Key:

Likely to have a positive impact Likely to have no/neutral impact Likely to have a negative impact H/- Mixed /uncertain impact														
	To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment	nd impro mise nois	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response to climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	 Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14- 20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds 	9. To promote access for all	10. Promote good governance	 To help meet local need for housing 	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
I. To what degree should the local need for affordable housing be accommodated?						•								
Option I.I: Completely – regardless of National Park purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	0	-
Option 1.2: Completely if compatible with purposes, but otherwise only up to the point that National Park purposes become compromised	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	0	+/-

Option 1.1: This option has the potential to have negative effects on the environment, natural resources, traffic congestion and greenhouse gas emission. However, this option would be extremely beneficial to the local population meeting local affordable housing need. Reference should be made to the more sustainable use of land

and the reuse of existing buildings.	To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests		protect and improve air, water and minimise noise and light p	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response to climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	 a. Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14- 20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds 	To promote access for all	10. Promote good governance	11. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
Option 1.2: This is the preferable option but care should still be taken are not compromised but to ensure that they are enhanced. This should of water management, energy efficiency, and resource use considering is	go bey	ond la	ındscap	e and	towns	саре с	onside	rations and						
2. Should policies set out criteria to respond to the needs of different groups – such as families with children / key workers / the elderly or infirm (including institutional housing) / Gypsies and Travellers?														
Option 2.1: Address the needs of young families and key workers in the policies or targets in core policies,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
Option 2.2: Address the needs of young families and key workers elsewhere (not in the spatial strategy).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0

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Option 2.3: Revise the ways in which the needs of the elderly and infirm are taken into account in one of 3 main ways.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0
Option 2.4: Do not alter the current policy in relation to Gypsy and Traveller caravan site.	+	_+_	+	+	_+_	+	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Option 2.5: Alter the current policy in relation to Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Option 2.1: The different target groups presented in Issue 2 are unlikely to have a differing impact on the environment. However, targeting key workers is likely to have added benefits for the economy and the provision of services.

Option 2.2: It is unlikely that addressing this issue outside of the Core Strategy will have a difference in terms of sustainability effects.

Option 2.3: The likely effects of Option 2.3 are mixed. Reuse of existing buildings should be encouraged to reduce resource use, greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable land use. Any new build that is required should be built to the highest sustainability standards. Minimising the amount of building required in the National Park by only meeting the needs of those within the National Park and not from nearby urban areas would also be beneficial.

Option 2.4: The presumption against new gypsy and traveller sites is likely to bring environmental benefits as with the limiting of any kind of development. However it

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may have a detrimental social impact and not meet the local need. This is	s an ort	en exc	iuaea ,	group	and th	ie situa	luon si	iouid be kep	ı under	review.			

Option 2.5: The effects of this option are uncertain and more detail will be needed in order to provide an assessment for this Option.

3. Can enhancement projects (including conversions) deliver a bigger proportion of affordable housing?														
Option 3.1: Establish a standard proportion that will be sought	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	+/-
Option 3.2: Establish the most suitable proportion on a scheme by scheme basis but with the principle established in the Plan.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	0	+/-
Option 3.3: Require a financial contribution in cases where a proportion of affordable homes is not possible or viable.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	+/-

Option 3.1: This option lacks flexibility and whilst it may bring social and economic benefits and some adverse environmental effects in some locations, the lack of flexibility may restrict other environmental and social benefits being achieved such as negotiations on open space, wildlife space or local amenities. Aiming to have a high target for the provision of affordable housing but assessing each site on an individual basis to obtain the maximum environmental and social benefits would be the most

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satisfactory situation.														

Option 3.2: As mentioned above this approach is likely to be the most favourable, the principles should include sustainability criteria and push for other social and environmental benefits if higher proportions of affordable housing are not considered possible.

Option 3.3: The effects of this option are largely dependent on what the financial contribution is spent on. This option has the potential to have significant social and environmental benefits if the contribution is spent for example on improved public transport, supporting other vital rural services, providing open space for the benefit of local residents and the environment etc.

4. If a site by site assessment is favoured, there are two basic options when deciding whether this is "appropriate"														
Option 4.1: In every case: including single properties, whether new build or conversion.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	+/-	0
Option 4.2: Only on larger schemes above a certain size	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	+/-	0
Option 4.1: This option allows the greatest flexibility and opportunity f	or mee	eting h	ousing	needs.	The e	ffects o	of this	option on	sustair	nability	would	d large	y neec	to be

judged on a site by site basis, as it could increase the overall amount of development that is proposed on sites damaging the environment or result in other amenities that were proposed as part of the site pushed out in order to accommodate affordable housing.

Option 4.2: This option may miss opportunities to provide affordable housing on sites that are considered too small but their individual characteristics would be suitable for affordable housing. However, overall there is still likely to be a positive effect on housing need. The effects of this policy are likely to dependent on the individual sites in question, but restricting this type of planning gain to larger sites may stop small sites (and their surrounding environment) coming under too much pressure.

5. How best can we provide additional affordable housing without endangering National Park Purposes?														
Option 5.1: Continue with virtually all newly built homes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	+	0	+	-
Option 5.2: Use more enhancement sites and conversions	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+/-	+/-
Option 5.3: Buy existing open market properties as stock turns over and add it to the affordable sector, instead of building new homes. This could be called "buy-back" though it is important to point out that it need not be limited to former public or social sector housing.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	+

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Option 5.4: Increase the amount of "buy back" and decrease newbuild over time.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	+

Option 5.1: Placing the emphasis on newly built homes is likely to have a negative impact on the environment, with a significant impact on landscape character. However, this option is likely to have a positive effect on meeting local housing needs and on the local economy through providing employment for those locally in the construction industry.

Option 5.2: Using more enhancement sites and conversions should reduce the impact of development on landscape character and is preferable to option 5.1. However, any conversions or similar should seek to adopt sustainable measure, including sustainable water resource management, the reduction of resource and energy use and take into account biodiversity and landscape, and enhance these. Although there is the potential for this option to be very positive, taking the precautionary principal the nature of the impact would be dependent on the nature of the conversions, along with the success of meeting local housing need. The nature of local demand should be considered. As with option 5.1 this option should provide some employment for those locally in the construction/renovation industry, a particular positive impact may be seen with traditional craft skills as development control requirements may call for their use in conversions and extensions of locally distinctive buildings.

Option 5.3: Buy back could encourage a younger population structure in the park and meet the housing needs of key workers, thus benefiting the local economy, without creating undue pressure on the natural environment through the building of new houses. Such housing would need to be secured as affordable in perpetuity to

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ensure the benefits continue. This would however be a long term measured (with economic and easiel disadventages in the short term). Pri													

required (with economic and social disadvantages in the short term). Bringing buildings back into use could have beneficial impacts on landscape and townscape, and this option would be preferable that the options above in terms of other natural environment objectives.

Option 5.4: This option would has the potential for more positive impacts to the natural environment than option 5.3 due to a reduction in new build, however this may cause a detrimental impact on the economy and the provision of housing need.

6. Where should "buy-back" be focussed?														
Option 6.1: Larger settlements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	+/-
Option 6.2: Settlements where there has been no other form of recent provision	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	+	+/-
Option 6.3: Those settlements where new buildings are most difficult to accommodate	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	+	+/-
Option 6.4: Smaller places that are not on the designated settlements	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	+	+/-

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list														
Option 6.5: Those settlements or smaller places prioritised by the housing authorities and social housing providers.	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	+/-	+	+/-

Buying back empty and underutilised homes will have a beneficial impact on the environment by reducing the demand for new homes and this will apply across all the location options.

Option 6.1: Focusing buy back in larger settlements may secure housing that is well located in terms of access to services and amenities and transport infrastructure, helping to increase efficiency and reduce resource use. However there may not be as great a need for such housing in larger settlements as they may already have an affordable housing component.

Option 6.2: This option is likely to meet local needs more than option 6.1; however such policies would need to be tied in with public transport provision and other sustainable measures (e.g. mobile facilities) to ensure access to services. This should benefit the local economy be maintaining a viable population.

Option 6.3: This option is likely to have similar effects to option 6.2 and would be increasingly beneficial in meeting local needs for housing by creating housing in settlements where new buildings are difficult to accommodate, with further benefits for the local economy, in reviving areas.

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Option 6.4: This option may have similar effects to option 6.3, however the smaller the settlement the less viable public transport opportunities will be.

Option 6.5: This option may have similar effects to 6.3 but is likely to result in appropriate local affordable housing to meet local needs. Partnership discussions and working should take place to ensure all relevant bodies are consulted are joined up in all forms of housing investment decisions to ensure the most sustainable outcomes.

7. Are particular tenure types or size and type of home needed in particular places? Should target groups be dealt with by area? Should these matters be in policy or targets?														
Option 7.1: Address (in the plan) the detail of tenure, size and type of home and the needs of different groups in various areas or places.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0
Option 7.2: Address these matters elsewhere.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0

Option 7.1: It is likely that different tenure mixes and the requirements of particular groups including dwelling size and type will vary by location. This is not likely to be practical to prescribe in policy, the Core Strategy should deal with any strategic locally significant issue where direction is needed. However, inclusion of this aspect in the plan would ensure greater control over and a link with lower level policy.

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Option 7.2: This option would be preferable to option 7.1. and address 8. Should the LDF identify sites or buildings, or just broad locations for affordable housing or enhancement opportunities?		ese ma	tters e	Isewhe	ere is li	ikely to		J 6	ıl.					Ф
8. Should the LDF identify sites or buildings, or just broad locations for affordable housing or enhancement		ese ma	tters e	lsewhe	ere is li	ikely to		J 6	al. 0	+	+/-	0	+/-	0
8. Should the LDF identify sites or buildings, or just broad locations for affordable housing or enhancement opportunities?	sing the						be m	ore practica		+	+/-		+/-	
8. Should the LDF identify sites or buildings, or just broad locations for affordable housing or enhancement opportunities? Option 8.1: Identify sites for newly built affordable housing. Option 8.2: Retain the current policy of developing "rural exception"	sing the	0	0	0	0	0	be m	ore practica	0		,	0		0

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Option 8.1: This option would allow increased control over the allocati														

Option 8.1: This option would allow increased control over the allocation of housing sites and may promote the development of affordable housing. However, care would need to be taken to ensure that sites identified are in areas where there is a need for more affordable housing and also where services and amenities are available to serve these development, as car ownership maybe lower amongst residents of affordable housing than the general population and therefore good public transport links will be of increased significance. There is also concern that identifying sites only for affordable housing sites may put developers off and ultimately result in their loss to the housing market with knock on effects for the economy.

Option 8.2: This option may cause uncertainty and also problems with delivery down the line. This option may also have mixed effects on good governance as the transparency of the planning process is reduced. However; not allocating sites may be beneficial as it will prevent prices rising as a result of allocation which may reduce the bargaining power of considering alternatives on a village basis.

Option 8.3: This option is likely to have beneficial effects on good governance by transparently presenting alternatives to the public. This option has the advantage that it adds some protect for the natural environment by "identifying opportunities... that could be justified by National Park Purposes." This option also has the flexibility of allowing the opportunity for local housing needs to be met; however by not actively promoting affordable housing, areas that are in need of affordable housing may suffer. Identifying all the sites may also inflate the prices of these sites with mixed effects on the local economy.

Option 8.4: This option is likely to be the more practical of the options and may ensure there is a focus to the plan and greater clarity achieved in what the plan is trying to promote. However, care would need to be taken to ensure that the definition of 'significant opportunities' is transparent and consistent. Similarly to Option

		gg 7	2. To pricect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	 To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment 	4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response to climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	8. Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds	To promote access for all	10. Promote good governance	11. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
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