.038 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
IN043; Land adjacent to Clarrick Terrace, north of Bentham Road; 0.099 ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
IN044; Former Garage, Laundry Lane/New Road; 0.085 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
IN045; Land adjoining Pitt Yard House, New Road; 0.212 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	--	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> This site offers a good regeneration opportunity. Possible intensification of the site may be considered in terms of higher density. However, there is a widespread flood risk on the site. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
IN046; Scrap Road, New Road; 0.469 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	--	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> This site offers a good regeneration opportunity. Possible intensification of the site may be considered in terms of higher density. However, there is a widespread flood risk on the site. The access is too close to the junction, and further down the site, there is no connection to the adopted highway. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
IN047; Land to the south of Jenkin Lodge, New Road; 0.677 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	-	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> There is a medium surface water risk on the site. The site has landscape and biodiversity value. Development of this site would present a new frontage to the town coming from Skipton Road, and so sensitive design would be required. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 5b, 9
IN048; Fields to south of industrial estate (off New Road) and north of Tatterthorn Lane; 9.679 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
IN049; Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School; 0.653 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site consists of former playing fields. However, it would otherwise be a suitable town centre site for development. It may be a potential site for extra care units. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	6

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Ingleton																						
IN050; Land bounded by the A65 and Raber Top Lane; 0.491 ha.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	--	+	0	0	0	++	-	+	0	+	0	+	+	Level 2: The site is situated on the southern edge of the settlement, facing the A65 road. The site does not have Flood Zones 2 and 3 within its borders, although there are Flood Zone 3 areas close to its northern border, according to Environmental Agency mapping. The site is a prominent location, at the entrance to the urban area from the south, and sensitive dwelling design would be required if selected.Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value. The Highway Authority believe there is not a suitable access to the site at present.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Kildwick</b>																						
KL002; Recreation ground south of Priest Bank Road; 1.092 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	-	0	+	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> This is a greenfield site within the village, adjacent to an existing residentila area. The northern section of the site is in FRZ1, with the southern portion in FRZ3b. There is a high surface water risk on the southern boundary. The Kildwick Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 identifies that this site is an area of open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Kildwick Conservation Area. The site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway, therefore a safe access cannot be achieved to the site. This site has been recommended for LGS designation in the next consultation draft Local Plan. Information from the Ecological Data Centre Centre indicates that this site if not significantly rich in wildlife. The site is recommended for green wedge designation. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
KL003; Adjacent to the Old Smithy, Skipton Road; 0.52 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	+	+	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This is a greenfield site within the village, adjacent to an existing residentila area. This site is all located in flood risk zone 1. FRZ3 is located immediately to the south of the site. The Kildwick Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 identifies that this site is an area of open space that makes no/negligable contribution to the character and appearance of the Kildwick Conservation Area. An acceptable access can be achieved to the site. Information from the Ecological Data Centre Centre indicates that this site if not significantly rich in wildlife. This is a site that is potentially suitable for residential development, on at least some of the site. The site is recommended for green wedge designation. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6, 9
KL004; Land north west of Priest Bank Road; 0.832 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site performs well regarding flood risk as it is all loacted in FRZ1. The Kildwick Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 identifies that this site is an area of open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Kildwick Conservation Area. An acceptable access can be formed to the site, however the site is accessed via the canal bridge which when opened for canal traffic results in delays for road users. The bridge is also only wide enough for one vehicle. The site is therefore constrained in terms of access. Information from the Ecological Data Centre Centre indicates that this site if not significantly rich in wildlife It is potentially suitable for residential development on at least part of the site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6, 9
KL005; Land to the east of Croft House Farm; 1.447 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	++	0	+	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 1:</b> The site is judged to be located at an inappropriate distance from the built up area of the settlement in the Spatial Strategy. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Langcliffe																						
LA001; Land adjacent to Lodge Farm; 0.392 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LA003; Land to the west of Langcliffe village; 1.84 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LA004; Land to the west of Barrel Sykes; 2.014 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven, however it is adjacent to Settle which is in tier 2 of the Spatial Strategy. The site is in FRZ1. The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 5a, 7, 9

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Lothersdale</b>																						
LD002; Land to the south of the Fold; 8.504 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LD003; OS Field 0008, between Rook Street and Low Lane; 0.74 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LD004; Land adjacent to Stone Court; 0.135 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LD005; Land at Brow Garage, north of Rook Street; 0.135 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LD006; Land to the south of Rook Street; 0.199 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
LD007; Land adjacent to New Lane/Quarry Lane, southwest of West Fold; 2.377 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
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<i>Rathmell</i>																						
RA001; Hollins Croft; 0.774 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
RA003; Land north of Hesley Lane; 1.023 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
RA004; Land to southwest of Gooselands; 0.218 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
RA005; Land to the north of Fairways, Helsey Lane; 0.154 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
RA006; Land to north of Beauty House, Main Street; 0.794 ha.																					Level 1: Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK001; Land to east of Grassington Road, properties 10-12; 0.814 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	–	+	0	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Area at medium risk of flooding is adjacent to the western boundary of the site (along Grassington Road). It is a town centre site within the Conservation Area. Intensification of this site presents difficulties in terms of safe access, with an entrance to the site emerging very close to a busy intersection of Grassington Road and Raikes Road, with another laneway leading to the old Catholic church to the south. There is no footpath adjacent to the site boundary, with a quite dangerous bend on the road. Some motorists do not seem to appreciate the hazardous nature of this junction given the observed speeds at which vehicles are driven in the vicinity.	
SK004; Former nursery east of 1a The Bailey; 0.17 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	–	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> There is an area at medium risk of flooding adjacent to the northern boundary of the site (along The Bailey). It is a town centre site within the Conservation Area. Intensification of this site presents difficulties in terms of safe access, but the impact upon the Conservation Area and its features here are deemed to be too great to recommend development. Safe access cannot be achieved; visibility cannot be achieved.	
SK007; High Trees, The Bailey; 0.539 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (30/2013/13949) for 9 dwellings on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SK009; Chinthurst Guest House; 0.193 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	–	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area. Flood Zone 2 is adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. There are numerous Tree Preservation Orders on site, and the site's small area means that there is an insufficient land area for residential dwellings. Safe access can be achieved. Development of site would have a negative impact on the Conservation Area. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK010; Peter Watson garage site, Otley Road; 0.197 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2014/15082) relating to the business currently on the site, which is deemed to make the rest of the site area unviable for residential development. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SK013; East of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way; 7.777 ha.	0	0	+	0	++	+	0	+	+	0	–	0	++	–	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This large site can contribute to the housing requirements of Skipton, and there are existing accesses that can be extended from Moorview Way in the residential development on the northern boundary of this site. Access is acceptable from Moorview Way cul-de-sacs. There is an opportunity to provide a pedestrian link from Aldersley Avenue, across the site to access the existing park located to the north west of the site. This would help link the top end of Shortbank Road to the existing green corridor network running through Skipton. It is considered that the developable area should be confined to the central and western part of the SHLAA site to prevent new residential development from encroaching into the open moorland to the east. An area at medium risk of surface water flooding runs through the west of the site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 4, 5b, 7
SK014; Land to rear of 33 Lytham Gardens; 0.046 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK015; Cefn Glas and land to southeast, Shortbank Road; 1.132 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	–	0	++	–	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The eastern part of the SHLAA site is considered to be more rural in nature and encroaches into the open countryside/moorland. As such this part of the site is not considered suitable as a preferred site in Skipton. This site can contribute to the housing requirements of Skipton, and Shortbank Road can be extended to serve the site. With no road going east, all traffic generated would be forced onto Shortbank Road, and therefore particular consideration would need to be given to a transport management scheme for this site. South west of the site is adjacent to an area of medium to high surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 7

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK016; Land south of Shortbank Close; 0.299 ha.	0	0	+	+	–	0	0	0	-	0	–	0	++	0	-	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Development of this site would most likely be an inefficient use of land. This site is in flood zone 1, however is prone to medium to high surface water flooding, and it acts as a 'buffer' green space between residential development to the north and south. This site has the potential to form part of a future green corridor from the east of Skipton through to the south-central area of the town. Development here would represent an unnecessary intensification of this area. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK018; Land west of Whinny Gill Road (garages); 0.101 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	++	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site size is small but it performs relatively well regarding flood risk. It is thought possible to potentially accommodate a small number of residential dwellings. Visibility is slightly sub standard but traffic generation trade off at 3 garages per dwelling. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	7
SK020; Land at the Toll House, Shortbank Road; 0.1 ha.																					<b>Planning Permissions</b> approved (63/2015/16183) and (63/2015/16184) relating to the residential units currently on the site, which is deemed to make the rest of this very small site area unviable for residential development. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SK021; South of Shortbank Road, north of Greatwood Avenue; 3.03 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	-	0	0	-	++	–	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area. Majority of the site in FRZ1, but northern area of the site vulnerable to a high risk of surface water flooding. There is a steep slope from north to south on this site which is seen as a significant barrier to development. The site could form part of a potential green corridor from the east of Skipton to the south central part of town, and developing here would remove this possibility. This site together with surrounding land is recommended as a LGS designation. 63/2007/7055 - approval for 8, 2 bed flats, new access & parking areas to the north east corner of this site. This consent has been completed. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK022; Land to east of mineral railway, off Broughton Street; 0.869 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	–	-	0	0	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area. The site could form part of a potential green corridor from the east of Skipton to the south central part of town, and developing here would remove this possibility. The site is vulnerable to medium risk of surface water flooding. The site is access from Castle Street by an underpass of the railway line. The underpass has restricted length and width. The site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK033; Off Gargrave Road, northeast of Aireville Grange; 0.666 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2008/8274) for Use Class B1 Office Development Reserved Matters. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SK034; Mill and builders yard north of Marton Street; 0.27 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2013/13343) for access improvements to the commerical unit on site. The rest of the site is deemed unviable for residential development of sufficient size. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SK037; Land to rear of former Granville Street; 0.739 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2011/11998), and approval for subsequent related applications, for 57 dwellings in conjunction with SK038. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
SK038; Former Council offices, Granville Street; 0.613 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2011/11998), and approval for subsequent related applications, for 57 dwellings in conjunction with SK037. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK044; Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road; 0.591 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Opportunity for residential development here to improve the appearance of an existing site in the Skipton urban area. There are no significant physical barriers, but access along Ings Lane can be improved. Access road is unadopted so could serve up to 5 dwellings with landowners permission. Ings Lane could be made up to adoptable standard. Alternatively the site can be accessed via Niffany Gardens & Station Rd. Just under half the site is located in Flood Zone 2. The eastern part of the sites lies adjacent to an area at medium risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 6, 7
SK046; West of Ings Lane; 1.667 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site has approximately half of its area in FRZ3, and has medium surface water flooding. The site is landlocked as there is no access to an adopted highway. ELR 2017 recommends land currently in employment use (including this site) is retained and protected for employment use. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK047; West of Ings Lane/south of railway; 0.482 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2014/15262) for extensions to existing building to improve existing storage facilities for the current business use. Hence, site not to be taken forward (note EA mapping now shows this site area in in either FRZ2 or FRZ3 area).	
SK049; East of A629; south of Sandylands, west of Carleton Road; 6.02ha	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> 17.329ha of the SHLAA site has outline approval (63/2015/15792) for mixed use development comprising business/employment floorspace (use classes B1, B2 & B8) and residential dwellings (use class C3) with access from the A629 and Carleton Road, provision of infrastructure and associated landscaping. The remainder of the site is 6.02ha in area. The majority of the rest of site is in FRZ3, but a proposed flood allieviation Scheme is likely to improve flood risk in this area in the longer term. North west of the site is in an area of medium and long term risk of surface water flooding. ELR 2017 recommends this site is alloacted for employment led mixed use development.	1b, 2, 5b, 9
SK051; West of the junction of Carleton New Road and Carleton Road; 0.81 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in the Conservation Area, and it is deemed to be of importance in terms of an open green space in the area. The site has noticeable flooding risks, with areas of the site in FRZ2 and FRZ3. The site's western edge has high risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK052; Croft House, Carleton Road; 0.39 ha.																					Planning Permission approved for (63/2012/12292) Change of use from commercial offices, formerly NYCC Highways, to single private family residence. This permission has been implemented. Hence, the site not to be taken forward.	
SK054; Land west of Carleton Road, west of Eller Beck; 1.745 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The majority of the site's area is in FRZ2 and FRZ3. The eastern portion of the site is in the Conservation Area. Site is at low, medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Safe access can be achieved. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK058; Whitakers Factory Site, Keighley Road; 0.492 ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site is potentially suitable for residential development. Safe access can be achieved and site has low flood risk. Development of this site for residential would result in a loss of existing employment use. Site not recommended for retention as an existing employment use in the ELR 2017. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b, 6,7

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK060; Business premises and land west of Firth Street; 1.688 ha.	-	-	+	++	+	++	0	++	+	0	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The ELR 2017 recommends the wood yard to the south of this site be retained for employment use. The remainder of the site is 1.323ha in area. The majority of the site is in FRZ1 with the western boundary deemed to have medium to high surface water flooding risk. There may be opportunities for appropriate intensification of the site's residential density subject to further site specific analysis. The site is in the Conservation Area. The Heritage Impact Assessment, Oct 2016 states that conversion of buildings and the construction of new buildings on site would have a large beneficial impact on the Conservation Area. Access to the site should have visibility of 60m x2m. Development of this site for residential would result in a loss of existing employment use. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1a, 2, 5a, 5b, 6, 7
SK061; East of Canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue; 3.66 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A suitable large site on the edge of the town which is deemed suitable for residential development. Safe access can be achieved onto Cawder Road. The western edge of the site falls in flood zone 3a. The west and southern part of the site is within a medium/low area of surface water flooding. The site is located in the Conservation Area. The Heritage Impact Assessment, Oct 2016 states that residential development of the site would have a slight adverse impact on the setting of the Conservation Area and the Leeds Liverpool Canal.	2, 4, 5a, 5b, 6, 9
SK080; Land north of Skipton Auction Mart at roundabout junction with A65; 1.59 ha.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> ELR 2017 recommends this site is allocated for employment use. The southern and western parts of the site is recommended for LGS designation. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK80a: Land north of Gargrave Road and south of A65; 2.581ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The northern edge of the site is not suitable for residential development due to the presence of the SINC and also the presence of the adjacent A road (A65), which would have some noise and air quality impacts from passing traffic. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on these areas there is an opportunity for the creation of a green infrastructure corridor running adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK081, SK108 & SK082 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. The site performs well regarding any flood risk. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 4, 5b, 7, 9
SK081; Land west of Parkwood Drive and Stirtonber; 4.963 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A large part of this site is recommended for LGS. The site is a relatively tranquil site within the Skipton urban area. The western and southern boundary of the site is immediately adjacent to Skipton Conservation Area. The only part of this site that is considered suitable for allocation is the eastern part of the site. Existing tree copse within this part of the site should be protected through the creation of green infrastructure areas in the centre and west of the site. The creation of these areas would mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on this part of the site. The site is in very close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK080a, SK108 & SK082 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. The eastern part of the site is within a medium risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

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<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK082; Land bounded by White Hills Land and A65; 0.843 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site performs well regarding flood risk. The site is in very close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on these areas there is an opportunity for the creation of a green infrastructure corridor running adjacent to the western boundary of the site. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK080a, SK108 & SK081 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. Links may be developed with the existing childrens' outdoor play facilities on land to the south east. Potential site for new primary school provision in Skipton located to the south east of the site (within site SK108). There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 4, 5b, 9
SK083; Land bounded by A65, White Hills Lane and Raikes Road; 2.45 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2013/13748) for residential development. Hence site not to be taken forward.	
SK084; Land between A65 and Grassington Road; 27.751 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	+	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> North west of this site is recommended as a draft LGS designation. Development of this site would have negative impacts on landscape character. The site is in the Conservation Area, and there is a scheduled ancient monument on the site. The site is in a prominent location in the north of Skipton. Development on this very large site would negatively change the setting of Skipton and its visual character. Sections of the east and west of the site are within medium to high risk of surface water flooding.	
SK086; East of junction of Skipton Road and Embsay Road; 3.26 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2015/16113) for residential development, including layout and access requirements. Hence site not to be taken forward.	
SK087; Land to the north of A6131 and south of A65; 2.11 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	-	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass) :</b> Site has a listed milestone on its southeastern boundary. The site performs well regarding any flood risk. In terms of highway access, sight lines are acceptable in both directions but the site will require a footway link alongside the A6131 to the bus stop at Overdale Static Caravan Site as a minimum requirement Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2,3,4,5b,7,9
SK088; Hawbank Fields, North of Otley Road and south of A6132; 12.252 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> It is considered that the eastern part of the site has strong landscape visual character. It is recommended that the central part of the site is suitable for residential development. Parts of the southern half of the site is within flood zone 2 & 3a and is at medium/high risk of surface water flooding (along Skibeden Back). This southern area also has strong landscape visual character and biodiversity value, which should be retained to protect this existing entrance to the town. There is an opportunity to create a green infrastructure corridor within the site parallel to the west site boundary, linking to existing green infrastructure networks within Skipton. Otley Road, to the site's southern boundary, is also a busily trafficked road with relatively poor sightlines in this area. Acceptable access can be achieved from Harrogate Road with visibility of 120m x 2m and footway link provided. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7, 9

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK089; Land at Elseycroft, south of Otley Road; 12.115 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	++	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> A small part of flood zone 2 lies adjacent to the north west boundary of he site. The central and south east part of the site is in an area of medium to high risk of surface water flooding. Access to the site is acceptable in principle from Otley Road and Elsey Croft. The site provides opportunities to create areas of green infrastructure in the north and south of the site. A green infrastructure corridor in the north of the site would complement the southern portion of SK088 across Otley Road to retain this existing approach to the town.Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. It is expected that a new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 & SK090.	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7, 9
SK090; Land north of Airedale Avenue east of railway line; 2.394 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	++	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Planning application 63/2007/7981 - approval for construction of 5 dwellings, now completed. SHLAA site boundary has been amended to exclude this area. The western portion of the site has valuable open green space with an existing footpath leading down towards the railway bridge. This path links to other existing green infrastructure networks within Skipton.The site provides opportunities to create areas of green infrastructure in the west and south of the site. The site is accessible from Wensleydale Avenue. Flood zone 2 lies along part of the western boundary of the site. The site is in a medium/high risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. It is expected that a new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 & SK090.	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7
SK094; Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line, and A629; 11.325 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	-	-	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This site is suitable only in part, as the flood risk is significant, with FRZ2 and FRZ3 present on the site. The central and northern areas are more suitable. Areas at medium/high risk of surface water flooding exist throughout the site. A pedestrian bridge connects to the southern area which is used recreationally by Skipton residents. This southern area has also landscape value. This site is located close to the A629 to the south, and hence residential development should be set back from this A road in any case. Safe access can be achieved. There is a current application on this site proposing resindetial development for 67 houses, parking, access road and cycle circuit track. (63/2016/17465).	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7
SK095; Auction Mart and access land to north; 2.0 ha.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> This site performs well when subject to SA. The ELR 2017 states that this site provides potential for expansion to the established area to the west, however the ELR recommends the site is not allocated for employment uses. There is good access to the A road. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1b, 5b, 7, 9,
SK096; Land to west of Aireville Park; 3.907 ha.	0	0	+	0	--	0	0	--	+	0	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Part of the site is under the designation of the sports pitch, with a golf course on the eastern section. The site is in the Conservation Area. The site is recommended as a LGS designation. Site is adjacent to an area at medium/high risk of surface water flooding. Southern boundary of the site is adjacent to flood zone 3a. The site has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK097; Land to west of Miniature Golf Course, Aireville Park; 0.429 ha.	0	0	+	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Part of the site is under the designation of the sports pitch, with a golf course on the eastern section. The site is in the Conservation Area and is recommended as a LGS designation. The site is within flood zone 3a and within a high risk area of surface water flooding and has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK098; Land South of Swimming Pool, Aireville Park; 0.312 ha.	0	0	+	+	--	0	0	--	-	0	-	-	++	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is viewed as assisting to extend and improve the sports and recreational facilities in Aireville Park. There is a medium and high risk surface to the west of the site. There is no access to an adopted highway. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<i>Skipton</i>																						
SK099; South of Gargrave Road, north of Craven College; 1.12 ha.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	-	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in the Conservation Area and located at the entrance to a wider area including Aireville Park (used as the location of a fairground and other public events), a conservation meadow, golf course, swimming pool and fitness centre, Craven Collage, Skipton Academy and is of being great importance in terms of Skipton Conservation Area. The site falls in flood risk zone 1, however the north east corner of the site lies in an area at medium/high risk of surface water flooding. It is considered that this site may be more suitable for employment use to complement the existing cluster of employment/educational uses in the northwest of Skipton. There is good access to the A road, without the need to pass through residential development. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	1b, 5b, 7, 9,
SK101; East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane; 3.999 ha.	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site can be accessed from the north and access exists to the pedestrian and cycle walkway along the canal via Horse Close bridge. Acceptable visibility to site can be achieved. It would be recommended that a bridge be built to serve the new housing. This would need a wider traffic assessment undertaking. The western boundary is adjacent to flood zone 3a. Areas of medium/high risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	4, 5b, 6, 9
SK103; Clay Hall Farm, Broughton Road; 0.346 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> outline approval (63/2016/17312) for erection of 20 dwellings and including site SK136. Approval for the erection of 2 dwellings (63/2016/17352).	
SK108; Land west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber; 10.964 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site now excludes the revised Skipton conservation area that covered the southwestern area of the site. The site is in very close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on these areas there is an opportunity for the creation of a green infrastructure corridor running adjacent to the western boundary of the site. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK080a, SK081 & SK082 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. An 1.8ha area of land within this site has been safeguarded for a new primary school in Skipton. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indiated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9
SK109; North and west of Ling Fields, east of A629 Skipton bypass; 0.607 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (65/2015/15388) for warehouse & forecourt/parking. Hence site not to be taken forward.	
SK111; Premises and car park at Bowers Wharf, Sackville Street; 0.061 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK113; Land between Skipton Auction Mart and canal; 3.84 ha.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	0	-	++	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ3. High surface water risk areas in the western and eastern parts of the site. NYCC Highways have indicated that SK113 is acceptable for commercial. If the site was considered for employment use access could be achieved via the Auction Mart site. The Heritage Impact Assesment Oct 2016 states that development would have a very slight adverse impact on the setting of the Leeds Liverpool Canal, an undesignated heritage asset. ELR2017 recommends this site is allocated for employment use. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK114; Cawder Gill/Horse Close; 9.919 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	-	0	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Only southern half of this site is available after a planning application for residential development was approved for the northern half (63/2015/15503). Access could be achieved via site SK124 (gargage site) or via existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to scheme 63/2015/15503. This scheme has not yet been implemented, therefore the site has been assessed on this basis.Two wooded ghylls exist on the site. One running east to west across the north boundary of the site (immediately to the south of the northern portion of SHLAA site SK116, subject to planning consent 63/2015/15503), and the other running east to west across the middle of the site. These areas are proposed as a green infrastructure corridors within the site, providing links to the existing PROW network. The site slopes steeply to the east and the most north eastern part of the site is characterised by open moorland. This area is proposed as a green infrastructure corridor linking to the area of GI proposed running east to west across the northern boundary of the site, characterised by the existing wooded ghyll. Site in FRZ1. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	4, 5b, 7, 9
SK116; Land to east of canal and west of High Laithe Farm, Snaygill; 3.806 ha.	0	0	+	-	+	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site itself has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense, is accessed via a track from the A6131 Keighley Road and crossed the canal using a narrow bridge. This would need a wider traffic assessment undertaking. Access to this site could be achieved via site SK101, located immediately to the north, however NYCC Residential Highway Design Guide recommends that sites yielding over 100 dwellings should preferably have two points of access. As the two sites would yield well over 100 dwellings it is considered that this site is constrained in terms of access. Opportunity for sustainable travel with the existing walkway by the canal. Flood zone 3a is adjacent to the western site boundary, along the canal. Area of medium risk of surface water flooding along the northern boundary of the site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 4,5a, 5b, 6,9
SK118; JN Bentley Ltd, Snaygill Industrial Estate, west of Keighley Road; 0.792 ha.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> An employment use can be considered suitable in this existing industrial area. Acceptable access exists. ELR 2017 recommends this site is retained as employment use. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK119; Land south of Whinny Gill Reservoir; 6.571 ha.	0	0	--	--	--	+	0	--	0	-	0	--	++	--	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Comments from NYCC Highways state that the site is landlocked, however information from the site owner states that suitable access to the site could be achieved via approved scheme 63/2015/15503 on the adjoining land to the west, which is within the same ownership as site SK119. The layout for this approved scheme shows an access spur, which would provide direct access into the adjoining site SK119. This scheme has not yet been implemented, therefore the site has been assessed on this basis. If existing access constraints can be overvome in the future it is recommended that the site is divided into two parts based on the stream running though the depression of land in the central part, which is partly surrounded by trees. This central area of the site has also the highest risk of surface water flooding on the site. The majority of the site is in FRZ1. There is an area of medium risk of surface water flooding in the western section of the site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
SK120; Former ATS Site, Carleton Road; 1.012 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2016/17515) outline for residential development with all matters reserved.	
SK121; Land at Unit 1, Mill Lane; 0.03 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK122; Former Council offices, Granville Street; 0.613 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (65/2014/15027) for warehouse & forecourt/parking. Hence site not to be taken forward.	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK124; Garages off Cawder Road; 0.084 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is too small to pass Stage 1 on its own, but it can be developed as a suitable access to service any potential development on the southern end of SK114. Brownfield site. Safe access can be achieved. Site in FRZ1.	4, 5b, 7, 9
SK125; Land adjacent to 50 North Parade; 0.125 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2016/17338) for residential development. Hence site not to be taken forward.	
SK126; Land adjacent to 112 Princes Drive; 0.037 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK127; Land adjacent to Marina Crescent; 0.09 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK128; 22-24 Shortbank Road; 0.065 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK129; Land to east of Water Street; 0.05 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK130; Craven buildings, Church Street/Craven Street; 0.147 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2008/8257, and subsequent related applications 63/2009/10200 & 63/2015/15965) for residential development. Hence site not to be taken forward.	
SK131; Land adjacent to 11 Mill Bridge; 0.011 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK132; Belle Vue Mills, Broughton Road; 0.278 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (63/2014/14656) for residential development. Hence site not to be taken forward.	
SK133; Land between Swadford Street and Albert Terrace; 0.05 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SK134; Land east of Shortbank Road; 11.93 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
SK135; Skipton Rock Quarry, Harrogate Road; 4.61 ha.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Employment use can be an option here. The ELR 2017 recommends that the site is allocated for employment use (not B1) subject to a detailed Ecological Appraisal. The site and its environs has nature conservation importance under an Biodiversity Action Plan, and so any future employment use would need to be sensitively designed and operated. The site is located outside the urban area to Skipton but it has good access to an A road, without having to transverse any residential areas. It is considered that access to the site is acceptable via the unadopted road given the traffic trade off. North, central and western part of the site is at medium/high risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a high impact on biodiversity value.	
SK136; Land adjacent to Clay Hall Farm, Broughton Road; 1.12 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> outline approval (63/2016/17312) for erection of 20 dwellings and including site SK136. Approval for the erection of 2 dwellings (63/2016/17352).	
SK137; Land to east of Grassington Road; 2.541ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> It is a greenfield site located on the edge of Skipton, within the Conservation Area. Site is within flood zone 1, however the southern part of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding. Safe access can be achieved to the site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2,3,4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Skipton</b>																						
SK138: Land south of Broughton Road, Skipton	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	+	-	0	-	0	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FZ1 with the north east corner of the site being in FZ3. The site is located on the edge of Skipton to the west of Skipton bypass, which means development of the site would have minor negative impacts, as it would represent residential development beyond the physical boundary of the bypass, to the west of the town. Access is acceptable on to this site if adjoins the bypass to the east. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b, 7, 9

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Thornton in Craven</b>																						
TC001; Land to the west of Cam Lane; 0.038 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
TC003; Land to the east of Cam Lane; 3.295 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
TC004; Land off Church Road; 2.211 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Wigglesworth</b>																						
WG001; Land east of Jack Lane; 0.964 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A
WG002; The Old Vicarage, Tosside; 0.619 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven.	N/A

SITE ASSESSMENT PART 2				
		Settlement Code	Settlement	
		HB	High Bentham	
		LB	Low Bentham	
		BR	Low Bradley	
		BU	Burton in Lonsdale	
		CA	Carleton	
		CN	Cononley	
		CW	Cowling	
		SC	Cross Hills, Glusburn	
		SG	Settle	
		SC	Sutton in Craven	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bentham</b>																						
<b>HB001</b> Golf Club car park and clubhouse, Robin Lane, Higher Bentham 0.674ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	++	+	+	+	++	0	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Development would result in the loss of facilities ancillary to a sports pitch, i.e. the loss of a golf course car park and clubhouse. Therefore, a housing allocation is unlikely to be appropriate, unless the means to deliver equivalent replacement facilities can be secured.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB003</b> Bank Head, west of Robin Lane, south of Lakeber Drive, Higher Bentham 0.902ha	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	--	++	+	0	+	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that an access with acceptable visibility cannot be provided due to the road alignment along the site frontage. Therefore, the site is unsuitable for a housing allocation.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB006</b> East of Duke Street and to rear of Main Street, Higher Bentham 0.206ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site once benefitted from planning permission for the construction of three dwellings, but the constrained nature of the site leaves doubt about its capacity to accommodate more. On current evidence, the site may not be capable of accommodating at least five dwellings, despite being 0.206ha in area, and is therefore not suitable for allocation due to its small size.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB008</b> Land south west of police yard, Main St, High Bentham 0.158ha	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	--	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The developable area of the site is restricted by a wayleave for a public sewer. Therefore, on current evidence, the site may not be capable of accommodating at least five dwellings, despite being 0.158ha in area. In addition, the local highway authority advises that site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway and an acceptable access cannot be formed. The site is in a location where there is some surface water flood risk. The site is not suitable for allocation due to its small size and inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB011</b> Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft, Higher Bentham 0.962ha	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	++	+	++	0	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The school has been replaced and is now redundant. The main building is within and the playing fields/open space are adjoining the recommended conservation area. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The landowner, North Yorkshire County Council, has identified the site for a development of approximately 70 units of extra care housing.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 5a
<b>HB013</b> Land adjacent to Lairgill House, Mount Pleasant, Higher Bentham 0.11ha.																					The site has planning permission for one dwelling (decision no. 08/2009/9390).	Allocation not necessary
<b>HB014</b> Land to east of Lairgill Row on Butts Lane, High Bentham 0.426 ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	-	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, but is at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent). Risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. The conservation area appraisal shows the site partly within the recommended conservation area, partly making a strong contribution, within a highly significant fixed view and adjacent to a key building (Lairgill Row). Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison to other sites and with mitigation: 2,5a
<b>HB017</b> West of Station Road, south of railway station, High Bentham 1.153 ha	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is used for business/employment purposes. The site is in FZ1, with no risk from surface water and a risk of groundwater emergence of 50-75%. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The ELR recommends retention for employment use.	Continue to consider for employment
<b>HB020</b> Storage Yard and premises, west of Mayfield Road, High Bentham 0.266ha.	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	-	--	+	+	+	++	0	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is unsuitable for a housing allocation due to flood risk - the majority being in FZ3a and the rest in FZ2. (Risk of groundwater emergence is 50-75%.)	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB022</b> North of Bigber Farm Higher Bentham 1.812ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that the site has no existing access and an acceptable access onto the B6480 is not achievable due to restricted visibility. The LHA is unclear as to whether the Barghs Meadow access road adjoins the site or whether there is a ransom strip. The site makes a strong contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham. The site is unsuitable for a housing allocation due to inadequacy or uncertainty of access and heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB023 (part)</b> North of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham 1.659ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, but the southwest corner is at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent). The site satisfies the local highway authority and makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham, but is on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9
<b>HB024</b> North of Lakeber Drive, High Bentham 0.872ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. A public footpath crosses the site.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 4

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bentham</b>																						
<b>HB025</b> Rear of 38-54 Robin Lane and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham 2.807ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3:</b> The site is in FZ1, but is partly at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent) and the risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham. The local highway authority advises that access can be provided from Butts Lane, but not Robin Lane, which may necessitate omission of the northern part of the site. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Fairly prominent.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9
<b>HB026</b> North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham 2.577ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1. Part of the site boundary touches an area of surface water flood risk. Risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. About half the site is grade 3 agricultural land. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Fairly prominent.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9
<b>HB027</b> Mount Pleasant, High Bentham 1.098ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The ELR recommends that the site should not be allocated for employment. The site is in FZ1, but part is at risk from surface water flooding (mostly 1000 year extent) and the risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. In the conservation area appraisal, the site adjoins the recommended conservation area and is identified as making a strong contribution, forming part of a highly significant fixed view and incorporating a key building (Old Quarry earthworks). The site is unsuitable for a housing allocation due to heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB028</b> East of Station Road and south-west of Pye Busk, High Bentham 10.9ha.	0	0	-	-	+	+	0	-	+	-	-	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The ELR recommends that the site should not be allocated for employment, but mixed use of unconstrained areas might be appropriate if aspirations can be realised. Potential for green infrastructure. The site is in FZ1, but areas are at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent) and the risk of groundwater emergence ranges from >25% up to 50-75%. The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The conservation area appraisal shows the site adjoining the recommended conservation area, making a strong contribution and forming an important general view from a key building (St Margaret's church, grade II listed). The site does not appear suitable for allocation at this stage due to heritage impact and negatives for location, access, agriculture, landscape.	Unsuitable for allocation at this stage
<b>HB028 (part)</b> South-west of Pye Busk, High Bentham 3.897ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FZ1, but partly at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent) with a risk of groundwater emergence of 25-50%. The site satisfies the local highway authority. The site makes a strong contribution to the recommended conservation area and forms part of an important general view from a key building (St Margaret's church, grade II listed). The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The site is of low biodiversity value, which could be enhanced, but is located in close proximity to a SSSI. Flood risk and potential impact on the SSSI may be a concern, but the site is unsuitable for allocation due to heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB029</b> East of Rose Cottage, Wenning Avenue, High Bentham 0.271 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	--	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FZ2, FZ3a and FZ3b, is partly at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent) and the risk of groundwater emergence is 50-75%. The site is unsuitable for a housing allocation due to flood risk.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB030</b> Land off Duke Street, High Bentham 6.287ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	+	-	0	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that an acceptable access cannot be achieved. Visibility is restricted (northerly). The site is in FZ1, but areas are at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent). The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The conservation area appraisal shows the site adjoining and partly within the recommended conservation area, partly making a strong contribution and within highly and moderately significant fixed views. Access proposals would involve demolition of buildings within the recommended conservation area and within the highly significant fixed view. The site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access and heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB031</b> Auction Mart and land south of Mount Pleasant, High Bentham 1.18ha	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	--	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The ELR grades the site as poor and recommends allocation for mixed uses. The local highway authority advises that the site does not include sufficient frontage to enable an acceptable access to be formed. The site is in FZ1, but is partly at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent), particularly near the B6480. The conservation area appraisal identifies a moderately significant view across part of the site, but no other contribution. The site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation. Landowner could discuss a trade-off for existing traffic with the highway authority. Other mitigations: 1b,2,5a,5b.

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bentham</b>																						
<b>HB032</b> Land adjoining Riverside Caravan Park, High Bentham 2.159ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that the site has no connection/frontage to a public highway (i.e. access cannot be provided). Therefore, the site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB033</b> Land east of Butts Lane and north of 1-9 Springfield, High Bentham 1.839 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	+	-	0	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that visibility is restricted by the horizontal alignment of the road, the existing access is narrow and an acceptable access is not achievable. Access via HB025 may be a possibility. The site is in FZ1, but areas are at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extents) and the risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. In the conservation area appraisal, the site adjoins the recommended conservation area and is identified as making a strong contribution. The site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access and heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB034</b> High Bentham Water Treatment Works 0.518 ha.	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	++	+	+	+	++	-	+	--	--	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not within, adjoining or adjacent to a settlement (it is located in open countryside). Access is via an unadopted road (track). The site is not suitable for allocation due to its isolated location and inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB035</b> Cample Hatcheries, Low Bentham Road, High Bentham 0.501 ha																					The site has planning permission for residential development (decision no. 08/2014/15067).	Allocation not necessary
<b>HB036</b> Land to the East of Robin Lane, High Bentham 0.502 ha ( <b>Site withdrawn from selection process by owner in September 2018</b> )	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement, has a risk of groundwater emergence of 25-50% and is grade 3 agricultural land. The site is approved for overflow parking etc for the golf club (decision no. 08/2013/13979) and is located at an entrance to the town. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9
<b>HB038</b> Land south of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham. 0.891 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	+	-	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The education authority, North Yorkshire County Council, has identified part of the site (0.3ha) for development of a primary school extension.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites
<b>HB039</b> Land between Springfield Crescent and Tatterthorn Road, High Bentham 0.996ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	++	0	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, is grade 4 agricultural land, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement and has a risk of groundwater emergence of 25-50%. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site is at an entrance to the town.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9
<b>HB040</b> Land to north of B6480, east of Tatterthorn Road, High Bentham 1.376 ha	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	+	0	0	+	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not within, adjoining or adjacent to the settlement (it is located in open countryside). The local highway authority advises that the site does not include sufficient road frontage to enable an acceptable access to be formed. The site is in FZ1, but partly at risk from surface water flooding (Fowgill Beck) and groundwater emergence (25-50%). The site is not suitable for allocation due to its isolated location and inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB041</b> Land to south of B6480, east of Belle Bank, High Bentham 0.988ha	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	+	0	0	+	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not within, adjoining or adjacent to the settlement (it is located in open countryside). The local highway authority advises that the site does not include sufficient road frontage to enable an acceptable access to be formed. The site is in FZ1, but partly at risk from surface water flooding (Fowgill Beck) and groundwater emergence (25-50%). The site is not suitable for allocation due to its isolated location and inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB042</b> Land between Pye Busk and Belle Bank. High Bentham 0.475ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	++	0	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, is grade 4 agricultural land, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement and has a risk of groundwater emergence of 25-50%. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The site is at an entrance to the town.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9
<b>HB043</b> Land to east [west] of Fushetts Lane, High Bentham 0.497 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway. Access is via an unadopted lane. The site is grade 3 agricultural land, on the edge of the settlement and is next to a builders' yard. The site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bentham</b>																						
<b>HB044</b> Land to west of Goodenber Road, High Bentham 1.87 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1, is grade 3 agricultural land and makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area. The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway and is unclear as to whether the Barghs Meadow access road adjoins the site or whether there is a ransom strip. Access via the adjoining site HB052 (possibly in conjunction with HB024) may offer a solution. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Provision of a new public footpath across the site would create a useful link in the local network and enhance local green infrastructure.	Continue to consider in conjunction with HB052 and HB024, in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 4
<b>HB045</b> Land north of Windy Hill, adjacent to Bull Copy, High Bentham 0.597ha	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	-	++	0	0	+	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not within, adjoining or adjacent to the settlement (it is located in open countryside) and is therefore not suitable for allocation due to its isolated location.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB046</b> Land to north of former Legion Hut, Grasmere Drive, High Bentham 0.011 ha.	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	?	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings. There are no comments from the local highway authority. The site is in FZ1, but in an area at risk from surface water. The conservation area appraisal highlights a Tree Preservation Order on the site. The site is in a central location, but is not suitable for allocation due to its small size.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB047</b> Land to the east of Duke Street, High Bentham 0.068ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings. The site is in FZ1, but in an area at risk from surface water. The site is within the recommended conservation area and makes some contribution. Flood risk and heritage impact may be a concern, but the site is not suitable for allocation due to its small size.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB048</b> Land to south of Mount Pleasant, High Bentham (HB027 part)	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The ELR recommends that the site should not be allocated for employment. The site is in FZ1, but part is at risk from surface water flooding (mostly 1000 year extent) and the risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. In the conservation area appraisal, the site adjoins the recommended conservation area and is identified as making a strong contribution, forming part of a highly significant fixed view and incorporating a key building (Old Quarry earthworks). The site is unsuitable for a housing allocation due to heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB050</b> Land Adjacent To Springfield Crescent, High Bentham 0.216ha																					The site has planning permission for two dwellings (decision no. 08/2013/13808).	Allocation not necessary
<b>HB051</b> Land adjacent to 4 Goodenber Road, High Bentham 0.024ha	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	++	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings. The local highway authority advises that safe access is possible. The site is in FZ1 and, whilst surrounded by areas at risk from surface water flooding, is not at risk itself. The site is within the recommended conservation area and adjoins a grade II listed building (Bentham Youth Centre). Flood risk and heritage impact may be a concern, but the site is not suitable for allocation due to its small size.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>HB052</b> Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham 13.129ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The local highway authority advises that an acceptable access can be provided on Robin Lane. The site is in FZ1, but parts are at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extents). The site is relatively large, on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. It makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Two public footpaths cross the site.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,4,9
<b>HB053</b> Land to south of Golf Course and east of Robin Lane, High Bentham 5.089ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	0	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site could be regarded as being located adjacent to the settlement, but the local highway authority advises that safe access is not possible, because the site is landlocked and does not adjoin a public highway. The site is in FZ1 with no risk of surface water flooding and a risk of groundwater emergence of 25-50%. The site is mostly grade 4 agricultural land and makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area. The detached nature of the site may be a concern, but the site is unsuitable for allocation due to inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bentham</b>																						
<b>HB054</b> Land adjacent to Ford House, Low Bentham Road, High Bentham 0.15ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	?	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site adjoins Low Bentham Road, but currently there are no comments from the local highway authority. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area, but currently there are no comments from the county archaeological service. At 32 dwellings per hectare, the site is not quite big enough to accommodate at least five dwellings. The site is not suitable for allocation due to current uncertainty over access and archaeology and due to its small size. It is also likely that the site will form part of a Green Wedge designation to be included in the emerging local plan.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB007</b> Corner of Cross Lane and Burton Road, Low Bentham 0.56ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	++	-	0	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that an acceptable access can be provided and the site is in FZ1 with no risk from surface water and 25-50% risk from groundwater. However, the site is within and makes a strong contribution to the recommended conservation area for Low Bentham and is therefore unsuitable for allocation due to heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB008</b> East of Greenhead Farm, Cross Lane, Lower Bentham 0.185ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FZ1 with no risk from surface water and 25-50% risk from groundwater. However, the local highway authority advises that the site is accessed via an unadopted route with no direct connection/frontage to a public highway and that visibility is poor. The site also adjoins and makes a strong contribution to the recommended conservation area for Low Bentham. Therefore, the site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access and heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB009</b> South of Greenhead Farm, Cross Lane, Low Bentham 0.236ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FZ1, with no risk from surface water and 25-50% risk from groundwater and is within the recommended conservation area. Whilst the site contains a pond, ecological data suggests that development would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The local highway authority advises that safe access is not possible, because the site is landlocked at present and highways are unadopted. Therefore, the site is not suitable for allocation due to inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB010</b> West of Greenfoot Lane, Lower Bentham 0.367 ha.																					The site has planning permission for four dwellings (decision no. 08/2015/16248).	Allocation not necessary
<b>LB011</b> Land at Greenhead, Cross Lane, Lower Bentham 0.1994ha.																					The site has planning permission for one dwelling (decision no. 08/2015/15552).	Allocation not necessary
<b>LB012</b> Wenning View, Low Bentham Road, Low Bentham 0.566ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	-	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FZ1 with no risk from surface water and less than 25% risk from groundwater. The local highway authority advises that access onto the B6480 is acceptable. The site is partly developed, partly classified as grade 3 for agriculture and located between existing ribbon development. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area, but there is some archaeological interest. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 5b.
<b>LB013</b> Low Bentham Primary School and associated land, Low Bentham 0.759ha	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	--	++	+	+	0	++	0	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The school has been replaced and is now redundant. The site includes former school playing fields. The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway. The site is in FZ1 with no risk from surface water. The risk from groundwater is less than 25% (east) and 25-50% (west). The site is within the recommended conservation area and makes a limited contribution. Whilst loss of playing fields and heritage impact may be a concern, the site is unsuitable for allocation due to inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB014</b> East of Hillside Road, Low Bentham 1.1ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	-	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FZ1, with no risk from surface water and less than 25% risk from groundwater. The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway and that access from Yew Tree Drive is unacceptable. The site adjoins the recommended conservation area with the western part making a limited contribution and the eastern part making a strong contribution. The site is not suitable for allocation due to heritage impact and inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation

		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
	Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	<b>Bentham</b>																						
	<b>LB015</b> North of Harley Close, Low Bentham 0.547 ha	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	+	++	-	0	-	++	-	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is in FZ1, with no risk from surface water and less than 25% risk from groundwater. The local highway authority advises that access from Harley Close is acceptable. The site adjoins the recommended conservation area, makes a strong contribution and forms a moderately significant view. The site has positive aspects, but heritage impact makes it unsuitable for allocation.	Unsuitable for allocation

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bentham</b>																						
<b>LB016</b> Harley Bank, Off Main Street, Low Bentham 0.107ha																					The site has planning permission for one dwelling (decision no. 08/2013/13284; discharge of conditions 08/2014/14823).	Allocation not necessary
<b>LB017</b> Land to the west of Greenfoot Lane, Low Bentham 0.085 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings. The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway. The site is in FZ1, but is also in an area at risk from surface water flooding and with a 25-50% risk of groundwater emergence. The site is within the recommended conservation area and makes a strong contribution. The site is not suitable for allocation due to its small size, inadequate access and heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB018</b> Land between Low Bentham Road and railway line, Low Bentham 2.311 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The local highway authority advises that an acceptable access can be formed on the B6480. The site is in FZ1, but parts are at risk from surface water flooding. The risk from groundwater emergence is less than 25%. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area, but there is some archaeological interest. It is a sizeable area of grade 3 agricultural land, at the edge of/entrance to the settlement, within views from the road and railway. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,5b,9.
<b>LB019</b> Land to south west of Crow Trees, Low Bentham, 0.028 ha	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	-	++	+	+	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings. The local highway authority advises that site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an acceptable access to be formed onto the public highway. The site is in FZ1, with no risk from surface water and 25-50% risk from groundwater. The site is within the recommended conservation area. The site is not suitable for allocation due to its small size and inadequate access.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB020</b> Former Sedbergh Junior School, Low Bentham 4.93ha.	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	-	--	+	+	?	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is not within, adjoining or adjacent to the settlement (it is part of a distinct enclave located to the southwest). It includes playing fields and land within FZ1, 2, 3a and 3b. The local highway authority advises that an acceptable access can be formed on the B6480. The site is within and adjoining the recommended conservation, makes a strong contribution and contains key listed buildings, but disruptive C20 buildings may offer an opportunity for improvement. Whilst there are potential heritage benefits, the site is not suitable for allocation due to its isolated location, loss of playing fields and flood risk.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB021</b> Land between Hillside Road and Ellergill, Low Bentham 0.494ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	++	-	0	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway (owner proposes connection to Hillside Rd). The site is in FZ1 with no risk from surface water and less than 25% risk from groundwater. The site is within the recommended conservation area, makes a strong contribution and adjoins the grounds of a grade II listed building. The site is unsuitable for allocation due to inadequacy or uncertainty of access and heritage impact.	Unsuitable for allocation
<b>LB022</b> Town Head Farm, Burton Road, Low Bentham 0.142ha																					The site has planning permission for four dwellings (decision no. 08/2014/14386; discharge of conditions 08/2015/16291, 08/2016/16576).	Allocation not necessary
<b>LB023</b> Sandy Hill, Low Bentham 2.191 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site could be regarded as being located adjacent to the settlement. The local highway authority advises that access is acceptable. The site is in FZ1, with parts at risk from surface water and a less than 25% risk from groundwater. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area, but there is some archaeological interest. It is a sizeable area of grade 3 agricultural land, with some brownfield land, at the edge of/entrance to the settlement, within views from the road and railway. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,5b,9.
<b>LB024</b> Recreation ground adjacent to Burton Road, Low Bentham 0.195ha.																					The site has planning permission for two dwellings (decision no. 08/2016/16604).	Allocation not necessary



	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bradley</b>																						
<b>BR001:</b> Heath Lea and land to rear, Skipton Road, Bradley 0.517 ha																					Planning permission for 4 houses, granted January 2016 (11/2015/16057).	
<b>BR002:</b> Holly Tree House and land to the rear; 0.495 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	—	++	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> This site is located within the built up settlement of Bradley on a mix of brownfield/greenfield land. and is located wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns with surface water flooding. The site has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense (Highways Comments). The site provides no contribution towards the character and appearance of the area.	
<b>BR003:</b> Land south of Mill Lane, adjacent to Middle Beck; 0.251 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>BR004:</b> East of Skipton Road adjacent to Middle Beck; 1.973ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> This site is located within the built up settlement of Bradley on greenfield land. Access difficulties due to visibility to the right, from the access point, being restricted by the existing building and an access to NYCC standards can not be formed (Highways Comments). The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 1, however to the north west of the site there is some Flood Zone 2 and 3 areas. The north of the site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area, to the south it provides some contribution.	
<b>BR005:</b> South of Lidget Road; 0.63 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Access is acceptable onto Lidget Road , however minor works may be required to extend existing footway/street lighting to serve the site The site does provide a strong contribution to the conservation area, however it is not located within close proximity to any listed buildings. Bradley Neighbourhood Plan does identify the site as open green space. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no surface water flooding concerns. The site is located within the built settlement on a greenfield site.	5a, 5b, 6, 7, 9
<b>BR006:</b> Land of West Ings Lane; 0.832 ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>BR007:</b> South west of Matthew Lane; 1.147 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	—	+	-	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites due to the site having unacceptable access, a site requires a 60m x 2 visibility in both directions. Currently this site only has 80m of frontage available. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. Parts of the north and west of the site are within Flood zone 1 and 3a, there are also some surface water problems to the west of the site. The site is located on the edge of the built settlement and is greenfield land.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bradley</b>																						
<b>BR008:</b> Land at College Farm; 0.617 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	–	++	0	0	–	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	–	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is located within the built settlement of Bradley and is brownfield land. Do not include in pool of sites due to the site having no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at public expense (Highways Comments). The site does not provide a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area but it is located next to a listed building. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no surface water problems.	
<b>BR011:</b> Land to east of College Road; 0.663 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	–	++	–	–	–	0	–	+	–	+	0	+	–	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is located within the built settlement on greenfield land. West side of the site insufficient frontage, and the north side has no link to public highway. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no surface water flooding.	
<b>BR012:</b> Land to west of Aire Valley Drive; 3.954 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	–	–	–	0	–	+	–	+	0	+	–	<b>Level 2:</b> A safe access could be formed onto Skipton Road. Small areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3a in this large site. The outer section of the site has a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The rest of the site has some or no/negligable contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is greenfield land.	
<b>BR013:</b> Land south west of Crag Lane; 0.452 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	–	–	–	0	–	+	–	+	0	+	–	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Minor works would need to be completed in order for the access to be safe. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no surface water flooding concerns. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	5a, 5b, 7, 9
<b>BR014:</b> Land south of Silsden Road; 0.181 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	–	++	–	–	–	0	–	+	–	+	0	+	–	<b>Level 2:</b> To the north side of the site there is insufficient frontage; to the west side there is no link to a public highway. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is located wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns in regards to surface water flooding. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bradley</b>																						
<b>BR015:</b> Land off Westview Close; 0.067 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is under 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>BR016:</b> Land to the west of Gilders and Langholme, Skipton Road; 1.28ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	+	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Sufficient frontage is available on site to allow for a safe access. The site is entirely within Flood Zone 1. To ensure the sustainability of the site in terms of connectivity to the village, it is recommended that the southern section of the site is developed only. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area, to the south east of the site it provides some or no/negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is greenfield land.	5a, 5b, 7, & 9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Burton in Lonsdale</b>																						
<b>BU001</b> West of Ireby Road, Burton in Lonsdale 2.207ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites as there is unacceptable visibility and no footway links into the village. The site is on the edge of the settlement and is a greenfield site. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1, there are no concerns regarding surface water flooding. This site has no or a negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the area.	
<b>BU006</b> Land to East of Blind Lane, west of Ireby Road, Burton in Lonsdale 2.19ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	--	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> The access road serving the site is unsuitable for a development of this scale (NYCC Highways). The site is located on the edge of the settlement on a greenfield site. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns on site regarding surface water flooding. The site plays no contribution to the character or appearance of the area.	
<b>BU008</b> Land between Ireby Road and Mill Wood, Burton in Lonsdale 1.805ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	--	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The access road serving the site is unsuitable for serving a development of this scale (NYCC Highways). The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is a greenfield site. To the east of the site there is a strip of Flood Zone 3a running throughout it, this is also the case with surface water flooding. The site has no contribution to the character and appearance of the area.	
<b>BU009</b> Land to the east of Burton Hill, Burton in Lonsdale 2.877ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
<b>BU011</b> Land at end of Manor Close, Burton in Lonsdale 0.037ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site is not at least 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>BU012</b> Richard Thornton's CE Primary School, Burton in Lonsdale 0.74ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is located on the edge of the settlement, but it is a brownfield site which has good links to the centre of Burton in Lonsdale. Access is acceptable from southern frontage but the access road would need widening within site. Acceptable from south east corner but roadside wall will require setting back and may be listed. This site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns regarding surface water flooding. The site plays no contribution to the character and appearance of the area within the CA appraisals, however there is a Grade II Listed Building on site. The Heritage Impact Assessments undertaken in October 2016 identify that the school is a heritage asset of High Heritage Significance and the site is within the Burton in Lonsdale Conservation Area, this has a Medium Heritage Significance. Land to the west of the Conservation Area and surrounding the school do not make a significant contribution to the setting or character of the Conservation Area. However, the open fields in the foreground do provide an important rural setting to the historic core and provide highly significant dynamic views. Any development of this site must retain and restore the original building and its formal setting. The school itself has potential for conversion to residential use in a way which would have a Large Beneficial Impact on the heritage asset by ensuring its conservation, long-term usage and maintenance. Any development in front (to the N, E and S) of the buildings would have Large Adverse Impact on views of the school building. The open land at the rear (W) has a low historical and visual relationship with the school and only makes a Low Contribution to its setting.	5a, 5b, 7, 9
<b>BU013</b> Land to the east of Brooklands, Burton in Lonsdale 1.987 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Access can be gained from Brookland, however, highways have stated that this access would only be suitable for up to a maximum of 5 dwellings. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on a greenfield site. To the edge of the site to the east is a strip of surface water flooding. This is also the case with Flood Zone 3a, to the south of the site there is also some Flood Zone 2 areas. The site plays a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area.	2, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Carleton</b>																						
<b>CA001</b> Grange Garth, Heslaker Lane, Carleton-in-Craven 0.323ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	-	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. Site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access to NYCC standard to be formed. (Highways Comments). The site is located on the edge of the settlement on a mix of brownfield/greenfield land. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1.	
<b>CA003</b> Land west of Westwood, Carleton-in-Craven 0.226ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	0	-	-	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed on to the public highway (Highways Comments). It could not be developed without removal of a large number of trees protected by a TPO and provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is located in the built up settlement on greenfield land. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with potential for surface water flooding to the north.	
<b>CA004</b> Land west of Park Lane, Carelton-in-Craven 0.381ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed on to the public highway (Highways Comments). The site is within the built up area of Carleton on a brownfield site. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1.	
<b>CA005</b> Land at former Rectory, Carelton-in-Craven 0.536ha																					Planning Permission approved (17/2012/12473) for the conversion Of Rectory To Two Dwellings, Construction Of Two New Dwellings & Construction Of New Driveway.	
<b>CA006</b> Land East of Heslaker Lane, Carelton-in-Craven 5.99ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include of pool of sites. Development will need to be determined by a traffic assessment, an access to NYCC standards could be gained from Heslaker Lane/Beckside. Development should be concentrated in the field between Aire View Terrace and Leys Close (0.5ha) to protect the setting of the conservation area, Church and the archeology of the village. A strip of flood zone 2 and 3a runs through the middle of the site, with the northern boundary being located within flood zone 2, 3a and 3b. Development should be placed away from these pieces of land. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is a greenfield site.	2, 5a, 5b, 7, 9
<b>CA008</b> Field between St Mary's Green and St Mary's church, Carelton-in-Craven 3.364ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	0	-	---	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites; the site has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense (Highways Comments). The site also plays a strong contribution to the Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to the Listed Building Church of St Mary. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with some surface water flooding to the north east.	
<b>CA009</b> Land to the west of The Wend, Carelton-in-Craven 0.809ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site has no direct connection /frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense (Highways Comments). The site provides a strong contribution to the character and setting of the Conservation Area. The site is located within the built settlement and is greenfield land. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1.	
<b>CA012</b> Grundy Farm, east of Park Lane Terrace, Carelton-in-Craven 1.106 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	0	+	---	0	-	+	0	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed on to the public highway (Highways Comments). Planning Permission approved (17/2009/9980) for the northern portion of the site for the conversion of the barn to 2 No. residential units and construction of 3 No. new dwellings along with associated parking. The east of the site provides a strong contribution to the character and setting of the Conservation Area, the west of the site provides some contribution. The site is on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1.	
<b>CA013</b> Land south of West Road, Carelton-in-Craven 0.574ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	---	+	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. Site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access to NYCC standard to be formed (Highways Comments). The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 with some surface water flooding to the south. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land. The site plays a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Carleton</b>																						
<b>CA014</b> North of Dale Crescent, west of Beckside Farm, Carelton-in-Craven 0.918ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. Site can be accessed from Park Lane, narrow adjacent to the site frontage, the width of the carriageway would need to be increased. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land. The site plays a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	5a ,5b, 7,9
<b>CA015</b> Carla Beck Farm Carleton in Craven 0.979 ha																					Planning Permission approved <b>(17/2016/16571)</b> for residential development on site. Outline application proposes 24 dwellings to be built. This site is not to be taken forward for housing allocation.	
<b>CA016</b> Land to the East of The Old Byre, Carla Beck Lane, Carelton-in-Craven 0.673ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. Part of the site has planning permission for residential development (17/2015/16195). The 0.3176 ha remaining is included in the pool of potential sites Access is acceptable but access will need careful siting to achieve maximum visibility in both directions. The site has no impact on the character and setting of the Conservation Area. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	5a, 5b, 7, 9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cononley</b>																						
<b>CN001</b> Land to the east of St. John's Church, Cononley 0.742ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. Access is not achievable according to NYCC Highways. The site would represent a quite large development in the context of Cononley, however it performs reasonably well regarding it's proximity to the village centre.	
<b>CN002</b> Land to the south of Netherghyll Lane 1.155ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	-	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites, access of acceptable standards is not achievable. Site is greenfield on the edge of the settlement. North of the site is within flood zone 3a and within an area at high risk of surface water flooding. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and has general views. Site is within a minerals safeguarded area.	
<b>CN004</b> Land off Crosshills Road, Cononley 00.47ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites, access of acceptable standards is not achievable. Site is greenfield on the edge of the settlement. Site is within flood zone 1, adjacent to flood zone 2 & 3a and adjacent to area at high risk of surface water flooding. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, it also has views towards a feature.	
<b>CN005</b> East of Meadow Close and at Moorfoot Lane, Cononley 1.332ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (21/2014/14241): Fifteen dwellings and new access approved June 2014. 21/2015/15985: Outline application for construction of 4no houses and garages off Meadow Lane/Moorfoot Lane approved December 2015.	
<b>CN006</b> Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley 2.168ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Access to the site is deemed to be acceptable subject to some improvements. A small portion of the site to the east is located within Flood Zones 3a and 3b. Surface water flooding is found within the centre of the site but this is only slight. This site has a strong contribution towards the character and appearance of the area. Within the Heritage Impact Assessment 2016 it is identified that the conversion of the historic mill buildings, the demolition of the buildings of neutral or negative heritage interest and the redevelopment of the site has the potential to deliver Large Beneficial Impacts on the setting of the Conservation Area. Within the Employment Land Review it is recommended that the site is allocated for mixed use opportunity, therefore although there will be some loss of employment space some will be retained through a mixed use development. The site is located on the opposite side of the railway lines and is a brownfield site.	1b, 2, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8 & 9
<b>CN007</b> Land south east of Shady Lane, Cononley 1.051 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites, access of acceptable standards is not achievable. Site is greenfield on the edge of the settlement. Site is within flood zone 1 and adjacent to area at risk of surface water flooding. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes some contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Site is within a minerals safeguarded area.	
<b>CN008</b> Land at High Woodside, Woodside Lane, Cononley 0.671 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
<b>CN009</b> Land south east of Crag View, Cononley 0.741 ha.	0	0	+	-	-	+	0	+	++	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site is detached form the built up area with no current footpath links to the village centre. Site is within flood zone 1. NYCC Highways would require the extension of the existing foot / street lighting system for the settlement to serve this development, therefore an opportunity exists to improve connectivity. However, as the site is on the detached from the built up area there will still be a need to travel. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The site also has dynamic views.	5a, 5b,7,9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cononley</b>																						
<b>CN011</b> Land to west of Skipton Road, Cononley 0.198 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site is greenfield on the edge of the settlement. Site is within flood zone 1 and not adjacent or within an area at risk from surface water flooding. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Site is within a minerals safeguarded area. Access is acceptable onto Skipton Road towards the northern side of the site, minor works may be required to extend existing footway/ street lighting to serve the site.	5a,5b, 7,9
<b>CN012</b> Land to the west of Cedarville, Netherghyll Lane 0.111ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	--	-	0	-	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2.</b> Site is greenfield on the edge of the settlement. Part of site is within flood zone 3a and within an area at high risk from surface water flooding. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and has dynamic views. NYCC Highways would require the extension of the existing foot / street lighting system for the settlement to serve this development, therefore an opportunity exists to improve connectivity. Site is within a minerals safeguarded area.	
<b>CN014</b> Garage site off Meadow Croft, Cononley 0.121ha																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (21/2014 14335): Four 2 bed dwellings approved March 2014.	
<b>CN015</b> St John's Methodist Church, Main Street 0.111ha																					<b>Planning Permission</b> approved (21/2010/10484): Demolition of building and construction of 6 dwellings permitted October 2010. (21/2013/13321): Demolition of building and construction of 4 dwellings approved April 2013.	
<b>CN016</b> Land at Beech Mount Drive, Off Main Street, Cononley 0.078 ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> site is below the site size threshold of 0.1.	
<b>CN019</b> Land at junction of Cross Hills Road and railway, Cononley 0.725 ha	0	0	+	-	-	+	0	+	-	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site is detached from the built up area with no current footpath links to the village centre. Site is greenfield on the edge of the settlement. Part of site is within flood zone 3a and within an area at risk from surface water flooding. NYCC Highways would require the extension of the existing foot / street lighting system for the settlement to serve this development, therefore an opportunity exists to improve connectivity. Acceptable access can be achieved to the site, although there still will be a need to travel due to the site being on the edge of the settlement. 2016 CA Assessment identifies this area containing open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, the site also has dynamic views.	2, 5a, 5b,7,9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cowling</b>																						
<b>CW001</b> Off Wainmans Close, rear of Bannister Walk, Cowling 3.155ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	++	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Access is acceptable off existing lane to the south (Bannister Walk), it is also available to the north east. It could be promoted that 5 or less dwellings are built to the north east as these would not need an adopted highway. Most of the site is located within an area that plays a strong contribution towards the character and appearance of the area. To the north east the site plays no contribution. The site also has dynamic views running through it. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	5a, 5b, 7, 9
<b>CW003</b> East of Dick Lane, Cowling 0.354ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. Application permitted for three bungalows with garages on northern part of the site permitted July (201522/2015/15767). This will leave 0.1574ha left for development. Minor works may be required to extend existing footway/street lighting to serve the site. An access to NYCC standards could be formed onto Pick Lane. This site plays no or has no negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	7, 9
<b>CW004</b> South of Colne Road, east of Welbeck House, Cowling 2.934ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites for residential use. Development should be restricted to the eastern half of the site to reduce the impact on the character/appearance of the conservation area as the site to the north, south and west is identified as playing a strong contribution towards the character and appearance of the area. Minor works may be required to extend existing footway/street lighting to serve the site. Access to NYCC standards could be formed onto Keighly Road. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located on the within the settlement on greenfield land.	5a, 5b, 6, 7, 9
<b>CW005</b> Former sewerage works and adjoining land at Woodside Farm, Cowling 1.535ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	+	-	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This would need careful siting for the access to get 60m visibility. Development should be focused on the north eastern part of the site as the rest of the site plays a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located within the built settlement and is a mix of greenfield and brownfield land.	5a, 5b, 6, 7, 9
<b>CW006</b> Between Collinge Road and Cow Lane, Cowling 0.375 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	-	+	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites for residential use. In regards to access this site cannot be viewed in isolation. A comprehensive development brief for the area needs to be produced. This will enable cumulative impacts to be considered and for arrangements to secure funding for strategic infrastructure improvements to be developed. Access would be acceptable on to Cow Lane. This site has no contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located within the built up settlement on greenfield land.	6, 7, 9
<b>CW007</b> Land to the south east of Hartley Place, Cowling 0.91ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	++	++	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of housing sites due to the site not including a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway (Highways Comments). The whole of the site provides a strong contribution towards the character and appearance of the area. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is greenfield land.	
<b>CW008</b> West of Fold Lane, east of Carr Mill, Cowling 1.01ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites for residential use. Works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway/street lighting to serve the site. Access to NYCC standards could be formed onto Fold Lane. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site provides some contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is located within the built settlement on greenfield land.	5a, 5b, 6, 7, 9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cowling</b>																						
<b>CW010</b> Land off Old Lane, south of Acre Meadow, Cowling 0.518ha.																					Construction of three houses and extension to form turning head (resubmission of application 22/2014/15193) <b>(22/2015/16431)</b> . Permitted February 2016 .	
<b>CW011</b> South of Acre Meadow and Laycock Fields, Cowling 0.319ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	++	-	+	0	0	+	-	+	+	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool for residential development. Works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway/street lighting to serve the site. An access to NYCC standards could be formed onto Laycock Fields. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site has no/negligable impact on the setting and character of the Conservation Area. The site is within the built up settlement on greenfield land.	6, 7, 9
<b>CW016</b> Land to the rear of Manor Holme Farm, Cowling 0.742h.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites for housing; the site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
<b>CW017</b> Land to the south of Carr Mill, Cowling 1.195ha	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	--	++	++	-	-	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of housing sites due to the site having no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense (Highways Comments). The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site provides no/negligable contribution to the character and setting of the Conservation Area. The site is within the built settlement and is a greenfield piece of land.	
<b>CW018</b> Land to the west of Black Bull Hotel, Cowling 0.585ha	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	--	++	++	-	-	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of housing sites due to the site not having a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway (Highways Comments). Planning permission <b>(22/2016/17201)</b> has been approved to the western portion of the site for construction of a split level dwelling with associated off street parking (re-submission of refused application 22/2016/16753).The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is a greenfield site.	
<b>CW019</b> Land to the west of Carr Head Hall, Cowling 0.245ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites for housing; the site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cowling</b>																						
<b>CW020</b> Fields north of Crag Side Farm, east of Dick Lane, Cowling 3.975ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites for housing; the site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
<b>CW023</b> Land adjacent to 9 The Old Sawmill, Cowling 0.052ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites for housing; the site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>CW024</b> Land at Manor Park, Cowling 0.042ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites for housing; the site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>CW025</b> Langdale Nursing Home, 233 Keighley Road, Cowling 0.139																					Planning permission granted for demolition of all existing buildings and construction of 4 houses and garage <b>(22/2015/16444)</b> . Permitted February 2016.	
<b>CW026</b> Former Village Hall, Park Road, Cowling 0.02ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in pool of sites; the site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>CW027</b> Land East of Dick Lane, adjoining Braemar, Cowling 0.449	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	--	++	++	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Unacceptable as there is no visibility northerly. This site has no or no negligible contribution towards the character and appearance of the area. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1. The site is located within the built up settlement and is greenfield land.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cross Hills &amp; Glusburn</b>																						
<b>SC003</b> Depot west of Station House, off Skipton Road, Cross Hills 0.159ha	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	--	++	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites as the site is landlocked as it has no access to an adopted highway. This site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 , but does have slight surface water problems to the north and south. The site is located within a built up area on brownfield land.	
<b>SC004</b> Land at corner of Skipton Road and Keighley Road, Crosshills 0.266ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include site in the pool of sites for consideration for housing. The site is within the built up area of Crosshills, it is currently in use as an antiques store and car parking area. Development of this area would mean a loss of employment land. Overall the site is positive, it is an existing brownfield site, and therefore this would be a good use of land within Cross Hills & Glusburn. Access is acceptable onto A6068. The site is wholly in Flood Zone 1 and does not have any concerns of surface water flooding.	1a, 6, 7, 9
<b>SC007</b> Land adjacent to Millstones, Baxter Wood, Cross Hills 0.606 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	--	++	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites due to site not having a sufficient frontage to enable an access to NYCC standards to be formed on to the public highway (Highway Comments). The site is located on the edge of the settlement on a greenfield site. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1.	
<b>SC014</b> South and east of Hayfield Mills, Colne Road, Glusburn 1.882 ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>SC015:</b> West of primary school, east of Hayfield Mills, Colne Road; 0.78ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in pool of sites. The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>SC016</b> West of Beanlands Drive and east of Sunny Bank Road, Glusburn 0.85ha.	0	0	+	+	++	+	+	--	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in pool of sites as the site is subject to the ransom strip (grass verge) off Beanlands Drive and therefore the site is landlocked and access cannot be gained. Part of the site to the south is subject to Flood Zone 2 and surface water flooding. The site is located within the built up area of Glusburn on a greenfield site.	
<b>SC018</b> West of primary school, east of Hayfield Mills, Colne Road, Glusburn 0.78 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> This site was withdrawn due to the site not being available for development. The land owner does not wish to develop this allotment land.	
<b>SC034</b> North of Old Hall Road/ West of Green Lane, Glusburn 3.318 ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include site in the pool of sites for consideration for housing. To prevent visual intrusion into the open countryside to the north, development would be limited to the southern part of the site. East part of site forms a setting for Glusburn Hall. The site will need to be determined by a traffic assessment. The site can be assessed from Old Hall Way. The site sits wholly within Flood Zone 1, it does have some slight surface water flooding running through the middle of the site. The site is edge of settlement and greenfield land.	7, 9
<b>SC035</b> East of Green Lane and west of Black Abbey Lane, Glusburn 3.028 ha																					Outline planning permission (32/2011/11429) was granted on appeal on 29th May 2012 for 49 dwellings. Reserved matters application granted on 23rd December 2015 under reference 32/2015/15768.	
<b>SC036</b> South of Lothersdale Road, Glusburn 1.242 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	0	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites as there are no immediate major concerns linked with the development of this site. Works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway/street lighting to serve the site. Access is acceptable onto Lothersdale Road. The site is located wholly in Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns regarding surface water flooding. The site is edge of settlement on greenfield land.	7, 9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cross Hills &amp; Glusburn</b>																						
<b>SC037 (a)</b> Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Cross Hills 13.06 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. The site boundary excludes areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3a but has a small area at risk of surface water flooding around the existing farm buildings. Access is acceptable onto Skipton Road. The site is on the edge of the settlement on brownfield land.	2, 7, 9
<b>SC039</b> Between Clayton Hall Road and Old Lane/ Holme Beck, Cross Hills 11.30 ha.	0	0	-	+	0	+	0	+	--	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites. The majority of the site is within the flood zones 2, 3a and 3b. The area outside the flood zone is not accessible. This site will need to be determined by a traffic assessment. Minor trip generating site. It would have an impact upon A629 if combined with other proposed minor developments in Sutton. The site is accessible from Clayton Hall Road and an access to NYCC standards could be formed. The site is recommended for green wedge designation. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	
<b>SC052</b> Bounded by railway, Baxter Wood/Park Rd and Station Rd, Crosshills 7.332 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> A small portion to the north of the site is located within Flood Zone 2. Access is acceptable from the western frontage but not from Baxter Wood. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	
<b>SC055</b> Land bounded by Green Lane, Ryecroft Rd, Black Abbey Lane 3.36	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	-	0	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. The site performs well regarding flood risk and access. It is beside a Listed Building, and would form a relatively large extension on the edge of the village. The site is on a hillside location and the topography may not encourage as much walking and cycling as similarly located sites around the village in relation to distance from the centre.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 7, 8, 9
<b>SC056</b> East of Riparian Way, Crosshills 2.541 ha.																						
<b>SC058</b> Land adjacent to The Old Cornmill, Malsis School, Glusburn 1.723 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Combined with SC059, SC060 and SC065 to create SC085.	
<b>SC059</b> Former Farmyard and Workshops, Malsis School. Glusburn 0.796 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Combined with SC059, SC060 and SC065 to create SC085.	
<b>SC060</b> Land north of the A6068, Colne Road, Malsis School, Glasburn 0.703ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Combined with SC059, SC060 and SC065 to create SC085.	
<b>SC061</b> Land to west of Glusburn Corn Mill 1.078ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	-	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. The south of the site is located within Flood Zone 3a and has concerns regarding surface water flooding. The northern half of the site may be able to accommodate residential development, however there is woodland there which would need to be removed to create access. Works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway / street lighting to serve the site. Access is acceptable onto Corn Mill. The site is on the edge of the settlement and is greenfield land.	2, 7, 9
<b>SC062</b> Land to west of Bungalow Road, Glusburn 0.195ha.	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	--	++	-	-	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites due to the site having no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense - local network is not adopted. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land. It is wholly located within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns in relation to surface water flooding.	

		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
	Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	<b>Cross Hills &amp; Glusburn</b>																						
	<b>SC065</b> Land to east of 1 High Malsis, Glusburn 0.313 ha																					Level 1: Combined with SC059 and SC060 to create SC085.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Cross Hills &amp; Glusburn</b>																						
<b>SC067</b> Land adjacent to Lingah Farm, off Baxter Wood, Glusburn 0.126 ha.																					Erection of two dwellings on site. Approved May 2015 (32/2015/15507).	
<b>SC070</b> Land to the West of Green Lane, Glusburn 0.173 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites for consideration for housing, overall the site is a positive piece of land for development. Acceptable onto Green Lane. Works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway / street lighting to serve the site. The site is wholly located within Flood Zone 1, but does have some surface water flooding running through the site. The site is on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	7, 9
<b>SC071</b> Ling Haw Hill, Cononley Road, Cross Hill 0.93 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	-	-	0	++	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites for consideration for housing, overall the site is a positive piece of land for development. The site is acceptable with access between 5m and 15m from southern boundary. The site is located wholly in Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns regarding surface water flooding. The site is on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	7, 9
<b>SC072</b> Garage site off Colne Road, Glusburn 0.125 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites. The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>SC078</b> 19-25 Main Street, Cross Hills 0.116 ha.																					Five 2 storey townhouses permitted 25th September 2013 (32/2013/13758).	
<b>SC081</b> Land off Colne Road (A6068), Glusburn 0.331 ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	-	0	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This site is wholly located within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns regarding surface water flooding. Access to this site is acceptable. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	7, 9
<b>SC082</b> Hayfield Mills, Colne Road, Glusburn 2.542 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Do not include in the pool of sites. The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>SC083</b> Land at Bridge End House, Glusburn 0.387 ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	--	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	-	-	<b>Level 2:</b> This site is landlocked unless you can gain access through the ransom strip. Visibility at the site is good. The site is partly within Flood Zones 2 and 3a to the north and also has some concerns regarding surface water flooding in this area. The site is located on the edge of the settlement on greenfield land.	
<b>SC085</b> Land at Malsis, Glusburn 12.66 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Include in pool of sites. This site combines the previous SC058, SC059, SC060 and SC065 sites, and is on the edge of a settlement. The site was previously in use as an independent preparatory school and pre-prep, therefore, the part of the site occupied by the school is brownfield. the school is now closed and the buildings, many of which are listed, are currently vacant. The site has a number of designated heritage assets of high heritage significance as identified within the Heritage Impact Assessment 2016. Conversion of the historic buildings has potential to deliver large beneficial impacts on the designated heritage assets of high heritage significance at the site, and prevent them falling into disrepair through prolonged vacancy. New development in the grounds would have to be carefully considered to prevent adverse impacts on the designated heritage assets. The north of the site is slightly within Flood Zones 2 and 3a. A small portion of the site to the north and then a portion to the east does have a 100 year extent of surface water flooding. Access to the site can be gained from the existing road and is acceptable as identified by NYCC Highways.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 8, 9

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																																								
	Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations										Mitigation and Recommendations									
	<b>Cross Hills &amp; Glusburn</b>																																								
	<b>SC086:</b> Land south of Willow Garth Avenue, Crosshills. 0.458 ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	-	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is wholly located within Flood Zone 1 and has some small surface water flooding issues to the south but these are slight. Access is acceptable with access from southern end of the existing. The site is on the edge of the settlement and is greenfield land.										7, 9									

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Settle</b>																						
<b>SG018</b> NYCC Depot, north of King's Mill, Settle 0.526 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site contains less than 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1)	
<b>SG021</b> Land to the rear and west of the Ambulance Station, off Cammock Lane, Settle 1.378 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. When considered in conjunction with SG066 and SG080 to the north and south of the site, there are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 5a, 7, 9
<b>SG023</b> Land south of Settle, between Skipton Road and Railway, Settle 1.019ha.	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	++	-	--	-	++	--	+	-	-	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is disconnected from the town centre making access to services difficult. Low surface water flooding along the beck which runs through the site. Acceptable access onto Skipton Road. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
<b>SG025</b> Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle 10.273 ha	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	-	-	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site falls within FZ1 although large parts of the site are at high risk of surface water flooding. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. When taking into account the heritage and landscape assets surrounding the site, the HIA shows only a slight adverse impact on the rural setting of the nearby conservation area, listed building and YDNP.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9
<b>SG026</b> Land south of the Falcon Hotel, Skipton Road, Settle 0.341 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> The site falls within FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. However, the site is in close proximity to the Falcon Manor Hotel, a grade II listed building, and allows views out to the fields to the south of the hotel which are identified as making a strong contribution to the Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area. The HIA states that the north-west corner of these fields which form part of SHLAA site SG025 should be left undeveloped to allow views through from the Falcon Manor. Following the same reasoning, similar consideration should be taken with respect to this site (SG026), which lies directly to the north of SG025 and south of the Falcon Manor Hotel, in terms of allowing sightlines through from the Falcon Manor Hotel to the southern fields beyond.	
<b>SG027</b> South of Ingfield Lane, east of Brockhole View, Settle 0.554ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	-	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 7
<b>SG028</b> South of Brockhole View and west of Brockhole Lane, Settle 1.11 ha																					Planning Permission approved (5/62/219/E) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
<b>SG029</b> CDC garaging and car parking, Ingfield Lane, Settle 0.17 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Once area covered by planning permission for sheltered housing (62/2011/11789 ) and access to Pools Row is excluded, the site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>SG030</b> Elderly persons home, Lower Greenfoot, Settle 0.619 ha																					Planning Permission approved (62/2011/11789) for sheltered housing development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	
<b>SG031</b> Access road and amenity area, Ingfield Lane, Settle 0.231 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> Once area covered by planning permission for sheltered housing (62/2011/11789 ) and highways are excluded, the site is below 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>SG032</b> Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle 0.412 ha.	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Settle. The site has a low flood risk, with only small amounts of surface water flooding on site, and is close to key services in the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6, 7

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Settle</b>																						
<b>SG035</b> F H Ellis Garage, Duke Street, Settle 0.16ha.	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Settle. The site has a low flood risk and is close to key services in the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6, 7
<b>SG042</b> NYCC Depot, Kirkgate, Settle 0.245 ha	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Settle. The site has a low flood risk, with only small amounts of surface water flooding on site, and is close to key services in the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b, 6, 7
<b>SG049</b> Land opposite Langcliffe Lodge, north east of Watershed Mill Business Centre, Settle 0.776 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy.	
<b>SG051</b> North of Townhead Way, Settle 0.686 ha																					See site SG079	
<b>SG060</b> Premises and fire station, Mill Close and Kings Mill Lane, Settle 1.094 ha	-	-	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> There are existing business and employment uses on the site, and in this case the site should continue in employment/commercial led use. The ELR recommends that this site should be considered as a mixed use opportunity site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
<b>SG061</b> East of Ingfield Avenue and south of Falcon Hotel, Settle 1.279 ha																					Planning Permission approved (62/2013/13590 ) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	Allocation not necessary

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Settle</b>																						
<b>SG063</b> Land East of Runley Bridge Farm and B6480, Settle 1.7 ha.	+	+	0	--	--	0	0	--	++	-	--	-	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Whilst the site scores poorly for accessibility to services and facilities within the Settle town centre, and has a slight to moderate adverse impact on nearby designated and undesignated heritage assets and long distance views from the YDNP, the site does provide good opportunity for employment development as it is close to the A road network and in proximity to Settle which is classified as a Key Service centre for mid sub area. The site is in FZ1. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. There are suitable access points. The ELR recommends this site for employment allocation subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle and in the context of the potential suitability of land for employment use to the south of Giggleswick.	
<b>SG064</b> Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480, Settle 5.039 ha.	+	+	0	--	--	0	0	--	++	-	--	-	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Whilst the site scores poorly for accessibility to services and facilities within the Settle town centre, the site provides good opportunity for employment led mixed use development (with some residential) as site is close to the A road network and in proximity to Settle which is classified as a Key Service centre for mid sub area. The site is in FZ1 although there is some low surface water flooding on SW corner of site. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The ELR recommends this site for employment allocation subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle and in the context of the potential suitability of land for employment use to the south of Giggleswick.	
<b>SG065</b> Gas Works House, Station Road, Settle 0.212 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site contains less than 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>SG066</b> Land North of Penny Green, Settle 0.252 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 5a, 7, 9
<b>SG067</b> Land to south east of Runley Bridge Farm, B6480, Settle 1.986Ha.	+	+	0	--	--	0	0	--	++	-	--	-	++	--	+	--	--	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> Whilst the site scores poorly for accessibility to services and facilities within the Settle town centre, and has a slight to moderate adverse impact on nearby designated and undesignated heritage assets and long distance views from the YDNP, the site does provide good opportunity for employment development as it is close to the A road network and in proximity to Settle which is classified as a Key Service centre for mid sub area. The site is in FZ1. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The ELR recommends this site for employment allocation subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle and in the context of the potential suitability of land for employment use to the south of Giggleswick.	
<b>SG068</b> Land to the west of Brockhole Lane, Settle 2.102 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1 (with small amount of low surface water flooding on southern boundary of site). The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 3, 4, 7

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Settle</b>																						
<b>SG069</b> Yorkshire Water Depot, Victoria Street, Settle 0.06ha																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is at less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>SG074</b> Land to southern end of Sowarth Field Industrial Estate, Settle 0.173 ha.	-	-	+	+	+	++	0	--	-	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 2:</b> The western half of the site falls within FZ3a. The site is landlocked as there is no available access to the site. There are existing business and employment uses on the site. The ELR recommends that the site should continue in employment use. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	
<b>SG075</b> Land to west of Townhead Way, Settle 0.149 ha.																					Planning Permission approved (62/2012/12180 and 62/2014/14965) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	Allocation not necessary
<b>SG076</b> Land at Ingfield Mews, Skipton Road, Settle 0.135 ha.																					Planning Permission approved (62/2005/5447) for residential development on the site. Hence, site not to be taken forward.	Allocation not necessary
<b>SG077</b> Land to the east of The Sidings Industrial Estate, Settle 0.058 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is not capable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
<b>SG079</b> Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle 1.745 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	-	+	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 5a, 7, 9
<b>SG080</b> Land to the west of Skipton Road and railway, Settle 6.9 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. Access is acceptable but will need careful sighting to comply with visibility requirements. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 4, 5a, 7, 9
<b>SG081</b> Land to south of Runley Mill and east of A65, Settle 3.568 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	
<b>SG082</b> Land to the southwest of Anley Hall and East of the River Ribble, Settle 8.133 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site does not contain at least 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Sutton</b>																						
SC025; Land and premises, south of Bridge Road; 0.155 ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Site is in active employment use, and should remain as such until informed otherwise by the site owners.	1a
SC030; Works and land at Low Fold, Manor Way; 0.348 ha.																					Planning permission for demolition of premises and erection of 10 dwellings. Approved July 2015 (66/2015/15475).	
SC040; Land south of Sutton Lane; 3.486 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	+	0		+	-	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Proposed development here would compromise the gap between Sutton and Eastburn and would constitute large scale development beyond the settlement boundary which would be harmful to the landscape character of the area and the approach to Sutton.	
SC041; East of Holme Lane and north of Holme Beck; 4.151ha.																					Level 1: The site has an initial disadvantage because it contains less than 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1). The site is recommended for green wedge designation.	
SC042; West of Holme Lane and north of Holme Beck; 0.89 ha.																					Level 1: The site contains less than 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1). The site is recommended for green wedge designation.	
SC043; West of Holme Lane and south of Holme Beck; 2.747 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	0	-		+	+	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Extent of development would be restricted by flood risk on parts of the site and the need to retain trees on the river bank. However, the site would erode the green wedge separating Sutton from Glusburn & Crosshills. The site is recommended for green wedge designation.	
SC044; West and north of Hazel Grove Road, south of Holme Beck; 3.402 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	+	0		+	-	-	0	+	+	Level 2: The footpath and significant trees on site should be retained if developed. However, the site would erode the green wedge separating Sutton from Glusburn & Crosshills. The site is recommended for green wedge designation.	
SC045; North-west of Crag Lane and south of Bent Lane; 0.588 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0		-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	+	Level 2: Areas of Flood Risk 2 and Flood Risk 3 on the site. Crag Lane unadopted.	
SC046; South-east of Crag Lane, adjacent to Crag Close; 1.61 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	-	0			-	-	0	0		+	-	+	0	+	+	Level 2: The site has flood risk issues throughout the vast majority of the site and also difficulties of access.	
SC047; The Acres; 2.423 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	Level 3 (pass): The access is acceptable with frontage available.	
SC048; Gott Hill Farm, east of Ellers Road; 2.413 ha.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	-	-	-	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	Level 2: The site performs well regarding flood risk. Access is acceptable onto Harper Grove, however this may not be a suitable network for large development as possible ransom strips exists.	
SC050; Land north of Holme Beck and south of existing school; 2.29 ha.																					Level 1: The site contains less than 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1). The site is recommended for green wedge designation.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Sutton</b>																						
SC057; Land at Little Croft, West Lane; 0.537 ha.																					<b>Planning Permission</b> - Site has outline planning permission for the construction of 10 dwellings. Permitted July 2013(66/2013/13537). Reserved matters approved July 2014 (66/2014/14652).	
SC066; Land west of Greenroyd Drive; 0.571 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site has current difficulties in access. There may be acceptable access but this is subject to the garden in adjacent house number 32 requiring hard surfacing to provide replacement off park parking (Highways comments 2016).	
SC069; Land to the east of Throstle, Nest Farm, 2.92 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	++	-	-	+	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense (NYCC Highways).	
SC073; Land between 11 and 13 Harper Grove; 0.076ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SC075; Salt Pie Farm; 0.236 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> The site is landlocked as there are no links to the adopted highway.	
SC076; 16-18 Albert Street; 0.021ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SC077; Land at High Beeches; 0.0997 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site is not located within, adjoining or adjacent to a principal town, key service centre, local service centre or service village identified in the local plan settlement hierarchy and is less than 0.1 hectares in size and is incapable of accommodating at least 5 dwellings.	
SC079; The Balgray, West Lane; 0.382ha.																					<b>Planning permission</b> Site has planning permission for the construction of 2 detached dwellings Permitted February 2016 (66/2015/16510).	
SC080; Rear of Bay Horse Pub; 0.218 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	++	0	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 2:</b> Visibility at this site is acceptable. The site has a significant conservation impact, with the adjacent listed building - Bay Horse Public House.	
SC084; Land formerly occupied by Yeadon House, Croft Hill; 0.313 ha.																					<b>Level 1:</b> The site contains less than 0.1 hectares of land that is at the lowest risk of flooding (flood zone 1).	

Code	Mitigation Measure
1a	There is an existing business and employment use on the site which has being put forward, and in this case the site should continue as an employment led use;
1b	The site should be promoted as predominately or partly 'employment led' to ensure the delivery of the Council's socio-economic objectives set out in the draft Local Plan. This includes sites which are recommended for mixed uses, where it is deemed that at least part of the site is utilised for employment purposes;
2	A Flood Risk Assessment is required, as a significant fluvial and/or surface water hazard has been identified within part of the site area. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) may also be required here. In this case, mitigation measures include a recommendation to divide the site area to include a use mix appropriate to the site, in order to mitigate against localised flood risk;
3	Biodiversity and/or landscape impact mitigation(s) should be built into the design of the scheme. In this case, mitigation measures suggested by the Council can include a recommendation for division of the site area to include a use mix appropriate to the site, in order to protect areas of high biodiversity, landscape and/or recreational value within the site (including Tree Preservation Orders). These areas may also then be thought of as potentially providing part of a wider green corridor route;
4	Opportunity to incorporate social infrastructure related to community parks and other green infrastructure. In this case, the site may have area(s) which are deemed to provide recreational and other community benefits, which can often (but not always) relate to areas of high biodiversity and landscape value, as referenced in measure (3) above;
5a	Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments) on the site and their settings where appropriate, including a Council recommendation for sub-division of the site where necessary. Impact on the Conservation Area to be considered and mitigated against where required;
5b	Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance. A Council recommendation may include sub-division of the site to protect these specific areas within the site's overall area;
6	The site is viewed as a town/village centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Such sites offer future occupiers and residents the opportunity to walk and cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle. Hence there may be opportunities for the further intensification of use within the site in terms of housing density. Subject to site specific analysis;
7	Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site. These measures are important considerations especially where the site is adjoining relatively large residential areas, particular employment uses, and/or late night commercial uses in towns and villages, and also where the site is situated close to a major road network, particularly A roads;
8	The site is viewed as contributing to regeneration opportunities in the local area to improve overall standards of living, with CIL and S106 potentially used to address additional needs likely to be generated;
9	The site is viewed as being in a prominent location, and hence visual character with regards to housing density, building heights, and dwelling design to be considered for this site's potential development. Prominent locations can include sites situated adjacent to a key entrance to a town or village, or sites on raised ground in comparison to surrounding residential and employment development.

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### Key to codes for mitigation

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

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations		Mitigation and Recommendations		
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				20	
<b>Skipton</b>																								
SK140 (part of): Land north of Skipton Railway Station, Area "A", 0.31 ha.	0	0	++	++	++	+	+	+	—	+	++	+	0	++	+	-	0	-	+	+	The site is already in employment use and the ELR recommends allocation for mixed use employment led development. The site is within the Skipton Conservation Area, but makes no contribution. However, the site is within FZ3a.		1b,2,5a	
SK140 (part of): Land north of Skipton Railway Station, Area "B"; 0.05 ha.																					The site has been redeveloped to provide an improved delivery entrance to Morrisons supermarket and is therefore no longer available.		No longer available for allocation.	
SK080: Land north of Skipton Auction Mart	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	+	The ELR recommends allocation of the site for employment use subject to detailed ecological, landscape and visual assessments. The site is in FZ1, outside the conservation area, adjacent to a SINC and in a prominent position at an entrance to the town. There is some archaeological interest. Note: this site was later designated as local green space in the local plan.		3,5b,9	
SK113: Land south of Skipton Auction Mart	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	0	+	-	0	0	+	-				0	The ELR recommends allocation of the site for employment use. Some of the site is in FZ3a, but most is in FZ1 with some surface water flood risk. The site adjoins the Skipton Conservation Area and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which is an important feature and gateway to the town. There is some archaeological interest and the area is of some interest for sand and gravel.		2,5a,5b,9	
SK049: Land east of Skipton bypass	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	—	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	0	The ELR recommends allocation of the site for employment led mixed use development. The site is within FZ3b and is at risk from surface water flooding and groundwater emergence, but is likely to benefit from the Skipton Flood Alleviation Scheme, which is currently under construction. The site is outside the conservation area, but in a prominent position adjacent to the bypass. The area is of some interest for sand and gravel.		1b,2,9	
SK135: Skipton Rock Quarry	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	0	The ELR recommends allocation of the site (which includes former quarry workings, an HGV yard and some woodland) for employment use (not B1), subject to a detailed ecological appraisal, because of the site's proximity to a SINC. The site is in FZ1, with some risk from surface water and groundwater, and is outside the conservation area.		2,3	
SK139: East and West of Cavendish Street, Skipton	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	—	+	++	+	0	++	+	-	0	-	+	+	The current uses on the site are a mixture of retail, car parking and other commercial uses. The site is within the Skipton Conservation Area, but makes no contribution. However, the site is within FZ3a.		1b,2,5a, 6, 7, 8, 9	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Settle																						
SG083: Land at the corner of the A65 and Brackenber Lane, Giggleswick: 6.29 ha	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	++	0	-	--	+	0	--	+	-	0	-	+	-	The ELR recommends that this site is allocated for employment use subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle, the necessary mitigation of flood risk and in the context of the potential suitability of land adjacent to B6480, Settle. The site is a greenfield, which is detached from the settlement of Giggleswick. The site has good access to the A65 and is within close proximity to Giggleswick Railway Station (access across the A65). The central part of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding, as identified in the Jan 2017 SFRA. The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 states that this site makes no significant contribution to the character and appearance of this conservation area. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 2, 7, 9
SG084 Land to east of A65 and north of Gildersleets, Giggleswick; 3.090 ha.	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	++	-	-	--	+	0	--	+	-	0	-	+	-	The ELR recommends that this site is allocated for employment use subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle, the necessary mitigation of flood risk and in the context of the potential suitability of land adjacent to B6480, Settle. The site is a greenfield, which is detached from the settlement of Giggleswick. The site has good access to the A65 and is within close proximity to Giggleswick Railway Station (access across the A65). This site is a high risk of surface water flooding in the Jan 2017 SFRA. The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 states that this site makes no significant contribution to the character and appearance of this conservation area. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 2, 7, 9
SG063: Land East of Runley Bridge Farm and B6480; 1.698ha	++	++	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	-	--	-	0		+	-	0	-	+	-	The ELR recommends that this site is allocated for employment use subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle and in the context of the potential suitability of land at Brackenber Lane. The site is a greenfield, which is detached from the settlement of Settlement. There is the potential for direct access to be formed from the site to the B6480 and rail links in nearby Settle. All the site falls within FZ1. The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 states that this site makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of this conservation area. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 5a, 5b, 7, 9
SG064:Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480; 5.039 ha.	++	++	--	--	--	+	+	++	+	-	--	0	0	(--)	+	-	0	-	+	-	The ELR recommends that this site is allocated for employment use subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle and in the context of the potential suitability of land at Brackenber Lane. The site is a greenfield, which is detached from the settlement of Settlement. The site also has good strategic and local accessibility with the A65 (Settle bypass) bordering the south of the site with the potential for direct access to be formed from the site to the B6480 and rail links in nearby Settle. Adjacent to the western boundary of the site is FZ2 & 3, however site SG067 does fall within FZ1. The south western part of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding. The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 states that this site makes some contribution to the character and appearance of this conservation area. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area. <b>Note: further work on potential visual impacts on the National Park and ecological impacts on the River Ribble SSSI to be addressed in a expanded, stand-alone SA for this site, which is dependent on consultation outcomes between the developer and Natural England during April 2018.</b>	1b, 2, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

SG067: Land to south east of Runley Bridge Farm, B6480; 1.986ha	++	++	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	-	--	-	0		+	-	0	-	+	-		The ELR recommends that this site is allocated for employment use subject to an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle and in the context of the potential suitability of land at Brackenber Lane. The site is a greenfield, which is detached from the settlement of Settlement. There is the potential for direct access to be formed from the site to the B6480 and rail links in nearby Settle. All the site falls within FZ1. The site is grade 3 agricultural land. The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 states that this site makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of this conservation area. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 5a, 5b, 7, 9
SG060: Northern section of Sowarth Industrial Estate; 1.654 ha.	(-)	-	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	-		The ELR recommends that this site should be considered as a mixed use opportunity site. There are existing business and employment uses on the site, and in this case the site should continue in employment/commercial led use.	

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Ingleton																						
IN022: Land adjacent to southern edge of industrial estate, off New Road	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	-	The ELR recommends allocation of the site for employment use as an extension to the existing inudstrial estate. Currently the site is flat, agricultural land located on the edge of Ingleton, adjacent to Ingleton Industrial Estate. The site has limited access to the north east and is within close proximity to the A65 to the north. Site is mostly located in FZ1 with a small part loacted in FZ2 adjacent to the western bonundary within the site. Development of this site for emplyment uses would have minor negative impacts in terms of minimising air, noise and light pollution and conserving water resources. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 7
IN035: Land Between industrial estate off New Road and Tatterthorn Lane	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	-	The ELR recommends allocation of the site for employment use as an extension to the existing inudstrial estate. Currently the site is flat, agricultural land located on the edge of Ingleton, adjacent to Ingleton Industrial Estate. The site has limited access to the north west and is within close proximity to the A65 to the north. The central part of the site is loacted in FZ1 with the eastern and western parts of the site in FZ2 & 3.Development of this site for emplyment uses would have minor negative impacts in terms of minimising air, noise and light pollution and conserving water resources. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 2, 7

## **Site SK049 (Skipton) – Sustainability Appraisal for site selection**

### **Exception Test Explanation**

1. The Council's site selection and allocation process has taken a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property. The process has been developed and applied in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency (Representation 050).
2. The Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment maps (SFRA) (FI002) shows that the site is within FZ3b and is at risk from surface water flooding and groundwater emergence.
3. In accordance with paragraph 100 and 101 of the Framework, the Sequential Test in the SFRA was applied to all available sites suitable for employment development in Skipton, including SK049. However, following the application of the Sequential Test, it was not possible for all the employment land identified as being required over the plan period to meet objectively assessed employment needs (commensurate with the plan's spatial strategy and level of housing growth in Skipton) to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding. It was appropriate therefore for the Council in accordance with paragraph 102 of the Framework to apply the Exception Test in the case of SK049. Taking account of the proposed use of the site for B1, B2 & B8 uses (which are less vulnerable uses) the Council considers the Exception Test is met because the provision of employment development on the site provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk.
4. Furthermore, the construction of the Skipton Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) has been designed to reduce the risk from Eller Beck, Waller Hill Beck and Ings Beck which is projected to have a significant impact on reducing the risk of flooding within the Ings Lane area, including site SK049. Once Skipton FAS comes fully into operation the areas within Skipton that can be considered as benefitting from defence will change. Accordingly, the extent of the functional flood plain should be updated to reflect these changes. Land currently in Flood Zone 3 will remain in Flood Zone 3, however land may move from Flood Zone 3b to 3a if it no longer falls within the functional flood plain. It is anticipated that the reduction in flooding will enable land currently in Flood Zone 3b to be moved to Flood Zone 3a, thereby increasing the amount of the developable land available.

## **Site SG064 – Sustainability Appraisal text for site selection**

### **Overriding Reasons for Selection**

#### **Landscape and Visual Impact**

1. The statutory body Natural England raised concerns regarding the landscape and visual impact of the proposed employment site SG064. Natural England believes that the proposed development will have significant and adverse impact on the setting of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The statutory body is of the opinion that the development sits on a raised embankment and is very prominent in the landscape, and it hence believes views of the development looking towards the National Park would have considerable visual impact. The landscape and visual impact of this site has been assessed in a document produced by Craven District Council, entitled Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (La007), and the analysis is outlined in the following paragraphs.
2. The proposed site SG064 is a relatively large site at the entrance to Settle, adjacent to the roundabout where the A65 joins the B6480. The site is currently in agricultural use. The site is bordered by the track to Runley Mill to the north, the B6480 to the east, the A65 to the south and agricultural land to the west. There are no Public Rights on Way on the site. The site is close to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary, which follows the railway line, then runs eastwards along Lodge Road. There are dry-stone wall field boundaries within and around the site boundary.
3. The planning officer who assessed the site from a landscape and visual viewpoint concluded that although the site is in a prominent location at the entrance to Settle, it was not highly visible from the viewpoints within the National Park as it was hidden by Anley Crag plantation, a thick band of trees which occupy the hill side to the east of the site between the B6480 and the railway line. It is viewed that this hill is large enough to obscure the site from the viewpoints chosen within the National Park during the assessment. However, whilst the site is not visible in its current undeveloped state, any buildings on the site would obviously be at a higher level and may well be visible above the hill top.
4. It is conceded in the assessment that the site does have long-distance views into the National Park, and due its large size, it is likely that it will be visible from the National Park in places other than the viewpoints used in the assessment. For this reason, the assessment recommended that further visual assessment work is undertaken for the site prior to development. This should include measures to mitigate against and reduce the identified negative visual impacts through:
  - The use of site boundary treatments that respect the landscape character and incorporate dry-stone walls. Existing dry-stone wall boundaries should be retained;
  - Landscaping and planting of native trees at the southern end of the site to shield the site from the road and railway and to create an attractive entrance to Settle;
  - A restriction on building heights to two-storeys to reduce the visibility of development from the National Park, above the rise of Anley Crag Plantation. Consideration should be given to the use of 'green roofs' to minimise the impact of development;

- The requirement for development proposals to be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area.

The assessment concluded that in the context of views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the change in the visual impact is thought to be minimal, and hence does not prevent the site's allocation, subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures above.

### **Overriding Socio-Economic Reasons for Site Selection**

5. At this stage, it is clear there are alternative perspectives regarding this site from Craven District Council and Natural England on the extent of landscape and visual impacts into and out of the National Park. Whilst Craven District Council recognises that there is likely to be some visual impact resulting from allocating this site, it is believed that the extent of such impacts can be sufficiently reduced with further design and landscaping work within the site. In contrast, Natural England is of the opinion that the subsequent development of the site would have significant and adverse impact on the setting of the National Park, and the landscape character of this entry point into the National Park. Furthermore, whereas Natural England believe that the proposed site's development would create an urban form in a rural setting, Craven District Council are of the view that the site has good strategic and local accessibility with the A65 (Settle bypass) bordering the south of the site, with the potential for direct access to be formed from the site to the B6480 and rail links in nearby Settle.
6. In light of these differing perspectives on the landscape and visual impacts, Craven District Council believe there are overriding social and economic reasons for allocating this site for an employment selection. From the sites deemed suitable in the Employment Land Review document (Ec002), the choice of these suitable employment sites was comparatively limited relative to the range of potential residential sites. Instead, with the employment sites chosen for allocation, they are often examined in terms of what effective mitigation measures can be utilised to sufficiently reduce any negative impacts on such landscape and ecological impacts, such as the National Park. In this case of SG064, due to the limited employment choice, there is a requirement to balance social, environmental, and economical requirements. Other potential employment site options in Settle were not considered sustainable either in the Employment Site Review assessment (Ec002) or the Sustainability Appraisal (SA004).
7. On a broader scale, the general objective for employment provision in the Craven Local Plan is to put forward employment sites on a broadly evenly spread geographical basis within the local plan area. Hence, there are proposed employment sites in Skipton in the east, Settle in the central area, and Ingleton to the northwest. This allows a more appropriate local balance of employment provision and allocation of residential sites. On this basis, and in the absence of other suitable sites in Settle, it is believed that there are over-riding social and economic reasons for allocating the proposed site SG064 for development in the Craven Local Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																						
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Settle																						
SG064: Land south of Runley Bridge Farm and west of B6480; 5.039 ha.	++	++	--	--	--	+	+	++	+	-	--	0	0	(--)	+	-	0	-	+	-	The Employment Land Review recommends that this site is allocated for employment use, in the context of an assessment of the appropriate level of employment land required at Settle, and in the context of the potential suitability of land at Brackenber Lane. The site is a greenfield site, which is detached from the settlement of Settle. The site has good strategic and local accessibility with the A65 (Settle bypass) bordering the south of the site with the potential for direct access to be formed from the site to the B6480 and rail links in nearby Settle. Adjacent to the western boundary of the site is Flood Zone 2 & 3, however site SG064 does fall within Flood Zone 1. The south western part of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding. The site has grade 3 agricultural land. The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 states that this site makes some contribution to the character and appearance of this conservation area. The site is within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area.	1b, 2, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB011; Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>HB011</b> Primary school, east of Robin Lane, west of Lowcroft, Higher Bentham 0.962ha	0	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	++	+	++	0	++	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	The school has been replaced and is now redundant. The main building is within and the playing fields/open space are adjoining the recommended conservation area. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The landowner, North Yorkshire County Council, has identified the site for a development of approximately 70 units of extra care housing.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 5a

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB011 is the top-ranking site in High Bentham, which returns mostly positive, some neutral and no negative results in the analysis. Its central location offers easier access to town centre services and facilities, reduced need to travel and minimal impact on the wider landscape. Safe road access can be provided and flood risk is low. The site presents an opportunity for regeneration of a redundant site, re-use of brownfield land and avoidance of grade 3 agricultural land. Positive conservation and good design will need to be employed in the formulation of detailed proposals to ensure that the effect on undesignated heritage assets (primarily the recommended conservation area) is at least neutral. North Yorkshire County Council owns the site and has obtained planning permission for a development of 72 extra care homes for older people in partnership with an extra care provider (decision number 2017/18715/FUL).

***Approx. Area:*** 1.0 hectares.

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 72 extra care.

#### ***Development Principles:***

- The site will provide approximately 72 units of extra care or other specialist housing for older people or people with disabilities to meet identified local needs;
- Development will have regard to the character and appearance of the area and the characteristics identified in the Assessment of High Bentham for Conservation Area designation (August 2016);
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Access to the site will be gained from Robin Lane and/or Low Croft;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2 and INF3 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB023 (part); North of Low Bentham Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>HB023 (part)</b> North of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham 1.659ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1, but the southwest corner is at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent). The site satisfies the local highway authority and makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham, but is on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	

C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Based on a revised boundary and developable area of approximately 1.7ha, site HB023 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include safe road access, nil impact on heritage assets and low impact on biodiversity. Flood risk is low with surface water risk limited to the southwest corner of the site. However, the site is located on the edge of the settlement, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant (although it should be noted that the site is close to the town's new primary school). Land within the site is also of greater agricultural value (grade 3). Omission of the eastern part of the original site has avoided all areas of heritage value and some areas of surface water flood risk – remaining risk can be mitigated through design, layout, landscaping and SuDS.

***Approx. Area:*** 1.7 hectares

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 54

#### ***Development Principles:***

- A surface water hazard has been identified within the southwest corner of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site's prominent location will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and will include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Access to the site will be gained from Low Bentham Road (B6480);
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB024; North of Lakeber Drive

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>HB024</b> North of Lakeber Drive, High Bentham 0.872ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. A public footpath crosses the site.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 4

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB024 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include low flood risk, safe road access (see Development Principles) and nil impact on heritage assets. However, the site is located on the edge of the settlement, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant. Land within the site is also of greater agricultural value (grade 3). A public footpath crosses the site. This could form a framework for the design of on-site public open space, which would provide enhanced green infrastructure, a connection to open countryside to the north and associated well-being benefits. This site and adjoining preferred sites HB052 and HB044 provide an opportunity to secure additional benefits by linking on-site green infrastructure.

***Approx. Area:*** 0.9 hectares

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 29

#### ***Development Principles:***

- Access to the site will be provided via the adjoining allocated site HB052 unless access can be provided from Lakeber Drive. In either circumstance, development of the site will provide emergency access between Lakeber Drive and the adjoining allocated site, HB052;
- The public right of way (PROW) through the site will be protected and will not form part of the vehicular access. Measures will be taken to provide a separate route for pedestrians. The PROW will form a framework for the design of on-site public open space to provide enhanced green infrastructure, a connection to open countryside to the north and associated well-being benefits. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB052 and HB044 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.



## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB025; Rear of 38-54 Robin Lane and east of Butts Lane

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>HB025</b> Rear of 38-54 Robin Lane and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham 2.807ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1, but is partly at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extent) and the risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham. The local highway authority advises that access can be provided from Butts Lane, but not Robin Lane, which may necessitate omission of the northern part of the site. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Fairly prominent.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-east</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB025 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include nil impact on heritage assets. Flood risk is low on the southern part of the site, with limited surface water risk along the eastern site boundary. The northern part is subject to more extensive surface water flood risk. The risk of groundwater emergence is medium throughout. Safe road access cannot be provided from Robin Lane, but can be provided from Butts Lane into the southern part of the site. The site is located on the edge of the settlement, in a fairly prominent position, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant. Land within the site is also of greater agricultural value (grade 3). Omission of the northern part of the site from any allocation would provide significant mitigation against these drawbacks and further mitigation should be possible on the southern part of the site through good design, layout, landscaping and SuDS.

***Approx. Area:*** 1.0 hectares

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 32

#### ***Development Principles:***

- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified along the eastern site boundary. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site's prominent location will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and will include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Access to the site will be gained from Butts Lane;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB026; North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>HB026</b> North of Springfield Crescent and east of Butts Lane, High Bentham 2.577ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1. Part of the site boundary touches an area of surface water flood risk. Risk of groundwater emergence is 25-50%. About half the site is grade 3 agricultural land. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Fairly prominent.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-east</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB026 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include low flood risk, safe road access, nil impact on heritage assets and lower agricultural value (about half the site is grade 4). However, the site is located on the edge of the settlement, in a fairly prominent location, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant. The site is also subject to a medium risk of groundwater emergence and is close to an area of surface water flood risk. Some mitigation of these drawbacks should be possible through good design, layout, landscaping and SuDS.

***Approx. Area:*** 2.6 hectares

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 82

#### ***Development Principles:***

- A surface water flood risk hazard adjoins the northwest corner of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site's prominent location will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and will include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Access to the site will be gained from Springfield Crescent;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

### **Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process**

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB036; Land to the East of Robin Lane

Site HB036, of area 0.502 hectares, was originally a preferred site, but it was then withdrawn by the landowner as the local plan preparation process continued. The site is hence not allocated in the adopted local plan.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB038; Land south of Low Bentham Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>HB038</b> Land south of Low Bentham Road, High Bentham. 0.891 ha.	0	0	-	-	-	+	+	-	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1, makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area for High Bentham and satisfies the local highway authority, but is on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. The education authority, North Yorkshire County Council, has identified part of the site (0.3ha) for development of a primary school extension.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB038 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include low flood risk, safe road access, nil impact on heritage assets and the provision of land for an extension to Bentham Primary School. However, the site is located on the edge of the settlement, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant (although the site is next door to the primary school). Land within the site is also of greater agricultural value (grade 3). The detail of any proposal would need to take account of the site's visible location alongside the B6480.

**Approx. Area:** 0.9 hectares

**Approx. Number of Dwellings:** 19

### ***Development Principles:***

- The eastern part of the site (0.3ha of land) is safeguarded for the provision of an extension to Bentham Primary School. In the event that the eastern part of the site (0.3ha of land) is not required for such provision, additional residential development will be acceptable in principle;
- The site's prominent location will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and will include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Access to the site will be gained from the B6480;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB044; Land to west of Goodenber Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>HB044</b> Land to west of Goodenber Road, High Bentham 1.87 ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	--	++	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1, is grade 3 agricultural land and makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area. The local highway authority advises that the site has no direct connection/frontage to a public highway and is unclear as to whether the Barghs Meadow access road adjoins the site or whether there is a ransom strip. Access via the adjoining site HB052 (possibly in conjunction with HB024) may offer a solution. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Provision of a new public footpath across the site would create a useful link in the local network and enhance local green infrastructure.	Continue to consider in conjunction with HB052 and HB024, in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 4

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	

C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-west</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after

comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB044 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include low flood risk and nil impact on heritage assets. However, the site is located on the edge of the settlement, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant. Land within the site is also of greater agricultural value (grade 3). Access to the site may depend on securing a road connection from the adjoining preferred site HB052. Provision of a new public footpath across the site would create a useful link in the local network, would improve the site's accessibility to local services (including the town centre and primary school) and would enhance local green infrastructure – particularly if combined with on-site public open space. This site and adjoining preferred sites HB052 and HB024 provide an opportunity to secure additional benefits by linking on-site green infrastructure.

***Approx. Area:*** 1.9 hectares

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 61

#### ***Development Principles:***

- Access to the site will be provided via the adjoining allocated site HB052 unless access can be provided from Barghs Meadow;
- The adjacent public right of way, which runs along the southwest boundary of the site, will be protected;
- A new public footpath link will be created across the site and will be combined with on-site public open space, in order to enhance the public rights of way network, the site's accessibility to local services (including the town centre and primary school) and local green infrastructure provision. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB052 and HB024 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;

- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** HB052 Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham 13.129ha

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>HB052</b> Land to north west of Bank Head Farm and south of Ghyllhead Farm, High Bentham 13.129ha	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	The local highway authority advises that an acceptable access can be provided on Robin Lane. The site is in FZ1, but parts are at risk from surface water flooding (30, 100 and 1000 year extents). The site is relatively large, on the edge of the settlement and is grade 3 agricultural land. It makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Two public footpaths cross the site.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 2,4,9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for High Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in High Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or	

less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in High Bentham, the site is considered suitable as

one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

HB052 returns a mixture of positive, negative and neutral results in the analysis. Advantages of the site include safe road access and nil impact on heritage assets. Overall flood risk is low, but parts of the site are at risk from surface water. The site is large and located on the edge of the settlement, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape and where town centre services and facilities are more distant. Land within the site is also of greater agricultural value (grade 3). It is not necessary for development to spread northwards and westwards, across the site's full extent, in order to meet local housing requirements and omission of those areas from any allocation would provide significant mitigation against the site's drawbacks. Further mitigation should be possible on the remaining area through good design, layout, landscaping and SuDS. Two public footpaths cross the site. These could form a framework for the design of substantial on-site public open space, which would mitigate landscape impact, provide enhanced green infrastructure and biodiversity, a connection to the open countryside and well-being benefits. This site and adjoining preferred sites HB044 and HB024 provide an opportunity to secure additional benefits by linking on-site green infrastructure.

***Approx. Area:*** 5.7 hectares, including approx. 2.0 hectares of additional green infrastructure

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 118

### ***Development Principles:***

- Development will provide access to the adjoining allocated sites HB024 and HB044, unless access can be taken from Lakeber Drive and Barghs Meadow respectively;
- Public rights of way through the site will be protected;
- Development of the site will contribute to the improvement and growth of green infrastructure and to achieving net gains in biodiversity. Substantial areas of additional on-site public green space, totalling approximately 2 ha, will be provided in order to mitigate landscape impact, enhance local green infrastructure, achieve a net gain in biodiversity, provide a connection to the open countryside and secure well-being benefits. The areas of green

infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA). Such green space will be designed to take account of existing public rights of way that cross the site and to maintain a natural or semi-natural setting to those public rights of way. Development of this site and adjoining allocated sites HB024 and HB044 will take the opportunity to secure additional benefits by creating green infrastructure linkages across all three sites;

- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified in the western part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site's size and prominent location on the town's northern periphery will be addressed in the design, layout and landscaping of the development to ensure that the character and appearance of the local area is not adversely affected and will include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Access to the site will be gained from Robin Lane and an emergency access will be provided from Lakeber Drive via the adjoining allocated site HB024;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bentham

**Site Number and Address:** LB012; Wenning View, Low Bentham Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>LB012</b> Wenning View, Low Bentham Road, Low Bentham 0.566ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	-	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	The site is in FZ1 with no risk from surface water and less than 25% risk from groundwater. The local highway authority advises that access onto the B6480 is acceptable. The site is partly developed, partly classified as grade 3 for agriculture and located between existing ribbon development. The site makes no contribution to the recommended conservation area, but there is some archaeological interest. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	Continue to consider in comparison with other sites and with mitigation: 5b.

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Low Bentham, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Low Bentham if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

#### (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-east</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Low Bentham, the site is considered suitable as the **Preferred Site** in this settlement. [If a Preferred Site after comparison, explain in the narrative below, and if not a Preferred Site after comparison, explain comparative reasons here in the context of the settlement's chosen Preferred Sites]

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

LB012 returns a mixture of positive and neutral results in the analysis with only one negative. Advantages of the site include low flood risk, safe road access and nil impact on the recommended conservation area for Low Bentham. Furthermore, whilst the site is located close to the edge of the settlement, where development may have a greater impact on the wider landscape, it is also fairly close to the village centre, partly brownfield and between existing ribbon development. The site contains some land of greater agricultural value (grade 3) and is of some archaeological interest. The latter is likely to require further and more detailed consideration or investigation.

***Approx. Area:*** 0.6 hectares

***Approx. Number of Dwellings:*** 18

#### ***Development Principles:***

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- Access to the site will be gained from the B6480;
- The design of proposals shall conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland AONB;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Bradley

**Site Number and Address:** BR016; Land to the west of Gilders and Langholme, Skipton Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Bradley</b>																						

<b>BR016:</b> Land to the west of Gilders and Langholme, Skipton Road; 1.28ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	+	-	+	0	+	+	+	-	<p><b>Level 3:</b> Sufficient frontage is available on site to allow for a safe access. The site is entirely within Flood Zone 1. To ensure the sustainability of the site in terms of connectivity to the village, it is recommended that the southern section of the site is developed only. The site provides a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the area, to the south east of the site it provides some or no/negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The site is located on the edge of the settlement and is greenfield land.</p>	5a, 5b, 7, & 9
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Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Bradley, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Bradley if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Bradley, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site BR016 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is adjacent to the village centre and has good access and sight lines in both directions. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis. This site also conforms with the choice of the draft Bradley Neighbourhood Plan.

Considering the rising land to the north of the site and the current level of housing need in Bradley, the northern section of the submitted site is not needed.

**Approximate Area:** 0.8 hectares (southern part of available SHLAA site).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 25 dwellings

### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the Bradley Conservation Area;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;

- The existing dry stone boundary walls will be retained. New dry stone boundary walls will be created along the northern and western boundaries of the site to help establish a definitive new urban edge to the village;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Skipton Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Burton in Lonsdale

**Site Number and Address:** BU012; Richard Thornton's CE Primary School

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Burton in Lonsdale</b>																						
<b>BU012</b> Richard Thornton's CE Primary School, Burton in Lonsdale 0.74ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	<p><b>Level 3:</b> The site is located on the edge of the settlement, but it is a brownfield site which has good links to the centre of Burton in Lonsdale. Access is acceptable from southern frontage but the access road would need widening within site. Acceptable from south east corner but roadside wall will require setting back and may be listed. This site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns regarding surface water flooding. The site plays no contribution to the character and appearance of the area within the CA appraisals, however there is a Grade II Listed Building on site. The Heritage Impact Assessments undertaken in October 2016 identify that the school is a heritage asset of High Heritage Significance and the site is within the Burton in Lonsdale Conservation Area, this has a Medium Heritage Significance. Land to the west of the Conservation Area and surrounding the school do not make a significant contribution to the setting or character of the Conservation Area. However,</p>	5a, 5b, 7, 9

[illegible]

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Burton in Lonsdale, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Burton in Lonsdale if a surplus of sites exists.

## Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes three of four of the District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Burton in Lonsdale, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

**Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site BU012 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated just out of the centre of Burton in Lonsdale's built up area, however due to the sites current use as a primary school there are good links from the site to the centre. The site has an

existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site is used as a primary school it is therefore a brownfield site which is suitable for development and preferable over the use of a greenfield site. The site is located to the west of the centre of Burton in Lonsdale, this makes the site preferable due to Burton in Lonsdale being located close to Ingleborough Complex SAC and the National Park boundary to the north/north-east.

The access road into the site would need widening to accommodate an increase in traffic. The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and has no concerns regarding surface water flooding. The whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

The site plays no contribution to the character and appearance of the area however; there is a Grade II Listed Building on site. In order to protect the setting of the Listed Building it is proposed that green infrastructure is placed to the south of the site. Within the net developable area the listed part of the building shall be converted for residential use with the earlier parts of the building available for demolition and part of the school area to the west available for redevelopment.

***Approximate Area:*** 0.7 hectares (including approximately 0.3 ha of additional green infrastructure)

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 15 dwellings

***Development Principles:***

- Conversion of the school and siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on and adjacent to the site and their settings (Burton-in-Lonsdale Conservation Area, Grade II Listed Burton Endowed First School, Schoolmasters House, garden wall and gatepiers, Scheduled Ancient Monument Castle Hill Motte and Bailey castle, Tranquil Vale);
- Any development proposal should include an Arboricultural survey to ascertain the exact location, species and condition of all trees on site. All healthy trees should be retained and work undertaken to maintain them in a healthy condition;
- Front terraces and all stone boundary walls should be retained as far as possible and restored;
- New build development is restricted to land at the rear (West) of the site;

- Approximately 0.3ha of green infrastructure shall be provided on the site to protect the setting of the Grade II Listed Building;
- Ground work assessment may be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from the A687;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Cononley

**Site Number and Address:** CN006; Station Works, north of Cononley Lane

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
Cononley																						
CN006 Station Works, north of Cononley Lane, Cononley 2.168ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Level 3: Access to the site is deemed to be acceptable subject to some improvements. A small portion of the site to the east is located within Flood Zones 3a and 3b. Surface water flooding is found within the centre of the site but this is only slight. This site has a strong contribution towards the character and appearance of the area. Within the Heritage Impact Assessment 2016 it is identified that the conversion of the historic mill buildings, the demolition of the buildings of neutral or negative heritage interest and the redevelopment of the site has the potential to deliver Large Beneficial Impacts on the setting of the Conservation Area. Within the Employment Land Review it is recommended that the site is allocated for mixed use opportunity, therefore although there will be some loss of employment space some will be retained through a mixed use development. The site is located on the opposite side of the railway lines and is a brownfield site.	1b, 2, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8 & 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Cononley, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Cononley if a surplus of sites exists.

### **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

#### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

#### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

#### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
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B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>
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(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Cononley, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

**Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site CN006 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated just out of the centre of Cononley's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing access which would require some minor improvements. The site has been used previously as mill building, and therefore it is a brownfield site which is suitable for development and preferable over a greenfield site. This settlement is roughly equidistant from the North Pennines and South Pennines SPAs & SACs, and alone it is unlikely to have a significant influence on the designated areas, this site is located to the east of the settlement. There may be in-combination effects on the sensitive South Pennines SPA and SAC, taking into consideration further allocations in nearby Glusburn & Crosshills. The whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised through redevelopment and conversion, there is also scope for some employment uses within the site (1,445sqm).

**Approximate Area:** 2.2 hectares (including approximately 0.15 hectares for B1 Use).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 94 dwellings

***Development Principles:***

- The site is promoted as partly 'employment led' to ensure the delivery of the socio-economic objectives of the plan;

- Conversion of the Mill and siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on and adjacent to the site and their settings (Undesignated heritage asset of Cononley Mill , Mill House and Mill Chimney and Cononley Conservation Area);
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.
- A fluvial flood risk hazard has been identified within the north-eastern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The site has very good accessibility to key services and public transport; proposals for development shall maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Cononley Lane;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Crosshills and Glusburn

**Site Number and Address:** SC085; Land at Malsis, Glusburn.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Crosshills and Glusburn</b>																						
<b>SC085</b> Land at Malsis, Glusburn 12.66 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<p><b>Level 3:</b> Include in pool of sites. This site combines the previous SC058, SC059, SC060 and SC065 sites, and is on the edge of a settlement. The site was previously in use as an independent preparatory school and pre-prep, therefore, the part of the site occupied by the school is brownfield. the school is now closed and the buildings, many of which are listed, are currently vacant. The site has a number of designated heritage assets of high heritage significance as identified within the Heritage Impact Assessment 2016. Conversion of the historic buildings has potential to deliver large beneficial impacts on the designated heritage assets of high heritage significance at the site, and prevent them falling into disrepair through prolonged vacancy. New development in the grounds would have to be carefully considered to prevent adverse impacts on the designated heritage assets. The north of the site is slightly within Flood Zones 2 and 3a. A small portion of the site to the north and then a portion to the east does have a 100 year extent of surface water flooding. Access to the site can be gained from</p>	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 8, 9



B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>
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### (III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>West</b>

### (IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four of the District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Crosshills and Glusburn, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SC085 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated just out of the centre of Crosshills and Glusburn's built up area, but is connected to the western boundary of Glusburn and has good links from the site to the centre. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site was previously used as a preparatory school and is therefore a predominantly brownfield site which is suitable for development and preferable over the use of a greenfield site. The Council seek to allocate for heritage-led development to allow the conversion of the existing Grade II Listed buildings (as identified within the Heritage Impact Assessment 2016), with an element of new build housing to make the conversion viable. The new build aspect would create a minimum of 33 dwellings. This would have potential to deliver large beneficial impacts on

the designated heritage assets of high significance at the site, by allowing the buildings to be converted and preventing them from becoming derelict and neglected from prolonged vacancy.

The north of the site is slightly within Flood Zones 2 and 3a. A small portion of the site to the north and a further portion to the east do have a 100 year extent of surface water flooding.

Glusburn & Cross Hills has the fourth largest development allocation amongst the Craven settlements and this, combined with its relative proximity to the South Pennines SAC & SPA, means any development must be carefully considered. The site is within 2.5m of the South Pennines SPA/SAC, but the scale of development proposed is relatively small and, with the incorporation of suitable mitigation measures, will not impact significantly on the SPA/SAC. This settlement is the lead provider of any cumulative pressures in terms of recreation and traffic impacts in South Craven.

Historic England welcomes the re-occupation and repair of Malsis Hall and approve of the removal of the less significant 20<sup>th</sup> century additions to the buildings. The winding entrance towards the site is identified by Historic England as being significant, contributing strongly to the setting of the mansion and its architectural 'presence', being a feature that would have expressed the wealth and status of the original owners of the Hall. Therefore, housing proposals extending across the site to the north of the original main drive would harmfully urbanise its setting. There are potential archaeological concerns on the eastern part of the site, which has been identified by Historic England as being the most suitable location for new housing.

Green infrastructure is to be placed throughout the site. The current sports facilities are to stay as sports facilities as this area is a key part of the parkland setting of the hall. The existing sports facilities can be improved, however they should retain their previous degree of informality without re-grading. The sports facilities will be removed from the developable area of the site and allocated under policy INF3. 12.66 ha of the site area of the whole of the site submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

Malsis Hall, the lodge and the gate piers and railings are all Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic England's listing for these are as follows:

*'Malsis Hall, Glusburn – Mansion, built 1866 for James Lund, now a school with later additions. Ashlar with slate roof. Two storeys with a taller belvedere, irregularly composed into 12 bays on the entrance façade (1:3:1:3:1:3) which has a porte cochere. The south façade has 7 bays of which the last breaks forward. The detail is Italianate: pilaster strips at angles, rusticated below and panelled above, carry an entablature and a pierced arcaded parapet. The windows are mostly of 2-lights with cornices on consoles, round-headed to first floor but segmental below. The skyline is enlivened with urns and the belvedere tower, which is roughly central and has similar detail. Later additions include a War Memorial chapel with stained glass windows by John Piper. Interior not inspected'.*

*‘Lodge at Malsis Hall – Lodge, circa 1866 (date of Malsis Hall)(qv). Ashlar with slate roof. Simple single-storey L-shaped building in the Italianate style. Plinth and modillion cornice, with rusticated pilaster strips at corners. The gables are treated as open pediments. Coupled round-headed windows with moulded archivolt, sashed with no glazing bars. Round-headed doorway. Two chimneys’.*

*‘Gate piers and Railings at Malsis Hall – Gatepiers and railings forming a short screen, circa 1866, in front of Lodge to Malsis Hall (qv). Four square stone piers with alternating rustication, crowned by caps with segmental pediments of each side and (in the case of the 2 inner piers only) by carved floral sprays, joined by dwarf walls surmounted by simple railings’.*

**Approximate Area:** 12.7 hectares (part of the available SHLAA site).

**Approximately Number of Dwellings:** 67

**Development Principles:**

- The primary purpose of the allocation is to conserve the Grade II Listed Buildings on site: Malsis Hall, Lodge to Malsis Hall, Gate Piers and Railings. Heritage-led development through the conversion of Malsis School and the siting and design of development on the site will conserve the significance of heritage assets and their historic landscape settings;
- Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance;
- A Heritage Impact Assessment will be carried out to the satisfaction of Historic England;
- An Ecological Impact Assessment will be carried out to the satisfaction of Natural England. Any necessary biodiversity mitigation is to be designed into the scheme;
- The site is within the 2.5km buffer zone of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. To relieve recreational pressure on the SPA/SAC and to protect the parkland setting of the Grade II Listed Building, the site will include extensive areas of green infrastructure of approximately 8.6 ha. A PROW will be created through the site to link to existing PROWs on Malsis Lane to the south and High Corn Mill to the north-east;
- Trees on the site to be retained under Area Tree Preservation Order reference (2343) 209 2013, to respect the existing setting of the listed building, and the attractive appearance of the site. New build housing will be well screened by planting of native tree species to retain the visual integrity of the parkland as far as possible;

- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the northern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Colne Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Cross Hills & Glusburn

**Site Number and Address:** SC037 (a); Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b><i>Crosshills and Glusburn</i></b>																						
<b>SC037 (a)</b> Land at Ashfield Farm, Skipton Road, Cross Hills 13.06 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	0	+	-	<b>Level 3:</b> Include in pool of sites. The site boundary excludes areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3a but has a small area at risk of surface water flooding around the existing farm buildings. Access is acceptable onto Skipton Road. The site is on the edge of the settlement on brownfield land.	2, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Crosshills and Glusburn, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Crosshills and Glusburn if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Crosshills and Glusburn, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SC037(a) has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated just out of the centre of Crosshills and Glusburn's built up area, but is located on Skipton Road – one of the main roads running through Crosshills. This allows easier access to the town's services, hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site can gain access from Skipton Road. The site has been used previously as farm buildings, and therefore it is a brownfield site which is suitable for development and preferable over a greenfield site.

SC037(a) is a reduced site, consisting 0.79ha of the site area originally submitted to the Council and included in the SHLAA database as SC037. Site SC037(a) represents the usable area of SC037, removing the land within Flood Zones 2 and 3.

Glusburn and Crosshills is the lead provider of any cumulative pressures in terms of recreation and traffic impacts in South Craven. Possible green infrastructure links should be investigated here, in addition to emphasising alternative local green space opportunities in terms of Policy INF3 and otherwise. Glusburn & Cross Hills has the fourth largest development allocation amongst the Craven settlements and this, combined with its relative proximity to the South Pennines SAC & SPA, means any development must be carefully considered. However, the proposals at Ashfield Farm are utilising an existing built up brownfield site and the site is not within the 2.25km buffer zone of the SAC & SPA.

**Approximate Area:** 0.8 hectares (part of the available SHLAA site).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 25 dwellings (0.8 hectares x 32 dwellings per hectare).

### **Development Principles:**

- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;

- The site has very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Skipton Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Gargrave

**Site Number and Address:** GA004; Neville House, Neville Crescent.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
GA004; Neville House, Neville Crescent; 0.423 ha.	0	0	+	++	+	++	0	++	+	0	+	(+)	(++)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Gargrave. The site has a low flood risk and is close to key services in the town. The site is also close to the Leeds-Liverpool canal for recreational opportunities. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 6

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites**, with mitigation measures and recommendations. The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Gargrave, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Gargrave if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Gargrave, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site GA004 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the centre of Gargrave's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site is currently used for elderly care provision (as of November 2017), and therefore it would be a brownfield site which would be suitable for re-development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary, and therefore it performs comparatively well against some other options in the Pool of Sites for Gargrave, regarding Stage 2 analysis outlined above.

***Approximate Area:*** 0.4 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 14 dwellings

#### ***Development Principles:***

- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Ground work assessment will be required as part of the on-site works to investigate areas thought to be of archaeological significance;
- Access to the site is to be gained from the existing access onto Neville Crescent;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Gargrave

**Site Number and Address:** GA009; Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Gargrave</b>																						
GA009; Land off Eshton Road, north of Canal; 3.759 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	+	-	-	+	+	(++)	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (pass):</b> This site should not be completely developed over its whole land area due to the current FRZ3 zone in the southern part of the site, adjacent to the canal. This is Grade 3 agricultural land which is of importance. Potential for community recreational use adjacent to the canal to the southern boundary. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	2, 4, 5b, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites**, with mitigation measures and recommendations. The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Gargrave, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Gargrave if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>northeast</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>northeast</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Gargrave, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site GA009 performs very well under SA objective No.6 in Stage 1 in terms of providing suitable and affordable accommodation. This is because the County Council own this site, and it is their intention to provide Elderly Care provision at this site for residents of Gargrave and the surrounding villages. Elderly Care dwelling units form part of the overall housing target for the Local Plan. The site does not perform particularly well in parts of the Stage 2 analysis above, as being a site in the northeast of the town, it is one of the closer SHLAA sites to the National Park boundary. However, there is existing housing development adjacent to the site, and with appropriate mitigation measures, any adverse impacts on the National Park can be mitigated against. In addition, a significant proportion of the site would not be developed due to the stated flood risk area near the canal. The provision of Elderly Care provision is particularly important in the Gargrave area with its ageing population, and the future intention of North Yorkshire County Council to vacate the current site for Elderly Care provision (which is site GA004).

**Approximate Area:** 3.8 ha (including approximately 1.2 ha of additional green infrastructure).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 60 dwellings (Extra Care units).

### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on the site and their settings (the grade II listed bridge to the east of the site: Ray Bridge No. 173, Leeds and Liverpool Canal; and Gargrave Conservation Area);
- Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of green infrastructure measuring approximately 1.2 ha to the south and east of the site to provide a landscape buffer to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and improve access to the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, including for people with limited mobility;

- A fluvial flood risk hazard has been identified within the southern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancements effects are implemented;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Eshton Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Gargrave

**Site Number and Address:** GA031; Land to the west of Walton Close

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Gargrave</b>																						
GA031; Land to the west of Walton Close; 1.798 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	++	-	0	0	(++)	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> A positive site in terms of flood risk, this is a site which, if developed, would result in an extension of the built area of Gargrave to the southwest. It is slightly more difficult to access the key services in the town centre by pedestrian means given its location. A Transport Impact Assessment is likely to be required to assess the impacts on Marton Road if all of the site were to be allocated. Marton Road has enough visibility for access. Development of the site would be likely to be have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites**, with mitigation measures and recommendations. The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Gargrave, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Gargrave if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

- (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>southwest</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>southwest</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Gargrave, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site GA031 performs well under SA objectives. It performs particularly well at this stage in terms of potential flood risk, but being a site over one hectare, it will still require a Flood Risk Assessment, if and when a development application arises. The entire area of the submitted site is not required, and the southern part of the site nearest to the North Pennines pathway is not chosen for future development. This site is also the furthest site of the preferred sites in Gargrave from the National Park boundary.

**Approximate Area:** 1.4 hectares

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 44 dwellings

### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets near the site and their settings (the scheduled ancient monument to the west of the site: Moated site west of Paget Hall; the grade II listed building to the north-west of the site: Milton House, Marton Road; and Gargrave Conservation Area);
- Proposals for development on this site will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Marton Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Giggleswick

**Site Number and Address:** SG014; Land adjacent to Lord's Close and Sandholme Close

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SG014; Land adjacent to Lord's Close and Sandholme Close; 1.096 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> There is currently an outdoor sports facility on the site, and an alternative sports facility may be required elsewhere if development here was to be approved. There is a medium risk of surface water flooding on the site which would require a flood risk assessment. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 5b, 6

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Giggleswick, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Giggleswick if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Delivery of Affordable Housing

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
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B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses, and it can be potentially a Preferred Site. Giggleswick is not to be allocated any Preferred Sites under the draft Local Plan, as the village was given a percentage allocation under the local plan's spatial strategy which it has reached with recent previous planning permissions obtained since this Local Plan process began in 2012. However, this site at Lord's Close is viewed as an exception in Giggleswick, as it is deemed to be related to the improvements of the playing pitch to the west of Raines Road which would add a wider community benefit in and beyond Giggleswick, in terms of high quality sports and recreation provision. This is hence to be a preferred site.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

There is currently an outdoor sports facility on the site, and an alternative sports facility may be required elsewhere if development here was to be approved. There is a medium risk of surface water flooding on the site which would require a flood risk assessment. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. Giggleswick as a village is not allocated any proposed sites in the Local Plan. The village was given a percentage allocation under the plan's spatial strategy which it has reached with recent previous planning permissions obtained since this Local Plan process began in 2012. The site at Lord's Close is viewed as an exception in Giggleswick as it is deemed to be related to the improvements of the playing pitch to the west of Raines Road which would add a wider community benefit in and beyond Giggleswick.

**Approximate Area:** 1.1 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 35 dwellings

#### ***Development Principles:***

- The site is a village centre site with good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development should therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- A fluvial flood risk hazard has been identified along the eastern boundary of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;

- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is currently in use a playing field and any development proposals on this site must accord with the requirements of Policy INF3, criterion (d);
- Access to the site is to be gained from Lord's Close;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Ingleton

**Site Number and Address:** IN006; CDC Car Park, Backgate.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Ingleton</b>																						
IN006; CDC Car Park, Backgate; 0.179 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1. There is a medium level surface water risk. The site is in the Conservation Area. There is an existing, suitable access.	5b

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Ingleton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Ingleton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>

C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Ingleton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site IN006 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the centre of Ingleton's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site has been used previously as a car park, and therefore it is a brownfield site which is suitable for development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary.

There may be areas of archaeological significance beneath the site, which subject to the outcomes of site investigations, may possibly reduce the site's area or instead require other suitable mitigation measures. Otherwise, the whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Area:*** 0.2 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 6 dwellings (0.2 hectares x 32 dwellings per hectare).

#### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on and adjacent to the site and their settings (the grade II listed building to the west of the site: Panwell Cottage, Backgate, and Ingleton Conservation Area);
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Backgate;
- Development proposals on this site must accord with all relevant policies of the local plan.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Ingleton

**Site Number and Address:** IN010; Caravan Park, north of River Greta.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Ingleton</b>																						

IN010; Caravan Park, north of River Greta; 0.628 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	++	+	0	++	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> This is a good opportunity to improve the visual built character of Ingleton on a prominent site underneath the viaduct. There are areas of FRZ2 and FRZ3 on the site, and some areas of medium surface water flooding risk. Therefore a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development.	2, 5a, 5b, 9
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**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Ingleton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Ingleton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>west</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Ingleton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site IN010 is located within the built up area of the settlement, and this allows relatively easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. This is a good opportunity to improve the visual built character of Ingleton on a prominent site underneath the viaduct.

**Approximate Area:** 0.4 hectares.

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 13 dwellings (0.4 hectares x 32 dwellings per hectare).

### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on and adjacent to the site and their settings (the grade II listed bridges to the south and north of the site: Ingleton Viaduct and Bridge to the north east of Broadwood Cottage, Bridge End respectively; and Ingleton Conservation Area);
- A fluvial flood risk hazard has been identified within the western part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from the B6255;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Ingleton

**Site Number and Address:** IN028; Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demense.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Ingleton</b>																						

IN028; Between Ingleborough Park Drive and Low Demense; 6.4 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1. There is medium and high flood risk in the southwest corner. There is an area of biodiversity and landscape character value in the western portion of the site. There are landscape heritage views that may need to be considered. It is a large site, and a selected sub-section for development may be the most suitable option.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b
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**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Ingleton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Ingleton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>east</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Ingleton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

The majority of the overall site is in FRZ1. There is medium and high flood risk in the southwest corner. There is an area of biodiversity and landscape character value in the western portion of the site. There are landscape heritage views that may need to be considered. It is a large site, and a selected sub-section for development is deemed to be the most suitable option. Site access is subject to the resolution of a ransom strip, and hence it is deemed the site's development would likely to be in the long-term, and will be reviewed as necessary.

**Approximate Area:** 0.9 hectares (a section of the available SHLAA site).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 29 dwellings (0.9 hectares x 32 dwellings per hectare).

### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets near and adjacent to the site and their settings (the grade II listed buildings to the north-west and west of the site: Police Station, High Street and Panwell Cottage, Back Gate respectively; and Ingleton Conservation Area);
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- The site is in a prominent location and in close proximity to the National Park boundary. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Ingleborough Park Drive;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.



## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Ingleton

**Site Number and Address:** IN029; East of New Village and south of Low Demense.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>Ingleton</b>																						
IN029; East of New Village and south of Low Demense; 15.85 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but FRZ3 in the southern section. There is a medium and high risk of surface water flooding in the southern area of the site. This area coincides with an area of high landscape character. It is a large site, and a selected sub-section for development may be the most suitable option. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	2, 3, 4, 5b

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Ingleton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Ingleton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>southeast</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>southeast</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Ingleton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

The majority of the site is in FRZ1, but FRZ3 in the southern section. There is a medium and high risk of surface water flooding in the southern area of the site. This area coincides with an area of high landscape character. It is a large site, and a selected sub-section for development (southwest) is deemed to be the most suitable option. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.

**Approximate Area:** 1.2 hectares (a section of the available SHLAA site, with Green Infrastructure a further small section).

**Number of Dwellings Generated:** 36 dwellings

### ***Development Principles:***

- Development proposals are required to maintain the existing PROW or provide an alternative PROW connection through the site to connect with the PROW network to the south of the site in the open countryside and shall be designed to have a natural or semi-natural setting to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA);
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained Low Demesne;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Ingleton

**Site Number and Address:** IN049; Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Ingleton</b>																						
IN049; Former playing fields, Ingleton Middle School; 0.653 ha.	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site consists of former playing fields. However, it would otherwise be a suitable town centre site for development. It may be a potential site for extra care units. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	6

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Ingleton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Ingleton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>south</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>south</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Ingleton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

The site consists of former playing fields. However, it would otherwise be a suitable town centre site for development. It may be a potential site for extra care units. Development of the site would be likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.

***Approximate Area:*** 0.7 hectares (a section of the available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 21 dwellings

#### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets near the site and their settings (the grade II listed building to the west of the site: The Laurels, Laundry Lane);
- A surface water hazard has been identified to the southern and western parts of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals should be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Laundry Lane;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Langcliffe

**Site Number and Address:** LA004; Land west of Barrel Sykes.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Langcliffe</b>																						

LA004; Land to the west of Barrel Sykes; 2.014 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	-	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site is not located in a settlement within the designated Spatial Strategy hierarchy of Craven, however it is adjacent to Settle which is in tier 2 of the Spatial Strategy. The site is in FRZ1. The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	3, 5a, 7, 9
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**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site LA004 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated directly to the north of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

The site has been identified in the Settle Carlisle Conservation Area appraisal as having an impact on the conservation area to the east. As urban form is not wholly alien to this railway conservation area, the development of the site would not have a huge adverse impact on this heritage asset. The site is also in close proximity to the grade II listed Watershed Mill to the west, which should be afforded protection by keeping development to the south of mill chimney so as to retain an open countryside aspect across from these important heritage assets. As such the southern section of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 0.6 hectares (southern section of available SHLAA site).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 19 dwellings

### ***Development Principles:***

- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Siting and design of development on the site will conserve the significance of the heritage assets (Settle Carlisle Railway Conservation Area and Watershed Mill, Chimney and Shed Mill Cottages) adjacent to the site and their settings. Proposals will retain the views across this site from the Settle Carlisle Conservation Area towards Watershed Mill;

- As the site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution. Dwelling heights will be restricted to two storeys to protect views from the Settle Carlisle Railway Conservation Area towards Watershed Mill. Dwellings on the western boundary will be front-facing, but set back from Langcliffe Road to ensure an attractive entrance to this northern part of the town;
- The existing dry stone boundary walls will be retained. A new dry stone boundary wall will be created east to west across the northern boundary of the site to enclose the field to the north of the site opposite Watershed Mill and to help establish a definitive new urban edge to the town;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the southern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Barrel Sykes;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG021, Land to the rear and west of the Ambulance Station, off Cammock Lane.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>SG021</b> Land to the rear and west of the Ambulance Station, off Cammock Lane, Settle 1.378 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. When considered in conjunction with SG066 and SG080 to the north and south of the site, there are suitable access points.	3, 5a, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>

C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-west</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG021 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated directly to the south-west of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

The site would be considered in conjunction with parts of SG066 and SG080. The part of SG021 which joins SG066 and SG080 would be utilised for development. The remainder (i.e. to the east of Penny Green and to the north of SG066) is not considered suitable for development due to topographical and landscape issues. Taking the above into account the middle section of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database, which connects SG066 and SG080, should be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area for SG021:*** 0.1 hectares (middle section of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings for SG021:*** 4 dwellings

***Development Principles for SG021, SG066, SG080 (Total Approximate Site Area: 3.7 ha. Total Approximate Number of Dwellings: 80):***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site will incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure area of approximately 1.2 ha along the south-eastern border of the site, to mitigate impact on the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area to the east, and wider views of the site from the National Park. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Existing dry stone boundary walls to be retained on site;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;

- A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deepes SSSI) is required;
- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area;
- The site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG066; Land north of Penny Green.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG066</b> Land North of Penny Green, Settle 0.252 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points.	3, 5a, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>

C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-west</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG066 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated directly to the south-west of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

The site would be considered in conjunction with parts of SG021 and SG080. Taking the above into account the whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area for SG066:*** 0.3 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings for SG066:*** 8 dwellings

***Development Principles for SG021, SG066, SG080 (Total Approximate Site Area: 3.7 ha. Total Approximate Number of Dwellings: 80):***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site will incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure area of approximately 1.2 ha along the south-eastern border of the site, to mitigate impact on the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area to the east, and wider views of the site from the National Park. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Existing dry stone boundary walls to be retained on site;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required;

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area;
- The site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG080; Land to the west of Skipton Road and railway.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG080</b> Land to the west of Skipton Road and railway, Settle 6.9 ha	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	-	-	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. Access is acceptable but will need careful sighting to comply with visibility requirements.	3, 4, 5a, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-west</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

## **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG080 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated directly to the south-west of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site would be considered in conjunction with part of SG021 and all of SG066. The site has an existing, safe access, through SG021, onto Penny Green with good sightlines available. As the site is to the south-west of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary to the east. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

Landscape impact mitigations should be introduced into site design to mitigate impact on the group of buildings to the south of the site (including a grade II listed building, Anley Hall), the Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area to the east, and the existing PROW to the east of the site. This should include a buffer of green space in the south-eastern half of the site, beyond the existing drystone wall (to maintain the long distance views from the YDNP of this distinctive hilltop wall). This buffer of green space would also help to maintain an open feel to the existing PROW to the east of the site and provide recreation mitigation for the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Taking the above into account and considering the level of housing need in Settle approximately half of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area for SG080:*** 3.3 hectares (north-west section of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings for SG080:*** 68 dwellings

***Development Principles for SG021, SG066, SG080 (Total Approximate Site Area: 3.7 ha. Total Approximate Number of Dwellings: 80):***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site will incorporate biodiversity and landscape mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure area of approximately 1.2 ha along the south-eastern border of the site, to mitigate impact on the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area to the east, and wider views of the site from the National Park. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Existing dry stone boundary walls to be retained on site;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;

- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required;
- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area;
- The site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG025; Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG025</b> Land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle 10.273 ha	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	-	-	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site falls within FZ1 although large parts of the site are at high risk of surface water flooding. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. When taking into account the heritage and landscape assets surrounding the site, the HIA shows only a slight adverse impact on the rural setting of the nearby conservation area, listed building and YDNP.	2, 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

## **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG025 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated directly to the south of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

As significant surface water flooding has been identified on site a Flood Risk Assessment would be required to determine the most appropriate areas of development and mitigate local flood risk. A large portion of the SHLAA site to the south-east has already been granted planning permission for the development of a surface water management scheme (flood meadows) to help mitigate surface water flood risk issues on site. This area should be retained as a green infrastructure water meadow commitment to the south of the site to soften the impact on the nearby National Park. Landscape impact mitigations should also be introduced into site design for the remainder of the SHLAA site to include areas of green infrastructure along the south eastern boundary edge to mitigate impact on the nearby National Park. The north-west corner and an area of land from this point down south through the site should be left free from development to allow sightlines through from the Grade II listed building to the north (the Falcon Manor Hotel), and an area of green infrastructure should be left free in the south-west section of the site to allow sightlines through from the B6480 to the north to reduce impact on the grade II listed Ingfield Lodge. In combination, these areas of green infrastructure will also provide recreation mitigation for the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Regard should be had to the nearby Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area to the west when determining building heights to ensure the site, which currently sits lower than the railway embankment, does not impede on the long term views from the railway line. An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary. Taking the above into account the majority of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 11.4 hectares

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 125 dwellings

### ***Development Principles for SG025:***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area. Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape and recreation mitigation(s) including green infrastructure areas of approximately 7.5 ha through the centre of the site; the western edge of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the south and east of the site. Mitigation along the south-

eastern boundary will include a softening of the built form with gaps and planting of tree blocks between clusters of dwellings which will be front facing towards the YDNP. Dwelling heights will be restricted to two storeys in height. Mitigation measures are to mitigate impact on the special qualities of the YDNP, the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area and the heritage assets of the Falcon Manor Hotel and Ingfield Lodge. The areas of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset.
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented.
- A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required.
- Development proposals will minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution.
- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (Grade II listed building of Falcon Manor Hotel, the undesignated heritage asset of Ingfield Lodge, and the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area) surrounding the site and their settings. A comprehensive landscaping scheme is required to detail how views of the development from the west will be filtered.
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified to the southern and western parts of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) where possible;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.
- Access to the site is to be gained from Austwick Close and Skipton Road (B6480).
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG027; South of Ingfield Lane, east of Brockhole View.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG027</b> South of Ingfield Lane, east of Brockhole View, Settle 0.554ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	-	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in good proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points.	5b, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG027 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site, considered jointly with SG068 which is under the same ownership, is situated directly to the south-east of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

A green infrastructure area will extend up from SG068 into the western section of SG027 as landscape mitigation against the nearby YDNP and the adjacent PROW to the west, and recreation mitigation for the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Otherwise, the majority of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area for SG027:*** 0.5 hectares (majority of available SHLAA site)

***Approximate Number of Dwellings for SG027:*** 16 dwellings

***Development Principles for SG027, SG068 (Total Approximate Site Area: 2.6 ha. Total Approximate Number of Dwellings: 57):***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape and recreation mitigation(s) including areas of green infrastructure of approximately 0.8 ha in the southern, western and eastern parts of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the west of the site. The provision of green infrastructure along the southern and eastern boundaries will protect the rural nature of Brockhole Lane and provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park by softening the built form including the planting of tree blocks of native species, and providing gaps between clusters of dwellings which will be front facing towards the YDNP. Dwelling heights will be restricted to two storeys in height. Existing dry stone boundary walls to be retained on site and new dry stone boundary walls to be created to enclose the southern and eastern boundaries of the site to respect the character of Brockhole Lane and surrounding fields. The areas of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;

- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required;
- As the site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the southern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Development to protect the rural nature of the PROW along the western and eastern boundaries of the site;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Brockhole View and Brockhole Lane;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG068; Land to the west of Brockhole Lane.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG068</b> Land to the west of Brockhole Lane, Settle 2.102 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	-	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1 (with small amount of low surface water flooding on southern boundary of site). The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points.	2, 3, 4, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South-east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

## **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG068 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site, considered jointly with SG027 which is under the same ownership, is situated directly to the south-east of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The site is within close proximity to the National Park boundary to the east and has been identified in the Settle Carlisle Conservation Area appraisal as having an impact on the conservation area to the west. PROWs also run along the western and eastern boundaries of the site. As such site design, including areas of green infrastructure, should aim to soften the southern and eastern boundary edges to mitigate impact on the nearby National Park and the PROWs, and respect the rural nature of the adjacent Brockhole Lane. Green infrastructure will also provide recreation mitigation for the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

***Approximate Site Area for SG068:*** 2.1 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings for SG068:*** 41 dwellings

***Development Principles for SG027, SG068 (Total Approximate Site Area: 2.6 ha. Total Approximate Number of Dwellings: 57):***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape and recreation mitigation(s) including areas of green infrastructure of approximately 0.8 ha in the southern, western and eastern parts of the site and connecting to the approved 'water meadows' surface water management scheme to the west of the site. The provision of green infrastructure along the southern and eastern boundaries will protect the rural nature of Brockhole Lane and provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park by softening the built form including the planting of tree blocks of native species, and providing gaps between clusters of dwellings which will be front facing towards the YDNP. Dwelling heights will be restricted to two storeys in height. Existing dry stone boundary walls to be retained on site and new dry stone boundary walls to be created to enclose the southern and eastern boundaries of the site to respect the character of Brockhole Lane and surrounding fields. The areas of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC);

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- A hydrological investigation and bird survey in relation to impacts on River Ribble (Long Preston Deeps SSSI) is required;
- As the site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the southern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Development to protect the rural nature of the PROW along the western and eastern boundaries of the site;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Brockhole View and Brockhole Lane;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle. **Site Number and Address:** SG032; Car park off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																					
Site reference, name/address & area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>Settle</b>																						
<b>SG032</b> Car park, off Lower Greenfoot and Commercial Street, Settle 0.412 ha.	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Settle. The site has a low flood risk, with only small amounts of surface water flooding on site, and is close to key services in the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or	

less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG032 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the centre of Settle's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site is currently being used as a car park, and therefore it is a brownfield site which is suitable for development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary which lies to the north and east of the settlement. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

Considering the town centre location of the site and its close proximity to services and facilities there may be opportunities for further intensification of the use within the site in terms of housing density. In addition there may be a need to consider the impact on the Conservation Area and mitigate where required. Otherwise, the whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 0.4 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 13 dwellings

#### ***Development Principles for SG032:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets (listed buildings and conservation areas) on the site and their settings;
- Opportunities for further intensification of use within this accessible, town centre site in terms of housing density should be maximised, subject to specific analysis;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the western part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;

- Access to the site is to be gained from Lower Greenfoot;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2 and INF3 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG035; F H Ellis Garage, Duke Street

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG035</b> F H Ellis Garage, Duke Street, Settle 0.16ha.	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Settle. The site has a low flood risk and is close to key services in the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 6, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or	

less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG035 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the centre of Settle's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site has been used previously as a garage, and therefore it is a brownfield site which is suitable for development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

Considering the town centre location of the site and its close proximity to services and facilities there may be opportunities for further intensification of the use within the site in terms of housing density. In addition there may be a need to consider the impact on the Conservation Area and nearby listed buildings and mitigate where required. Otherwise, the whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 0.2 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 32 dwellings (specialist accommodation for older people).

#### ***Development Principles for SG035:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on and adjacent to the site and their settings (the grade II listed buildings to the north west of the site: The Terrace, No. 3 Windyridge and The Croft; and Settle Conservation Area);
- Opportunities for further intensification of use within this accessible, town centre site in terms of housing density should be maximised, subject to specific analysis;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site;
- Access to the site is to be gained from High Hill Grove Street to the rear;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2 and INF3 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG079; Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG079</b> Land to the north of Town Head Way, Settle 1.745 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	-	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is in FRZ1. The site is in reasonable proximity to the town centre to enable access to services and facilities. There are suitable access points. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. When taking into account the heritage and landscape assets surrounding the site, the HIA shows only a very slight adverse impact on the rural setting of the nearby conservation area, listed buildings and YDNP.	3, 5a, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
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B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North-east</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG079 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated directly to the north-east of the town's built up area, which allows easy access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

The site is within close proximity to the National Park boundary to the east and has been identified in the Settle Carlisle Conservation Area appraisal as having an impact on the conservation area to the west. As urban form is not wholly alien to this railway conservation area, the development of the site would not have a huge adverse impact on this heritage asset. Site development could have the added benefit of restoring and opening up the tunnel through the embankment immediately to the west of the west boundary of the site. This tunnel is an important feature of the railway but is almost hidden from view at present and is not used. Opening up and restoring the tunnel would enhance the heritage asset of the tunnel and provide much improved pedestrian permeability between each side of the railway. Considering the proximity of the National Park to the east, development on site should be set back from the National Park boundary and include an area of green infrastructure to protect this part of the site from future development. Considering the proximity of the grade II listed Barrel Sykes Farmhouse to the north, development on site should be set back from the northern boundary and include an area of green infrastructure, enclosed by dry stone walls to mimic existing field patterns to the north at Barrel Sykes Farm. These areas of green infrastructure will also provide footpath links to the railway tunnel footpath to the north and the National Park highway/footpath and PROW to the east and recreation mitigation for the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

**Approximate Site Area:** 1.7 hectares (all of the available SHLAA site).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 26 dwellings

### ***Development Principles for SG079:***

- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Settle. Development proposals for this site will incorporate landscape and recreation mitigation(s) including a green infrastructure area of approximately 0.9 ha along the eastern and northern boundaries of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the adjacent grade II listed building, Barrel Sykes Farm. The areas of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the Ingleborough Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Craven Limestone Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) by providing footpath links to the railway tunnel footpath to the north and the National Park

highway/footpath and PROW to the east. The layout of the site will be designed to leave gaps through the site to retain views from the National Park to the Grade II listed Barrel Sykes Farm and the undesignated heritage asset of Watershed Mill chimney beyond. The layout of the site will also ensure that views from Town Head Way north towards Barrel Sykes Farm and the Watershed Mill chimney are retained;

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of the adjacent Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area to the west and the grade II listed Barrel Sykes Farm to the north;
- The existing dry stone boundary walls will be retained. A new dry stone boundary wall will be created east to west across the site to enclose the northern area of green infrastructure in order to maintain the setting of the adjacent heritage asset of the grade II listed Barrel Sykes Farm and to provide a clear definable edge to the development;
- Development proposals on site will include an improved and enhanced pedestrian link from the site via the adjacent tunnel through the railway embankment;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- As the site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the northern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;

- Access to the site is to be gained from Town Head Way;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Settle

**Site Number and Address:** SG042; NYCC Depot, Kirkgate.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>SG042</b> NYCC Depot, Kirkgate, Settle 0.245 ha	0	0	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	0	+	-	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site offers a very good opportunity to redevelop an available brownfield site in the centre of Settle. The site has a low flood risk, with only small amounts of surface water flooding on site, and is close to key services in the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b, 6, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Settle, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Settle if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	<b>Yes</b>

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Settle, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SG042 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the centre of Settle's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site has been used previously as a depot, and therefore it is a brownfield site which is suitable for development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site also performs satisfactorily regarding the District level analysis.

Considering the town centre location of the site and its close proximity to services and facilities there may be opportunities for further intensification of the use within the site in terms of housing density. In addition there may be a need to consider the impact on the Conservation Area and nearby listed buildings and mitigate where required. An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary. Otherwise, the whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 0.3 hectares (all of available SHLAA site).

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 10 dwellings

#### ***Development Principles for SG042:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the significance of heritage assets on and adjacent to the site and their settings (the grade II listed buildings to the south of the site: Victoria Hall, Kirkgate; Bond End, Kirkgate; the grade II\* listed building to the south of the site: Friends Meeting House, Kirkgate; and Settle Conservation Area and the Settle Carlisle Railway Conservation Area);
- Opportunities for further intensification of use within this accessible, town centre site in terms of housing density should be maximised, subject to specific analysis;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be addressed as far as possible in the design and layout of the scheme on the site;

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- Development to protect the PROW running through the site;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the central part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Access to the site is to be gained from and Church Street car park and Kirkgate;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2 and INF3 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK061; East of canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK061; East of Canal, west of Sharpaw Avenue; 3.66 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> A suitable large site on the edge of the town which is deemed suitable for residential development. Safe access can be achieved onto Cawder Road. The western edge of the site falls in flood zone 3a. The west and southern part of the site is within a medium/low area of surface water flooding. The site is located in the Conservation Area. The Heritage Impact Assessment, Oct 2016 states that residential development of the site would have a slight adverse impact on the setting of the Conservation Area and the Leeds Liverpool Canal.	2, 4, 5a, 5b, 6, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK013; East of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK013; East of Aldersley Avenue and south of Moorview Way; 7.777 ha.	0	0	+	0	++	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> This large site can contribute to the housing requirements of Skipton, and there are existing accesses that can be extended from Moorview Way in the residential development on the northern boundary of this site. Access is acceptable from Moorview Way cul-de-sacs. There is an opportunity to provide a pedestrian link from Aldersley Avenue, across the site to access the existing park located to the north west of the site. This would help link the top end of Shortbank Road to the existing green corridor network running through Skipton. It is considered that the developable area should be confined to the central and western part of the SHLAA site to prevent new residential development from encroaching into the open moorland to the east. An area at medium risk of surface water flooding runs through the west of the site. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	2, 4, 5b, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	

C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	
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**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement. The site passes all four Macro Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK013 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated adjacent to the edge of an existing residential area of Skipton. The site has an existing, safe access with good sightlines available. The site is located to the east of Skipton, however it is considered that development of the site for residential or mixed uses would not have a negative impact on the nearby the National Park, SPA, SAC or Ramsar sites. The site is not located in or near HSE zones in the district.

There is an opportunity to create an area of approximately 2.6ha of green infrastructure within the overall site boundary in the west, south and south east of the site to provide a buffer to the open moorland to the south and east; to enhance biodiversity; to provide recreation mitigation for the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and to provide a new PROW connection with the existing residential area at Aldersley Avenue and the play park to the north west of the site. This would help link the top end of Shortbank Road to the existing green corridor network running through Skipton.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

**Approximate Site Area:** 5.7 hectares (including approximately 2.6 hectares of green infrastructure)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 100

### ***Development Principles:***

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 2.6ha of green infrastructure in the west, south and south east of the site to provide a buffer to the open moorland to the south and east to enhance biodiversity; to provide recreation mitigation for the North Pennine Moors

Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and to provide a new PROW connection with the existing residential area at Aldersley Avenue and the play park to the north west of the site;

- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the western part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Moorview Way. A traffic impact assessment will be required;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK015; Cefn Glas, Shortbank Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK015; Cefn Glas and land to southeast, Shortbank Road; 1.132 ha.	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The eastern part of the SHLAA site is considered to be more rural in nature and encroaches into the open countryside/moorland. As such this part of the site is not considered suitable as a preferred site in Skipton. This site can contribute to the housing requirements of Skipton, and Shortbank Road can be extended to serve the site. With no road going east, all traffic generated would be forced onto Shortbank Road, and therefore particular consideration would need to be given to a transport management scheme for this site. South west of the site is adjacent to an area of medium to high surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5b, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

- (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>East</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, part of the site relating to the dwelling known as Cefn Glas and residential curtilage is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement as this part of the site is considered to be in line with the existing built form of this part of Skipton.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

The eastern part of the SHLAA site is considered to be more rural in nature and encroaches into the open countryside/moorland. As such this part of the site is not considered suitable as a preferred site in Skipton. The preferred site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings and therefore ensuring the provision of affordable housing.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

**Approximate Site Area:** 0.4 hectares (part of available SHLAA site originally put forward).

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 14

### ***Development Principles:***

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Shortbank Road;

- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2 and INF3 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK044; Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK044; Former allotments and garages, Broughton Road; 0.591 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Opportunity for residential development here to improve the appearance of an existing site in the Skipton urban area. There are no significant physical barriers, but access along lngs Lane can be improved. Access road is unadopted so could serve up to 5 dwellings with landowners permission. lngs Lane could be made up to adoptable standard. Alternatively the site can be accessed via Niffany Gardens &amp; Station Rd. Just under half the site is located in Flood Zone 2. The eastern part of the sites lies adjacent to an area at medium risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	2, 6, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK044 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the centre of Skipton's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access from Niffany Gardens and Station Road. If access is from the un-adopted Ings Lane, only up to 5 dwellings can be served from this access point. The site has formally been used for garaging and as allotments therefore part of the site is brownfield site which is suitable for development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary. The whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

An assessment of flood risk on this site has been informed by the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and maps (FI002). In terms of surface water flood risk the eastern part of the site lies adjacent to an area at medium risk of surface water flooding. Just under half the site is within Flood Zone 2, which when considered with other chosen residential sites, is unusual in that the vast majority of developable area of these sites has been located in Flood Zone 1. In this context, following the application of the Sequential Test, it was not possible for the development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding. The exception test is considered appropriate to be applied. This is a town centre, brownfield site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport and the development of this site would maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services. It is therefore considered that the wider sustainability benefits to the community in this case outweigh the flood risk issue. Hence the site passes the exception test (bullet point number 1, paragraph 102, page 24 of NPPF, 2012).

**Approximate Site Area:** 0.6 hectares

**Number of Dwellings Generated:** 19

***Development Principles:***

- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the southern and eastern part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be included in the design and layout of the scheme on the site;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Niffany Gardens & Station Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK058; Whitakers Chocolate Factory Site, Keighley Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK058; Whitakers Factory Site, Keighley Road; 0.492 ha.	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site is potentially suitable for residential development. Safe access can be achieved and site has low flood risk. Development of this site for residential would result in a loss of existing employment use. Site not recommended for retention as an existing employment use in the ELR 2017. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	5a, 5b, 6,7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is	

obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK058 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The main negative aspect of identifying this site as a preferred site is the potential loss of existing employment land (Whitakers Chocolate Ltd). Note: the original SHLAA site (0.492ha) included one site that is now owned by two separate landowners: Whitakers Chocolate Ltd and Clare Whitaker Ltd. Updated Land Availability Questionnaires received by the Council indicates that part of the site owned by Clare Whitaker Ltd is not available for development; however the part of the site owned by Whitakers Chocolates Ltd is currently available for residential development. This narrative therefore relates to land owned by Whitakers Chocolate Ltd. This is a brownfield field site situated in the centre of Skipton's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary. The whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 0.3 hectares

***Number of Dwellings Generated:*** 10

#### ***Development Principles:***

- Proposals for the redevelopment of this site should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Skipton Conservation Area. Any redevelopment proposals will be required to retain the boundary walls on Upper Union Street;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be included in the design and layout of the scheme on the site;

- Access to the site is to be gained from Keighley Road;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK060; Business premises and land, west of Firth Street

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK060; Business premises and land west of Firth Street; 1.688 ha.	-	-	+	++	+	++	0	++	+	0	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The ELR 2017 recommends the wood yard to the south of this site be retained for employment use. The remainder of the site is 1.323ha in area. The majority of the site is in FRZ1 with the western boundary deemed to have medium to high surface water flooding risk. There may be opportunities for appropriate intensification of the site's residential density subject to further site specific analysis. The site is in the Conservation Area. The Heritage Impact Assessment, Oct 2016 states that conversion of buildings and the construction of new buildings on site would have a large beneficial impact on the Conservation Area. Access to the site should have visibility of 60m x2m. Development of this site for residential would result in a loss of existing employment use. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	1a, 2, 5a, 5b, 6, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>Central</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK060 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The main negative aspect of identifying this site as a preferred site is the potential loss of existing employment land (Merritt & Fryers Ltd); however the last Land Availability Questionnaire indicates that the site is still available for residential development. The site is a brownfield field site situated in the centre of Skipton's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The Employment Land Review 2017 (ELR) recommends that the wood yard to the south of this site be retained for employment use, therefore 1.3ha of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 1.3 hectares

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 121. It is considered that this large brownfield site located within the centre of Skipton has potential to provide new dwellings from both new build and conversion. As such a higher density of 32 dwellings per hectare can be achieved. In order to calculate a realistic possible yield from this site planning permissions for new build residential development on land to the north of Firth Street Mill and the conversion of Firth Street Mill have been looked at. The scheme with consent for residential new build on this site (Sackville Mills) to the north of site SK060 is at a density of 82 dwellings per hectare. The Firth Street Mill conversion scheme is at a density of 250 dwellings per hectare. It is considered that the existing three storey stone building on the site (measuring approximately 0.094ha) has potential for conversion. If this building was converted at a density of 250 dwellings per

hectare the building would yield 23 units. If the remainder of the site (1.2ha) was developed at 82 dwellings per hectare, this part of the site could yield approximately 98 units. Given this context it is considered that site SK060 could yield approximately 121 dwellings in total.

***Development Principles:***

- Proposals for the redevelopment of this site should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Skipton Conservation Area. The historic Mill Buildings identified in the Heritage Impact Assessments will be retained and converted and the stone boundary wall along Firth Street shall also be retained;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified along the western boundary of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Air quality, noise pollution and/or light pollution measures to be included in the design and layout of the scheme on the site;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Firth Street;
- Measures to enhance the connectivity of the canal corridor for wildlife through the use of sensitive planting and low level lighting shall be designed into any proposed scheme;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK061 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated south of the centre of Skipton's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. Safe access can be achieved onto Cawder Lane. Access to Cawder Lane from Keighley Road is currently taken via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is restricted by its width. A new road bridge is required to improve vehicular access to residential allocation sites SK061, SK101 and SK114 & SK124. Grant funding of £2.3 million has been awarded to Craven District Council by Homes England for this infrastructure work. As the site is slightly south of central Skipton, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary.

Development on this site should be set back from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to mirror the residential development located immediately to the north of the site and to create an area of green infrastructure of approximately 0.9ha. A PROW will be created along the proposed green infrastructure corridor to promote urban short walks for exercise and recreation and to provide pedestrian links from the site to the surrounding footpath network.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary. Subject to the outcome of this assessment, the whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 3.7 hectares (including approximately 0.9 hectares of green infrastructure)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 89

#### ***Development Principles:***

- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area, which adjoins the western boundary of the site and includes the Leeds & Liverpool Canal corridor;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;

- Development on this site should be set back from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to mirror the residential development located immediately to the north of the site and to create an area of green infrastructure of approximately 0.9ha. A PROW will be created along the proposed green infrastructure corridor to promote urban short walks for exercise and recreation and to provide pedestrian links from the site to the surrounding footpath network;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the south and western part of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where possible;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Cawder Lane. Access to Cawder Lane from Keighley Road is currently taken via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is restricted by its width. Development proposals must therefore demonstrate how vehicular access to the site can be gained from a new crossing over the Leeds & Liverpool Canal;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) The A6131/A65 junction;
- Measures to enhance connectivity of the canal corridor for wildlife through the use of sensitive planting and low level lighting shall be designed into any proposed scheme;
  - Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK080a; Land north of Gargrave Road and south of A65

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK80a: Land north of Gargrave Road and south of A65; 2.581ha	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The northern edge of the site is not suitable for residential development due to the presence of the SINC and also the presence of the adjacent A road (A65), which would have some noise and air quality impacts from passing traffic. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on these areas there is an opportunity for the creation of a green infrastructure corridor running adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK081, SK108 &amp; SK082 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. The site performs well regarding any flood risk. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	3, 4, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK080a is a greenfield site located immediately to the east of the A65 roundabout.

Sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 (Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, Skipton) are being considered together as a potential housing allocation. Site SK080a is located within the north west of this group of sites. The site analysis set out below relates to all these sites.

This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections through the site with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. The site performs well in terms of flood risk. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit.

NYCC Education have indicated that given the likely housing growth proposed there is a need for 1 or 2 new primary schools within Skipton. Therefore an area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of this group of sites is safeguarded for a new primary school unless this educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable provided any proposal meets the relevant development principles set out for the remainder of this site at policy SP5 and accords with other relevant local plan policies.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The southern portion of this group of sites running parallel to Gargrave Road is recommended as a LGS designation.

The recommendation of part of this group of sites as LGS designation and the proposed location for a new primary school a smaller part of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 16 hectares (including approximately 3.5ha of green infrastructure and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 339 generated from sites SK081, SK082 & SK108 (incorporating site SK080a).

**Development Principles (relating to sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 as a single preferred site allocation):**

- An area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of the site is safeguarded for a new primary school, unless this identified educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, additional residential development will be acceptable in principle subject to meeting other local plan policies;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- The existing tree copses in the south east of the site will be protected, retained and improved through suitable management in order to retain existing wooded areas within the site and along the Gargrave Road approach into Skipton;
- Landscaping will be provided along the eastern boundary in order to lessen the impact of development on existing residents on the Rockwood Estate, and to provide opportunities for pedestrian links to the existing PROW network;
- Development proposals on this site will incorporate the maintenance and restoration of the existing stone boundary walls and tree copses on the site in order to retain the existing landscape character of the site;

- An area of land to the south of the site adjacent to Gargrave Road is designated as a Local Green Space designation (LGS) in Policy ENV10, therefore any proposed development scheme will be designed to ensure that this area of land is retained as open land and that development proposals comply with the provisions of Policy ENV10;
- The siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area, which adjoins the site to the south and south west of the site;
- Proposals must demonstrate that development along the south west edge of the site would not have an urbanising effect on the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area by retaining the existing open aspect of the area proposed as LGS, immediately south of the site;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. A Traffic Impact Assessment will be required;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site, including biodiversity within the adjoining SINC. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;

- Before any development takes place, a comprehensive Masterplan for the site shall be produced in consultation with relevant stakeholders and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority, to ensure that development of the site comes forward in a coordinated way. The Masterplan will define areas of green infrastructure based on the second development principle set out above; show land safeguarded for a new primary school, if required; demonstrate connectivity of the site with the surrounding area and PROW network and will demonstrate how all the development principles for this site area to be addressed;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK081; Land west of Parkwood Drive and Stirtonber

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK081; Land west of Parkwood Drive and Stirtonber; 4.963 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	-	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> A large part of this site is recommended for LGS. The site is a relatively tranquil site within the Skipton urban area. The western and southern boundary of the site is immediately adjacent to Skipton Conservation Area. The only part of this site that is considered suitable for allocation is the eastern part of the site. Existing tree copse within this part of the site should be protected through the creation of green infrastructure areas in the centre and west of the site. The creation of these areas would mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on this part of the site. The site is in very close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK080a, SK108 &amp; SK082 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. The eastern part of the site is within a medium risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
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B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>
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(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK081 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site situated to the west of Skipton adjacent to an existing residential area. A large part of site SK081 is proposed as Local Green Space Designation (LGS) given the existing wildlife value and historic significance of this site. The only part of site SK081 that is considered suitable for allocation is the eastern part of the site.

Sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 (Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, Skipton) are being considered together as a potential housing allocation. Site SK081 is located within the south of this group of sites. The site analysis set out below relates to all these sites.

This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide a new PROW connections through the site with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An acceptable safe access can be achieved to the site. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x

2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit.

NYCC Education have indicated that given the likely housing growth proposed there is a need for 1 or 2 new primary schools within Skipton. Therefore an area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of this group of sites is safeguarded for a new primary school unless this educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable provided any proposal meets the relevant development principles set out for the remainder of this site at policy SP5 and accords with other relevant local plan policies.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The southern portion of this group of sites running parallel to Gargrave Road is recommended as a LGS designation.

The recommendation of part of this group of sites as LGS designation and the proposed location for a new primary school a smaller part of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 16 hectares (including approximately 3.5ha of green infrastructure and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton)

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 339 (generated from sites SK081, SK082 & SK108 (incorporating site SK080a)).

***Development Principles (relating to sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 as a single preferred site allocation):***

- An area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of the site is safeguarded for a new primary school, unless this identified educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, additional residential development will be acceptable in principle subject to meeting other local plan policies;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC);

- The existing tree copses in the south east of the site will be protected, retained and improved through suitable management in order to retain existing wooded areas within the site and along the Gargrave Road approach into Skipton;
- Landscaping will be provided along the eastern boundary in order to lessen the impact of development on existing residents on the Rockwood Estate, and to provide opportunities for pedestrian links to the existing PROW network;
- Development proposals on this site will incorporate the maintenance and restoration of the existing stone boundary walls and tree copses on the site in order to retain the existing landscape character of the site;
- An area of land to the south of the site adjacent to Gargrave Road is designated as a Local Green Space designation (LGS) in Policy ENV10, therefore any proposed development scheme will be designed to ensure that this area of land is retained as open land and that development proposals comply with the provisions of Policy ENV10;
- The siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area, which adjoins the site to the south and south west of the site;
- Proposals must demonstrate that development along the south west edge of the site would not have an urbanising effect on the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area by retaining the existing open aspect of the area proposed as LGS, immediately south of the site;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;

- There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. A Traffic Impact Assessment will be required;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site, including biodiversity within the adjoining SINC. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Before any development takes place, a comprehensive Masterplan for the site shall be produced in consultation with relevant stakeholders and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority, to ensure that development of the site comes forward in a coordinated way. The Masterplan will define areas of green infrastructure based on the second development principle set out above; show land safeguarded for a new primary school, if required; demonstrate connectivity of the site with the surrounding area and PROW network and will demonstrate how all the development principles for this site area to be addressed;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK082; Land bounded by White Hills Land and A65

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK082; Land bounded by White Hills Land and A65; 0.843 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site performs well regarding flood risk. The site is in very close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on these areas there is an opportunity for the creation of a green infrastructure corridor running adjacent to the western boundary of the site. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK080a, SK108 &amp; SK081 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. Links may be developed with the existing childrens' outdoor play facilities on land to the south east. Potential site for new primary school provision in Skipton located to the south east of the site (within site SK108). There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	3, 4, 5b, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	Yes
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

**Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK082 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site situated to the west of Skipton.

Sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 (Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, Skipton) are being considered together as a potential housing allocation. Site SK082 is located within the north of this group of sites. The site analysis set out below relates to all these sites.

This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections through the site with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An acceptable safe access can be achieved to the site. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit.

NYCC Education have indicated that given the likely housing growth proposed there is a need for 1 or 2 new primary schools within Skipton. Therefore an area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of this group of sites is safeguarded for a new primary school unless this educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable provided any proposal meets the relevant development principles set out for the remainder of this site at policy SP5 and accords with other relevant local plan policies.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The southern portion of this group of sites running parallel to Gargrave Road is recommended as a LGS designation.

The recommendation of part of this group of sites as LGS designation and the proposed location for a new primary school a smaller part of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 16 hectares (including approximately 3.5ha of green infrastructure and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 339 (generated from sites SK081, SK082 & SK108 (incorporating site SK080a)).

**Development Principles (relating to sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 as a single preferred site allocation):**

- An area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of the site is safeguarded for a new primary school, unless this identified educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, additional residential development will be acceptable in principle subject to meeting other local plan policies;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- The existing tree copses in the south east of the site will be protected, retained and improved through suitable management in order to retain existing wooded areas within the site and along the Gargrave Road approach into Skipton;

- Landscaping will be provided along the eastern boundary in order to lessen the impact of development on existing residents on the Rockwood Estate, and to provide opportunities for pedestrian links to the existing PROW network;
- Development proposals on this site will incorporate the maintenance and restoration of the existing stone boundary walls and tree copses on the site in order to retain the existing landscape character of the site;
- An area of land to the south of the site adjacent to Gargrave Road is designated as a Local Green Space designation (LGS) in Policy ENV10, therefore any proposed development scheme will be designed to ensure that this area of land is retained as open land and that development proposals comply with the provisions of Policy ENV10;
- The siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area, which adjoins the site to the south and south west of the site;
- Proposals must demonstrate that development along the south west edge of the site would not have an urbanising effect on the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area by retaining the existing open aspect of the area proposed as LGS, immediately south of the site;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. A Traffic Impact Assessment will be required;

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site, including biodiversity within the adjoining SINC. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Before any development takes place, a comprehensive Masterplan for the site shall be produced in consultation with relevant stakeholders and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority, to ensure that development of the site comes forward in a coordinated way. The Masterplan will define areas of green infrastructure based on the second development principle set out above; show land safeguarded for a new primary school, if required; demonstrate connectivity of the site with the surrounding area and PROW network and will demonstrate how all the development principles for this site area to be addressed;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK108; Land west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK108; Land west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber; 10.964 ha.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Site now excludes the revised Skipton conservation area that covered the southwestern area of the site. The site is in very close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on these areas there is an opportunity for the creation of a green infrastructure corridor running adjacent to the western boundary of the site. It is envisaged that this site would be developed in conjunction with sites SK080a, SK081 &amp; SK082 and this green infrastructure corridor would extend through these adjoining sites. An 1.8ha area of land within this site has been safeguarded for a new primary school in Skipton. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	Yes
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

**Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK108 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site situated to the west of Skipton adjacent to an existing residential area.

Sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 (Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, Skipton) are being considered together as a potential housing allocation. Site SK108 is centrally located within this group of sites. The site analysis set out below relates to all these sites.

This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections through the site with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An acceptable safe access can be achieved to the site. There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. NYCC Highways have indicated that access would be possible direct from Gargrave Road. There is a required visibility of 60m x 2m looking east towards Skipton as within the 30 mph speed limit. Visibility of 120m x 2m will be required westerly as this goes in to the 40 mph speed limit.

NYCC Education have indicated that given the likely housing growth proposed there is a need for 1 or 2 new primary schools within Skipton. Therefore an area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of this group of sites is safeguarded for a new primary school unless this educational need is met elsewhere in

the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable provided any proposal meets the relevant development principles set out for the remainder of this site at policy SP5 and accords with other relevant local plan policies.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The southern portion of this group of sites running parallel to Gargrave Road is recommended as a LGS designation.

The recommendation of part of this group of sites as LGS designation and the proposed location for a new primary school a smaller part of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 16 hectares (including approximately 3.5ha of green infrastructure and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton)

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 339 (generated from sites SK081, SK082 & SK108 (incorporating site SK080a))

***Development Principles (relating to sites SK080a, SK081, SK082 & SK108 as a single preferred site allocation):***

- An area of land (1.8ha) in the north east corner of the site is safeguarded for a new primary school, unless this identified educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If this safeguarded area is no longer required for a primary school, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, additional residential development will be acceptable in principle subject to meeting other local plan policies;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and a SINC. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor measuring approximately 3.5ha along the north and western boundary of the site to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the SINC and the adjoining Skipton Conservation Area. It will also provide new PROW connections with the existing residential area at Rockwood, Aireville Park and the Railway Station beyond to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- The existing tree copses in the south east of the site will be protected, retained and improved through suitable management in order to retain existing wooded areas within the site and along the Gargrave Road approach into Skipton;
- Landscaping will be provided along the eastern boundary in order to lessen the impact of development on existing residents on the Rockwood Estate, and to provide opportunities for pedestrian links to the existing PROW network;

- Development proposals on this site will incorporate the maintenance and restoration of the existing stone boundary walls and tree copses on the site in order to retain the existing landscape character of the site;
- An area of land to the south of the site adjacent to Gargrave Road is designated as a Local Green Space designation (LGS) in Policy ENV10, therefore any proposed development scheme will be designed to ensure that this area of land is retained as open land and that development proposals comply with the provisions of Policy ENV10;
- The siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area, which adjoins the site to the south and south west of the site;
- Proposals must demonstrate that development along the south west edge of the site would not have an urbanising effect on the setting of the Skipton Conservation Area by retaining the existing open aspect of the area proposed as LGS, immediately south of the site;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- There are several access options for this site including Gargrave Road, Parkwood Way, Park Wood Drive and White Hills Lane. A Traffic Impact Assessment will be required;

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site, including biodiversity within the adjoining SINC. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Before any development takes place, a comprehensive Masterplan for the site shall be produced in consultation with relevant stakeholders and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority, to ensure that development of the site comes forward in a coordinated way. The Masterplan will define areas of green infrastructure based on the second development principle set out above; show land safeguarded for a new primary school, if required; demonstrate connectivity of the site with the surrounding area and PROW network and will demonstrate how all the development principles for this site area to be addressed;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK087; Land to north of A6131 and south of A65.

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK087; Land to the north of A6131 and south of A65; 2.11 ha.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	-	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass)</b> : Site has a listed milestone on its southeastern boundary. The site performs well regarding any flood risk. In terms of highway access, sight lines are acceptable in both directions but the site will require a footway link alongside the A6131 to the bus stop at Overdale Static Caravan Site as a minimum requirement</p> <p>Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	2,3,4,5b,7,9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

- (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK087 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site located to the north east of Skipton adjacent to an existing residential area known as Overdale Caravan Park. This site is separated from Overdale Caravan Park by a track running along the northern boundary of the site and opportunities exist for the links to be made to the existing PROW which runs along the track. The site is in close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. This site is a protected road approach under saved policy BE2: Protection of Road Approaches to Skipton, within the 1999 Craven adopted Local Plan. Part of the area protected as a road approach in the 1999 Local Plan is proposed as Local Green Space Designation (LGS) given the existing wildlife value of this site. The area of LGS designation is proposed immediately to the south, north east and west of the site.

An acceptable access can be achieved from Harrogate Road (A6131).

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The net developable area of the site would form a smaller part of the site area submitted in the SHLAA.

**Approximate Site Area:** 1.1 hectares (excludes the western tip of the SHLAA site)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 35

### ***Development Principles:***

- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the south of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- Development proposals will seek to maximise opportunities for links to be made to existing green infrastructure networks to the existing PROW which runs along the track located immediately to the north of the site. Landscaping along the northern boundary of the site to be provided to enhance the amenity of the PROW and to filter long distance views from the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset.
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution.
- Dwellings on the southern boundary will be front-facing, but set back from the A6131 to maintain an attractive entrance to this north eastern part of the town;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented.
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.
- Access to the site is to be gained from Harrogate Road (A6131) and a footway link alongside the A6131 to the bus stop at Overdale Static Caravan Site shall be provided.
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK088; Hawbank Fields, North of Otley Road and south of A6131

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK088; Hawbank Fields, North of Otley Road and south of A6132; 12.252 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> It is considered that the eastern part of the site has strong landscape visual character. It is recommended that the central part of the site is suitable for residential development. Parts of the southern half of the site is within flood zone 2 &amp; 3a and is at medium/high risk of surface water flooding (along Skibeden Back). This southern area also has strong landscape visual character and biodiversity value, which should be retained to protect this existing entrance to the town. There is an opportunity to create a green infrastructure corridor within the site parallel to the west site boundary, linking to existing green infrastructure networks within Skipton. Otley Road, to the site's southern boundary, is also a busily trafficked road with relatively poor sightlines in this area. Acceptable access can be achieved from Harrogate Road with visibility of 120m x 2m and footway link provided. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North east</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North east</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	Yes
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK088 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site located to the north east of Skipton adjacent to an existing residential area, however the site is separated from this residential area by the railway line. The site is in close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. The eastern section of the site is more elevated and visible than the central and western part of the site, therefore it is considered that residential development on the eastern section would have a negative impact on landscape character, however the impact of development on the central and western parts of the site would be minimal as any new residential development would be located on a less elevated part of the site. Development would form an extension to the existing built-up residential area to the west of the site. This proposed site allocation includes the central and western sections of the site and excludes the eastern section due to the impacts development of this part of the site would have on existing landscape character. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have there are opportunities for the creation of approximately 4.1 ha of green infrastructure in the north, south and east of the site to ensure that built development avoids areas of the site at risk of flooding and provides landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park and recreation mitigation for the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The creation of green infrastructure within the site provides opportunities for links to be made to existing green infrastructure networks to the north, south and west of the site and protect the existing area of wood land in the south west of the site. The creation of a green corridor in the north of the site would continue the existing pattern of residential development on Green Acres where the dwellings are set back from Harrogate Road. An acceptable access can be achieved from Harrogate Road (A6131) and Greenacres.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

Given the impact of development on the YDNP and the SINC the net developable area of the site would form a smaller part of the site area submitted in the SHLAA.

**Approximate Site Area:** 8.6 hectares (including approximately 4.1 hectares of green infrastructure; central and western part of original SHLAA site submitted)

**Number of Dwellings Generated:** 143

**Development Principles:**

- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the south of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Development proposals for this site will incorporate approximately 4.1 ha of green infrastructure in the north, south and east of the site to ensure that built development avoids areas of the site at risk of flooding; to provide landscape mitigation for the Yorkshire Dales National Park and to deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- Development proposals will seek to maximise opportunities for links to be made to existing green infrastructure and PROW networks to the north, south and west of the site. The creation of a green corridor in the north of the site will continue the existing pattern of residential development on Green Acres where the dwellings are set back from Harrogate Road;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Harrogate Road (A6131) with an opportunity for pedestrian access to be provided onto the site from Greenacres to the west;

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK089; Land at Elseycroft, south of Otley Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK089; Land at Elseycroft, south of Otley Road; 12.115 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	++	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> A small part of flood zone 2 lies adjacent to the north west boundary of the site. The central and south east part of the site is in an area of medium to high risk of surface water flooding. Access to the site is acceptable in principle from Otley Road and Elsey Croft. The site provides opportunities to create areas of green infrastructure in the north and south of the site. A green infrastructure corridor in the north of the site would complement the southern portion of SK088 across Otley Road to retain this existing approach to the town. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. It is expected that a new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 &amp; SK090.</p>	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North east</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North east</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK089 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site located to the north east of Skipton adjacent to an existing residential area. It is envisaged that site SK089 would be developed in conjunction with site SK090. The site analysis set out below relates to both of these sites.

These sites are in close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on this area there is an opportunity for the creation of areas of green infrastructure within the site. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor along the northern and western boundary of the site to maintain the existing open, rural feel of the Otley Road approach to Skipton up to the railway bridge. It will also incorporate an existing footpath running within the site adjacent to the south west boundary, providing links to the east of Skipton and beyond. A further green-infrastructure corridor will be provided adjacent to the southern boundary to provide a buffer between existing residential development at Elsey Croft and new residential development on sites SK089 and SK090. This area will also maintain an open feel to the existing PROW running along the southern boundary of the site, provide opportunities for safe walking routes to the new primary school and deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

There are several access options for this site including Wensleydale Avenue, Airedale Avenue and Elsey Croft.

NYCC Education have indicated that given the likely housing growth proposed there is a need for 1 or 2 new primary schools within Skipton. Therefore a new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 & SK090 to meet the educational requirements for Skipton over the plan period, unless this educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If a new primary school is no longer required on this site, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable provided any proposal meets the development principles set out for the remainder of this site at policy SP5 and accords with other relevant local plan policies.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

Given the impact of development on the YDNP the SINC a smaller part of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 10.6 hectares (including approximately 2 ha of green infrastructure and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 211 dwellings

***Development Principles (relating to sites SK089 & SK090 as a single preferred site allocation):***

- A new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 & SK090 to meet the educational requirements for Skipton over the plan period, unless this identified educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If a new primary school is no longer required on this site, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable in principle subject to meeting other local plan policies;
- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the west and south of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor along the northern and western boundary of the site to maintain the existing open, rural feel of the Otley Road approach to Skipton up to the railway bridge. It will also incorporate an existing footpath running within the site adjacent to the south west boundary, providing links to the east of Skipton and beyond. A further green infrastructure corridor will be provided adjacent to the southern boundary to provide a buffer between existing residential development at Elsey Croft and new residential development on sites SK089 & SK090. This area will also maintain an open feel to the existing PROW running along the southern boundary of the site, provide opportunities for safe walking routes to the new primary school and deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Access to site is to be gained from Wensleydale Avenue, Airedale Avenue and Elsey Croft;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK090; Land north of Airedale Avenue east of railway line

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK090; Land north of Airedale Avenue east of railway line; 2.394 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	++	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass): 63/2007/7981</b> - approval for construction of 5 dwellings, now completed. SHLAA site boundary has been amended to exclude this area. The western portion of the site has valuable open green space with an existing footpath leading down towards the railway bridge. This path links to other existing green infrastructure networks within Skipton. The site provides opportunities to create areas of green infrastructure in the west and south of the site. The site is accessible from Wensleydale Avenue. Flood zone 2 lies along part of the western boundary of the site. The site is in a medium/high risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value. It is expected that a new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 &amp; SK090.</p>	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>North west</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK089 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site located to the north east of Skipton adjacent to an existing residential area. It is envisaged that site SK089 would be developed in conjunction with site SK090. The site analysis set out below relates to both of these sites.

These sites are in close proximity to the YDNP boundary and a SINC. In order to mitigate against the negative effects and pressure development may have on this area there is an opportunity for the creation of areas of green infrastructure within the site. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor along the northern and western boundary of the site to maintain the existing open, rural feel of the Otley Road approach to Skipton up to the railway bridge. It will also incorporate an existing footpath running within the site adjacent to the south west boundary, providing links to the east of Skipton and beyond. A further green-infrastructure corridor will be provided adjacent to the southern boundary to provide a buffer between existing residential development at Elsey Croft and new residential development on sites SK089 and SK090. This area will also maintain an open feel to the existing PROW running along the southern boundary of the site, provide opportunities for safe walking routes to the new primary school and deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

There are several access options for this site including Wensleydale Avenue, Airedale Avenue and Elsey Croft.

NYCC Education have indicated that given the likely housing growth proposed there is a need for 1 or 2 new primary schools within Skipton. Therefore a new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 & SK090 to meet the educational requirements for Skipton over the plan period, unless this educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If a new primary school is no longer required on this site, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable provided any proposal meets the development principles set out for the remainder of this site at policy SP5 and accords with other relevant local plan policies.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

Given the impact of development on the YDNP the SINC a smaller part of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.

**Approximate Site Area:** 10.6 hectares (including approximately 2 ha of green infrastructure and 1.8 ha for the provision of a new school in Skipton)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 210 dwellings

***Development Principles (relating to sites SK089 & SK090 as a single preferred site allocation):***

- A new primary school will be provided on 1.8ha of the total site area of sites SK089 & SK090 to meet the educational requirements for Skipton over the plan period, unless this identified educational need is met elsewhere in the town. If a new primary school is no longer required on this site, as determined by the Local Education Authority and in accordance with Policy INF6, residential development will be acceptable in principle subject to meeting other local plan policies;
- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the west and south of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), where possible;
- The is a greenfield site in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, in relatively close proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Development proposals for this site will incorporate a green infrastructure corridor along the northern and western boundary of the site to maintain the existing open, rural feel of the Otley Road approach to Skipton up to the railway bridge. It will also incorporate an existing footpath running within the site adjacent to the south west boundary, providing links to the east of Skipton and beyond. A further green infrastructure corridor will be provided adjacent to the southern boundary to provide a buffer between existing residential development at Elsey Croft and new residential development on sites SK089 & SK090. This area will also maintain an open feel to the existing PROW running along the southern boundary of the site, provide opportunities for safe walking routes to the new primary school and deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;

- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Access to site is to be gained from Wensleydale Avenue, Airedale Avenue and Elsey Croft;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK094; Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line, and A629

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK094; Land bounded by Carleton Road, railway line, and A629; 11.325 ha.	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	-	-	-	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> This site is suitable only in part, as the flood risk is significant, with FRZ2 and FRZ3 present on the site. The central and northern areas are more suitable. Areas at medium/high risk of surface water flooding exist throughout the site. A pedestrian bridge connects to the southern area which is used recreationally by Skipton residents. This southern area has also landscape value. This site is located close to the A629 to the south, and hence residential development should be set back from this A road in any case. Safe access can be achieved. There is a current application on this site proposing residential development for 67 houses, parking, access road and cycle circuit track. (63/2016/17465).</p>	2, 3, 4, 5b, 7

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

- (I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK094 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site situated to the south of Skipton's built up area and is adjacent to an existing residential area. The sites location allows relatively good access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. Safe access can be achieved to the site. It also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the Yorkshire Dales National Park, SPA, SAC or RAMSAR sites given the fact that the site is located to the south of Skipton. The area of land to the south of this preferred site falls in Flood Risk Zones 3a and 3b. There is an area in the east, west and south of the site that is located within flood risk zone 2 & 3. Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 7.4 ha of green infrastructure in the east, west and south of the site, providing an opportunity for an area of open space/green infrastructure to be created, potentially incorporating a closed road cycle circuit track and to ensure that built development avoids areas of the site at risk from flooding. Green infrastructure on the site will incorporate the route of an existing PROW along the southern boundary of the site in order to maintain this existing link from the site to the wider area and deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

**Approximate Site Area:** 10.5 hectares (including approximately 7.4 hectares of green infrastructure)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 99

### **Development Principles:**

- A fluvial flood risk hazard has been identified within the south and east of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where possible;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 7.4 ha of green infrastructure in the east, west and south of the site, providing an opportunity for an area of open space/green infrastructure to be created, potentially incorporating a closed road cycle circuit track and to ensure that built development avoids areas of the site at risk from flooding. Green infrastructure on the site will incorporate the route of an existing PROW along the southern boundary of the site in order to maintain this existing link from the site to the wider area and deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC);

- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the adjacent Conservation Area;
- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- The site is in a prominent position on the edge of Skipton, development proposals will need to be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Carleton Road and Burnside Crescent;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK101; East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK101; East of Keighley Road and south of Cawder Lane; 3.999 ha.	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	0	-	0	++	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site can be accessed from the north and access exists to the pedestrian and cycle walkway along the canal via Horse Close bridge. Acceptable visibility to site can be achieved. It would be recommended that a bridge be built to serve the new housing. This would need a wider traffic assessment undertaking. The western boundary is adjacent to flood zone 3a. Areas of medium/high risk of surface water flooding. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.	4, 5b, 6, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is	<b>Yes</b>
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obtained.	
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Site SK101 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is a greenfield site situated on the edge of south Skipton. Given this southern location it performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the National Park boundary, SPA, SAC or Ramsar sites. Development on this site will be set back from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to create an area of green infrastructure of approximately 0.6ha. A PROW will be created along the proposed green infrastructure corridor to promote urban short walks for exercise and recreation and to provide pedestrian links from the site to the surrounding footpath network

Access exists from the site via Horse Close Bridge to the pedestrian and cycle walkway along the canal, providing access to the town's services to the north, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. Safe access can be achieved onto Cawder Lane. Access to Cawder Lane from Keighley Road is currently taken via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is restricted by its width. A new road bridge is required to improve vehicular access to residential allocation sites SK061, SK101 and SK114 & SK124. Grant funding of £2.3 million has been awarded to Craven District Council by Homes England for this infrastructure work.

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

**Approximate Site Area:** 4 hectares (including approximately 0.6 hectares of green infrastructure)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 109

### ***Development Principles:***

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- Siting and design of development on the site to conserve the setting of the conservation area, which adjoins the western boundary of the site and includes the Leeds & Liverpool Canal corridor;

- Measures to enhance connectivity of the canal corridor for wildlife through the use of sensitive planting and low level lighting shall be designed into any proposed scheme;
- Development on this site will be set back from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to create an area of green infrastructure of approximately 0.6 ha. A PROW will be created along the proposed green infrastructure corridor to promote urban short walks for exercise & recreation and to provide pedestrian links from the site to the surrounding footpath network;
- The site is in a prominent location. Development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- The site is a town centre site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport. Proposals for development will therefore maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services rather than using a private vehicle;
- A fluvial and surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the south east of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where possible;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Cawder Lane. Access to Cawder Lane from Keighley Road is currently taken via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is restricted by its width. Development proposals must therefore demonstrate how vehicular access to the site can be gained from a new crossing over the Leeds & Liverpool Canal;
- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;

- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK114; Cawder Gill/Horse Close

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK114; Cawder Gill/Horse Close; 9.919 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	-	0	++	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	<p><b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> Only southern half of this site is available after a planning application for residential development was approved for the northern half (63/2015/15503). Access could be achieved via site SK124 (gargage site) or via existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to scheme 63/2015/15503. This scheme has not yet been implemented, therefore the site has been assessed on this basis. Two wooded ghylls exist on the site. One running east to west across the north boundary of the site (immediately to the south of the northern portion of SHLAA site SK116, subject to planning consent 63/2015/15503), and the other running east to west across the middle of the site. These areas are proposed as a green infrastructure corridors within the site, providing links to the existing PROW network. The site slopes steeply to the east and the most north eastern part of the site is characterised by open moorland. This area is proposed as a green infrastructure corridor linking to the area of GI proposed running east to west across the northern boundary of the site, characterised by the existing wooded ghyll. Site in FRZ1. Development is likely to have a low impact on biodiversity value.</p>	4, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

## **Stage 2: District Level Analysis**

### **(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision**

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	
C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	

### **(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South east</b>

### **(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features**

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South east</b>

### **(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone**

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site passes all four District Level Analyses. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, the site is considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Sites SK124 & SK114 (Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close, Skipton) are being considered together as a potential housing allocation. Site SK124 is located within the west of this group of sites. Site SK114 is a greenfield site situated in the edge of an existing residential area to the south east of Skipton. Site SK124 is a brownfield site situated in the edge of an existing residential area to the south east of Skipton. The site analysis set out below relates to both these sites:

Access to the site is to be gained from the Cawder Road, such as the garage site (CDC owned garage site SK124) located in the south west of the site. A possible additional access point is via the existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to a residential scheme with consent to the north of the site (63/2015/15503). Access to Keighley Road from Cawder Lane is via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is currently restricted in terms of width. A new road bridge is required to improve vehicular access to residential allocation sites SK061, SK101 and SK114 & SK124. Grant funding of £2.3 million has been awarded to Craven District Council by Homes England for this infrastructure work.

The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton, however it is not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary. Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 1.1 ha of green infrastructure to recognise the two existing wooded ghylls on the site in the north and central part of the site and their role in providing links to the existing PROW network and to provide a landscape buffer to the north eastern part of the site which is steeply sloping and characterised by open moorland. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The majority of the site submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised. An area in the east of the original SHLAA site has been excluded given the topography of this part of the site (steeply sloping to the east). The eastern boundary of the site has been drawn to follow a continuation of built development given consent under application 63/2015/15503 to the north of site.

**Approximate Site Area:** 4.6 hectares (including approximately 1.1 hectares of green infrastructure)

**Approximate Number of Dwellings:** 112 dwellings

**Development Principles (relating to sites SK124 & SK114 as a single preferred site allocation):**

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 1.1 ha of green infrastructure to recognise the two existing wooded ghylls on the site in the north and central part of the site and their role in providing links to the existing PROW network, and to provide a landscape buffer to the north eastern part of the site which is steeply sloping and characterised by open moorland. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- This site is in a prominent location, development proposals will need to be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the south east of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where possible;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Cawder Road, such as the garage site located in the south west of the site. A possible additional access point

is via the existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to a residential scheme with consent to the north of the site. Access to Cawder Road from Keighley Road is currently taken via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is restricted by its width. Development proposals must therefore demonstrate how vehicular access to the site can be gained from a new crossing over the Leeds & Liverpool Canal;

- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements, in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) the A6131/A65 junction;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## Craven Local Plan: Residential Site Selection Process

**Settlement Name:** Skipton

**Site Number and Address:** SK124; Garages off Cawder Road

### Stage 1: Settlement Level Analysis (Sustainability Appraisal)

Site reference, name/address & area	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives																				Summary of Issues and Recommendations	Mitigation and Recommendations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
SK124; Garages off Cawder Road; 0.084 ha.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<b>Level 3 (Pass):</b> The site is too small to pass Stage 1 on its own, but it can be developed as a suitable access to service any potential development on the southern end of SK114. Brownfield site. Safe access can be achieved. Site in FRZ1.	4, 5b, 7, 9

**Result:** Site performs satisfactorily in the Sustainability Analysis. The site is deemed sustainable in order to enter the **Pool of Sites** (with mitigation measures and recommendations). The site is a candidate for the Preferred Sites list for Skipton, subject to Stage 2 analysis below, and also a possible comparison of the site's merits with other sustainable sites in Skipton if a surplus of sites exists.

### Stage 2: District Level Analysis

(I) Viability of Affordable Housing Provision

A. The site is likely to deliver 11 or more dwellings (irrespective of being in a designated rural area or not). Affordable housing on site is obtained.	<b>No</b>
B. The site is in a designated rural area, and is likely to deliver 6 or more dwellings. A financial contribution towards affordable housing is obtained.	

C. The site is unlikely to deliver affordable housing (either less than 11 dwellings is likely and the site is not in a designated rural area, or less than six dwellings is likely in a designated rural area).	
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(II) Site Proximity to Designated Landscape Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the YDNP or the AONB, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to YDNP or AONB, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South east</b>

(III) Site Proximity to Designated Natural Environment Features

A. Site is likely to have potential to harm the special qualities of the designated landscapes of the SPA, SAC or Ramsar, and any harm cannot be mitigated against.	<b>No</b>
B. The location of the site in the context of the settlement (i.e. north-west, central, south-east, etc.; this gives an indication of relative proximity to a SPA, SAC or Ramsar, whichever is the nearest).	<b>South east</b>

(IV) Site Position in relation to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Zone

A. The site lies in the outer Health & Safety Executive zone, or not in an HSE zone.	<b>Yes</b>
B. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive middle zone.	
C. The site lies in the Health & Safety Executive inner zone.	

**Result:** The site does not pass all four District Level Analyses, as this site would not deliver any affordable housing, given the site size. It is envisaged that this site would be development in conjunction with site SK114 as this site would provide access to the larger site SK114 to the west. After a comparison with other Pool of Site options in Skipton, sites SK124 and SK114 are considered suitable as one of the **Preferred Sites** in this settlement.

### **Narrative of Site Analysis**

Sites SK124 & SK114 (Land to east of North Parade & Cawder Road garage site, Horse Close, Skipton) are being considered together as a potential housing allocation. Site SK124 is located within the west of this group of sites. Site SK114 is a greenfield site situated in the edge of an existing residential area to the south east of Skipton. Site SK124 is a brownfield site situated in the edge of an existing residential area to the south east of Skipton. The site analysis set out below relates to both these sites:

Access to the site is to be gained from the Cawder Road, such as the garage site (CDC owned garage site SK124) located in the south west of the site. A possible additional access point is via the existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to a residential scheme with consent to the north of the site (63/2015/15503). Access to Keighley Road from Cawder Lane is via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is currently restricted in terms of width. A new road bridge is required to improve vehicular access to residential allocation sites SK061, SK101 and SK114 & SK124. Grant funding of £2.3 million has been awarded to Craven District Council by Homes England for this infrastructure work.

The site is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton, however it is not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary. Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 1.1 ha of green infrastructure to recognise the two existing wooded ghylls on the site in the north and central part of the site and their role in providing links to the existing PROW network and to provide a landscape buffer to the north eastern part of the site which is steeply sloping and characterised by open moorland. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary.

The majority of the site submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised. An area in the east of the original SHLAA site has been excluded given the topography of this part of the site (steeply sloping to the east). The eastern boundary of the site has been drawn to follow a continuation of built development given consent under application 63/2015/15503 to the north of site.

***Approximate Site Area:*** 4.6 ha (including approximately 1.1 hectares of green infrastructure)

***Approximate Number of Dwellings:*** 112 dwellings

***Development Principles (relating to sites SK124 & SK114 as a single preferred site allocation):***

- An assessment of the site's archaeological interest will be required with appropriate mitigation incorporated into development proposals where necessary;
- This is a greenfield site in a prominent location on the edge of Skipton. Development proposals for this site will incorporate an area of approximately 1.1 ha of green infrastructure to recognise the two existing wooded ghylls on the site in the north and central part of the site and their role in providing links to the existing PROW network and to provide a landscape buffer to the north eastern part of the site which is steeply sloping and characterised by open moorland. The area of green infrastructure will also deliver recreational walking opportunities aimed at relieving pressure on the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) & Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- As the site is in a prominent location, development proposals will be carefully and sensitively designed to minimise visual impact on the character and appearance of the area, and include measures to minimise impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution;
- A surface water flood risk hazard has been identified within the south east of the site. Development proposals must therefore be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy which has informed the design, layout and landscaping of the site. Proposals will incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) where possible;
- A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is required to assess the likely effects of change on the landscape as a result of the development, specifically on views into and out of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The LVIA will help locate and design the development so that negative landscape effects are avoided, appropriately reduced or offset;
- There is a requirement for a Biodiversity Appraisal to assess the existing ecological conditions on the site. This is to be accompanied by a standardised Biodiversity Mitigation Plan (BMP) which must cover matters of both habitat and protected species, with the aim that negative effects on biodiversity are avoided or suitably offset, and enhancement effects are implemented;
- Access to the site is to be gained from Cawder Road, such as the garage site located in the south west of the site. A possible additional access point is via the existing reservoir track from Whinny Gill Road, which provides access to a residential scheme with consent to the north of the site. Access to Cawder Road from Keighley Road is currently taken via the existing Horse Close Bridge, which is restricted by its width. Development proposals must therefore demonstrate how vehicular access to the site can be gained from a new crossing over the Leeds & Liverpool Canal;

- Development proposals will be required to contribute towards the provision of highway improvements , in accordance with Policy INF7, at the following locations:
  - a) The A65/Gargrave Road/A629/A59 junction; and
  - b) The A6131/A65 junction;
- Further to the evidence published for the local plan and tested at the local plan examination, developer contributions of £1,500 per dwelling are required from the development of this site towards two junction improvements on the Skipton northern bypass. More details of this requirement are provided in the supporting text to Policy INF7;
- Development proposals for this site must accord with local plan policies H2, INF3 and INF6 (which set out requirements for contributions towards affordable housing, education provision and sport, open space and recreation facilities) and all other relevant local plan policies.

## **Site SK044 (Skipton) – Sustainability Appraisal text for site selection**

### **Exception Test Explanation**

1. Site SK044 has numerous positive aspects which have determined the site's selection as a Preferred Site. The site is situated in the central-west section of Skipton's built up area, which allows easier access to the town's services, and hence improving connectivity and reducing the need for travel. The site has an existing, safe access from Niffany Gardens and Station Road. If access is from the un-adopted Ings Lane, only up to 5 dwellings can be served from this access point. The site has formerly been used for garaging and as allotments therefore part of the site is brownfield site which is suitable for development. As the site is in the central area of the existing built up settlement, it also performs favourably regarding a likely low level of potential impact on the nearby National Park boundary. The site is also not in the north or north-east of the settlement, closest to the National Park's boundary. The whole of the site area submitted to the SHLAA database can be utilised.
2. An assessment of flood risk on this site has been informed by the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and maps (Craven DC website, Local Plan examination document reference F1002). In terms of surface water flood risk the eastern part of the site lies adjacent to an area at medium risk of surface water flooding. Just under half the site is within Flood Zone 2, which when considered with other chosen residential sites, is unusual in that the vast majority of developable area of these sites has been located in Flood Zone 1. In this context, following the application of the Sequential Test, it was not possible for the development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding. The exception test is considered appropriate to be applied. This is a town centre, brownfield site with very good accessibility to key services and public transport and the development of this site would maximise the opportunities for future occupiers to walk or cycle to most key services. It is therefore considered that the wider sustainability benefits to the community in this case outweigh the flood risk issue. Hence the site passes the exception test (bullet point number 1, paragraph 102, page 24 of NPPF, 2012).