



## **Selby District Draft Core Strategy Sixth & Seventh Set of Proposed Changes**

Further Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report

October 2012

**Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited**

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# Selby District Draft Core Strategy Sixth & Seventh Set of Proposed Changes


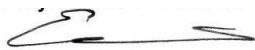
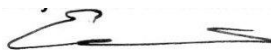
## Further Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report

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### Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008 and BS EN ISO 14001: 2004)

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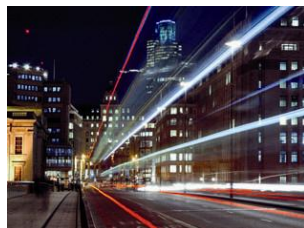
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## Non-Technical Summary

The Selby District Core Strategy will set out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for the District and provide a framework for delivering development for the period up to 2027. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Draft Core Strategy was undertaken by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd on behalf of Selby District Council (SDC) in December 2010. The Submission Draft Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2011. Following an Examination in Public in September 2011, changes, known as the fifth set of changes, were made to the Submission Draft Core Strategy by SDC to address comments and concerns raised by the Inspector. Waterman undertook a SA of the Submission Draft Core Strategy incorporating the fifth set of proposed changes in December 2011. In particular revised Policies CP2 and CP3 and new Policy CPXX were appraised.

Since consultation on the fifth set of changes, new national planning policy has been published and SDC has prepared further sets of changes (the sixth and seventh set of proposed changes) to respond to this new policy as well as address and strengthen the soundness of the Core Strategy as a result of further work undertaken by the SDC. The sixth set of changes was consulted on in June 2012 whilst the seventh set will be consulted on in November 2012. Waterman has therefore undertaken further SA work on the proposed changes.

Before appraising the new and revised policies, Waterman reviewed any changes in planning policy and baseline data to see whether these would change the SA framework against which the Core Strategy is assessed. Whilst there have been significant changes to planning policy, particularly at national level, the key sustainability issues for Selby District remain the same as previously identified in the aforementioned SA Reports of 2010 and 2011 and therefore no changes to the SA Framework were considered to be required. The SA Framework therefore remains set out below:

### The SA Framework for the Core Strategy DPD

	Economic	Social	Environmental
SA Objectives	1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	3. Education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities	10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental effect
	2. Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment	4. Conditions and services to engender good health	11. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development
		5. Safety and security for people and property	12. Preserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, Conservation Areas, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and other architectural and historically important features and areas and their settings
		6. Vibrant communities to participate in decision-making	13. A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment
		7. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	14. Minimal pollution levels

	Economic	Social	Environmental
SA Objectives		8. Quality housing available to everyone	15. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change
		9. Local needs met locally	16. Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property
			17. Prudent and efficient use of resources

The sixth and seventh set of proposed changes to the Core Strategy were appraised against the above SA Framework. The appraisal found that the changes either had neutral or beneficial sustainability effects. Sustainability implications of the proposed changes to the Core Strategy included:

- Improved compatibility between the revised Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives with Core Strategy Objective 12 now considered to be compatible with SA Objectives 4 and 6 due to the specific reference to health facilities and facilitating social interaction which are likely to assist in creating conditions that engender good health and result in vibrant communities;
- More positive effects on community vibrancy and meeting local needs through changes to CP1: Spatial Development Strategy;
- Reduced uncertainty in relation to flood risk from CP7: Travellers due to reference to national planning policy which requires land allocations for traveller communities to consider flood risk;
- Very positive effects on SA Objective 14: Minimal Pollution Levels from the changes in Policy CP15: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy and CP16: Design Quality due to enhanced or additional requirements for developments to consider pollution;
- Slightly positive effects on SA17: Efficient Use of Resources from the changes to CP15: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy due to the requirement to consider agricultural land in the allocation of future development sites;
- Slightly positive effects on SA7: Culture Leisure and recreational Activities as a result of the changes to CP16: Design Quality that encourage Public Rights of Way to be created or improved.

None of the changes were considered to result in any additional potentially negative effects than those identified previously as part of the 2010 SA Report or the 2011 SA Addendum Report. The changes to Policy CP9 which enable employment land to be redeveloped for other purposes if there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for employment, result in an uncertain effect on employment land provision in the medium to long term. However, monitoring the net loss of employment land as proposed by the Core Strategy, should enable additional employment land to be allocated if a shortfall is identified.

Whilst the majority of the sustainability effects were positive or neutral it is not considered that they change the assessment of cumulative impacts presented within the 2010 SA Report or 2011 SA Addendum.

The overall results of the appraisal of the Core Strategy Policies (as amended) are shown in the table overleaf.

The seventh set of proposed amendments to the Core Strategy and this SA Addendum Report will now be formally published for 6 weeks for consultation, after which the Examination in Public will be reconvened in February 2013.

Once the Core Strategy is adopted, a SA/SEA Post Adoption Statement will be prepared, which will explain how the sustainability appraisal and consultation process have influenced the final document. The Post Adoption Statement will also provide details of how monitoring will be carried out during implementation of the Core Strategy DPD.



Summary of SA of the Core Strategy policies (results based on cumulative short, medium and long-term predicted effects)

SA Objective (abridged)																	
Policy	1. Employment	2. Economy	3. Education	4. Health	5. Security	6. Communities	7. Leisure	8. Housing	9. Local Needs	10. Transport	11. Built environment	12. Historic built environment	13. Biodiversity	14. Pollution	15. Climate change	16. Flooding	17. Resources
LP1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x
CP1	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓/-	✓	✓	✓/-	-	✓	?	?	✓	?/x	✓	?
CP1A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	?	?	✓	-	?	-
CP2	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	-	?/x	?	?
CP2A	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	x	x
CP3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP5	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	?/x	?	?
CP6	-	-	?	?	-	✓	-	✓✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	-	-	?	x
CP7	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
CP8	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-
CP9	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	?	✓	?	?	-	x	?	x
CP10	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	-
CP11	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	?	?	-	?	?	x
CP12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓
CP13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	x	✓✓	-	✓✓
CP14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓✓	-	✓
CP15	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓/-
CP16	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓/-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓

KEY	
✓✓	Very sustainable
✓	Sustainable
?	Effect is uncertain and may depend on how the policy is implemented
-	Neutral
x	Unsustainable
xx	Very unsustainable

## 1. Introduction

The Selby District Core Strategy will set out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for the District and provide a framework for delivering development for the period up to 2027. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter the combined process is referred to as SA). The SA has been on-going throughout the development of the Core Strategy and has informed the Council of the economic, social and environmental effects of the emerging Core Strategy throughout its preparation.

Selby District Council (SDC) submitted its Submission Draft Core Strategy (SDCS) to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 5 May 2011. The SDCS was accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report (December 2010) (Ref: E5072-100.R-3.4.1-KA) which was prepared by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd (Waterman) on behalf of SDC.

The Core Strategy was subject to Examination by an Independent Inspector in September 2011. The Examination in Public (EiP) was then suspended to allow SDC to address an acknowledged deficiency in the following three topics, as set out in the Inspector's Ruling:

- (i) The strategic approach to Green Belt releases;
- (ii) The scale of housing and employment development proposed for Tadcaster and the implications for the Green Belt; and
- (iii) The overall scale of housing development over the plan period.

In January 2012, SDC undertook public consultation on Proposed Changes to the Submission Draft Core Strategy. The key changes related to policies CP2 (a change in the proposed scale and distribution of housing), CP3 (a change in the management and delivery of housing land supply) and CPXX (a new policy to cover Green Belt land). The Proposed Changes were assessed within an SA Addendum Report dated December 2011 (Ref: E5072-100.R.6.2.1-KT).

The EiP resumed in April 2012, however, due to the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 and other national policies, a further opportunity was given for parties to comment on the implications of the changes to national policies on the SDCS. To address the changes in national policy and to reflect further work undertaken by SDC to address and strengthen the soundness of the SDCS, the sixth set of proposed changes to the SDCS were published on 7 June 2012 with consultation completed on 19 July 2012. Further examination hearings were undertaken on 5 and 6 September 2012, following which the EiP was adjourned until February 2013 to allow a seventh set of proposed changes to be made and consulted on in November 2012.

This report considers the sixth and seventh proposed changes to the SDCS and provides a further second addendum to the Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy SA Report, which was prepared in December 2010. This SA addendum report should be read in conjunction with the December 2010 Core Strategy Submission Version SA Report (Ref: E5072-100.R-3.4.1-KA) (hereafter referred to as the 2010 SA Report) and SA Addendum Report dated December 2011 (Ref: E5072-100-6.2.1-KA) (hereafter referred to as the 2011 SA Addendum Report), which are available to view at [http://www.selby.gov.uk/service\\_main.asp?menuid=&pageid=&id=1164](http://www.selby.gov.uk/service_main.asp?menuid=&pageid=&id=1164). The sixth and seventh sets of proposed changes are available to view at [http://www.selby.gov.uk/service\\_main.asp?menuid=&pageid=&id=2330](http://www.selby.gov.uk/service_main.asp?menuid=&pageid=&id=2330).

## **2. Consultation Process**

Consultation has been undertaken on the Core Strategy and accompanying SA work through the plan preparation. A summary of the process and corresponding consultation is set out in Figure 1 below.

The most recent consultation was on the sixth set of proposed changes to the Core Strategy which was undertaken in June 2012. As the next stage of consultation, the seventh set of proposed changes to the Core Strategy and this SA Addendum Report will be formally published for 6 weeks for consultation, after which the Examination in Public will be reconvened in February 2013.

Once the Core Strategy is adopted, a SA/SEA Post Adoption Statement will be prepared, which will explain how the SA and consultation process have influenced the final Core Strategy document.

The Post Adoption Statement must be made available to the Statutory Environmental Bodies and also the public. The purpose of the Post Adoption Statement is to outline how the findings of the SA process have been taken into account during the preparation of the Core Strategy DPD and how sustainability considerations have been integrated.

Figure 1: A time line of the Core Strategy evolution and the SA process

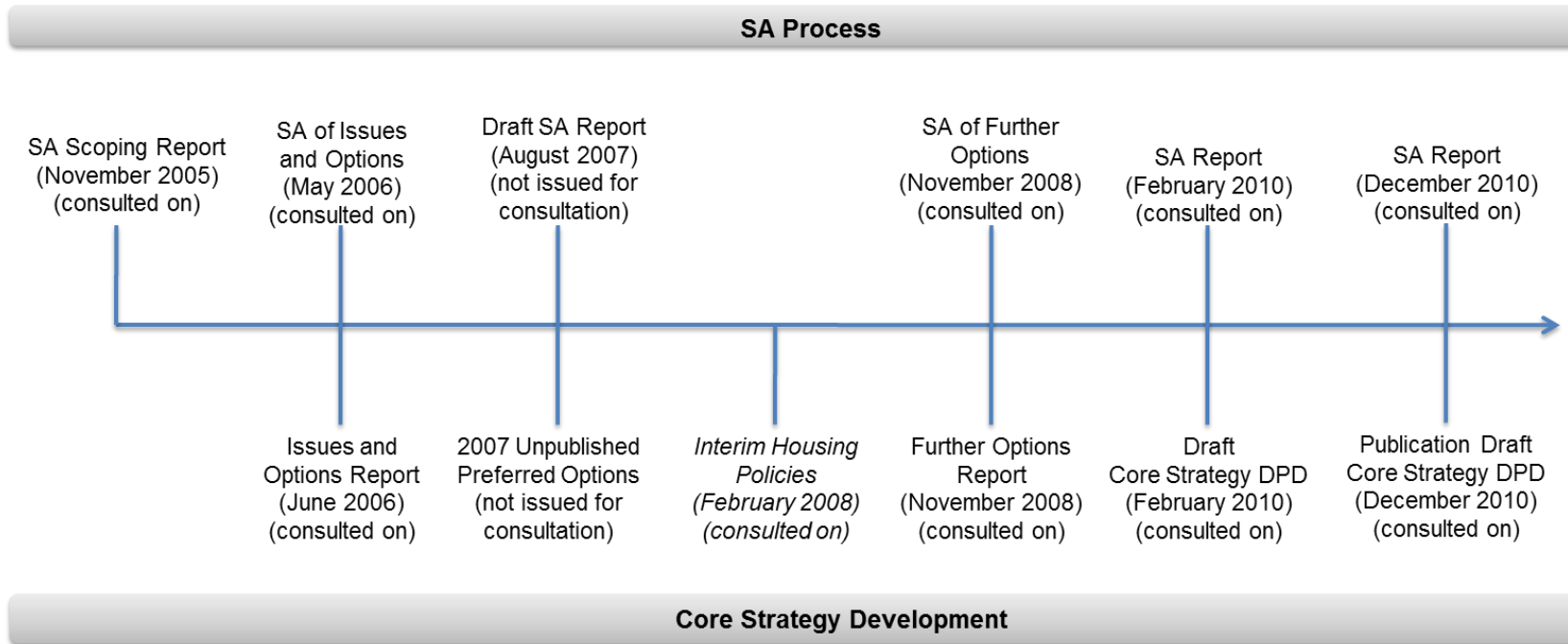
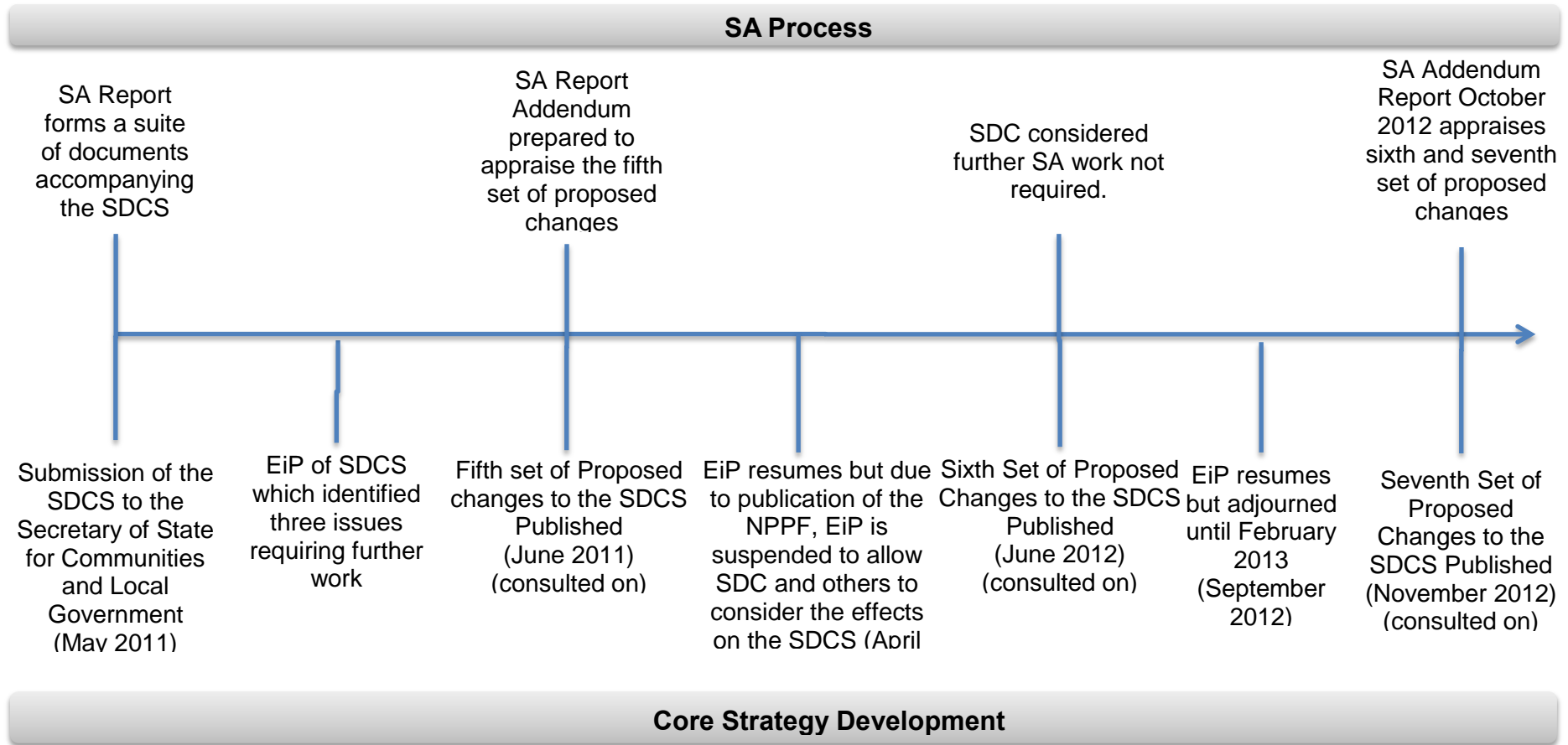


Figure 1 (cont<sup>d</sup>): A time line of the Core Strategy evolution and the SA process



### **3. Changes to Planning Policy, Baseline Characterisation and Key Sustainability Issues**

#### **3.1 Planning Policy**

Since preparation of the 2010 SA Report and 2011 SA Addendum Report there have been a number of changes to planning policy, particularly at a national level but also at a regional and local level. The revised and/or updated policy documents have been reviewed to determine their implications for the SA.

The changes to policy are described below and a review of the planning policy that has changed is presented in Appendix A.

##### **3.1.1 National Policy**

The key change in national policy comprised the publication of the NPPF in March 2012 which replaced all Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) with the exception of PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. The NPPF introduces the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'.

New national 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' has also been adopted to guide decisions on the allocation of sites for traveller communities.

##### **3.1.2 Regional Policy**

It is the Government's intention to revoke all Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and they are consulting on the environmental implications of the proposed revocation; until this process is complete, the RSS remain a material consideration until such time as they are formally revoked by the Government. However, in order to reduce uncertainty, the Leeds City Region (LCR) published an Interim Strategy Statement (ISS) which all Local Planning Authorities in the LCR (which includes SDC) support. The authorities in the partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan and the ISS takes forward the key strategic policies from the RSS. SDC is also part of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region and a Sub Regional Strategy was agreed in 2011, although this hasn't been formally approved.

##### **3.1.3 Local Policy**

In general the local policy context remains consistent with that previously reported, although a number of documents have been updated since 2010.

#### **3.2 Baseline Characterisation**

No new baseline information has been produced since preparation of the 2011 SA Addendum Report other than further housing assessment to support the proposed housing figures (The Scale of Housing Growth in Selby District Review of Recent Evidence, April 2012, undertaken by Arup).

#### **3.3 Key Sustainability Issues**

As part of the SA process key sustainability issues for the District were identified following a review of relevant planning documentation and baseline information. Although there have been changes to planning policy, particularly at national level, it is considered that the key sustainability issues for Selby District remain unchanged from those presented previously in the 2010 SA Report and 2011 SA Addendum Report respectively.

### 3.4 SA Framework

There have been no changes to the SA Framework developed in December 2010. However, the SA Framework has been reproduced below for clarity.

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<p><b>1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all</b></p> <p>1.1 Will it provide employment opportunities that match and enhance the needs and skills of the local workforce?</p> <p>1.2 Will it encourage the development of economies and employment opportunities in those areas that have suffered economic decline or with above average unemployment levels?</p> <p>1.3 Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities?</p> <p>1.4 Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work-life/home-life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)?</p> <p>1.5 Will it offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups (including people with mental health problems, disabilities and people from ethnic minority groups)?</p> <p>1.6 Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of the working age population who are in employment (2) (6);</li> <li>• Average hourly earnings, (including overtime and premium pay), for full-time employees only (4);</li> <li>• Job density (6);</li> <li>• Numbers of people claiming unemployment benefit for more than a year, expressed as a proportion of total unemployment benefit claimants (1) (6);</li> <li>• Number of Income Support claimants (including partners and dependants) as a percentage of residents (1) (6);</li> <li>• Low pay (2) (6);</li> <li>• Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness (2);</li> <li>• People in employment working long hours (2);</li> <li>• Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active (2);</li> <li>• Ethnic minority employment and unemployment (2);</li> <li>• The percentage of the resident population who travel to work a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) on foot or cycle (3).</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment</b></p> <p>2.1 Will it increase the amount of employment land in the District?</p> <p>2.2 Will it encourage rural diversification?</p> <p>2.3 Will it encourage diversification of traditional industries?</p> <p>2.4 Will it maximise local skills?</p> <p>2.5 Will it enable investment and business development?</p> <p>2.6 Will it enhance competitiveness through advice, and/or support?</p> <p>2.7 Will it set up and support local and regional supply chains?</p> <p>2.8 Will it increase investment in plant, machinery and research and development (R&amp;D)?</p> <p>2.9 Will it support community-based businesses and/or support local self-help schemes e.g. credit unions?</p> <p>2.10 Will it encourage the growth of the tourism sector, including green tourism businesses and initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net VAT registrations (new business start-ups net of closures) (2);</li> <li>• Survival rates for VAT-registered businesses (4);</li> <li>• Net changes in land use class A2 and B2 floorspaces (Selby District Council [SDC]);</li> <li>• Labour productivity (2);</li> <li>• The number of social and community enterprises (1);</li> <li>• Qualifications of workforce (6);</li> <li>• Jobs in tourism (6).</li> </ul>

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<b>SOCIAL</b>	
<p><b>3. Education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities</b></p> <p>3.1 Will it ensure an adequate number of school places within the District?</p> <p>3.2 Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities?</p> <p>3.3 Will it provide appropriate on-the-job training?</p> <p>3.4 Will it improve levels of basic skills and/ or information/communication technology (ICT)?</p> <p>3.5 Will it support the voluntary sector and/ or promote volunteering?</p> <p>3.6 Will it ascertain skills/ skills training gaps and/ or promote specialised training for areas in transition?</p> <p>3.7 Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals?</p> <p>3.8 Will it provide high quality vocational skills?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of school places (SDC/NYC);</li> <li>• Learning participation (2);</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils aged 16 achieving 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C (or equivalent qualifications) (1);</li> <li>• Adult literacy/ numeracy (2);</li> <li>• The number of enrolments on all adult education courses provided and secured by SDC per 1,000 adult population (1);</li> <li>• The proportion of working-age population qualified to a) NVQ2 or equivalent and; b) NVQ4 or equivalent (3) (6).</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Conditions and services to engender good health</b></p> <p>4.1 Will it improve equitable access to health services (especially to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)?</p> <p>4.2 Will it improve the quality and integration of health services?</p> <p>4.3 Will it promote positive health and prevent ill-health?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to a GP (5);</li> <li>• NHS hospital waiting lists (2);</li> <li>• Diagnoses of cancer and circulatory disease and survival rates (NHS), Respiratory illness (2);</li> <li>• Expected years of healthy life (2);</li> <li>• The percentage of households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness (3);</li> <li>• Health inequalities (2).</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Safety and security for people and property</b></p> <p>5.1 Will it reduce crime through design measures?</p> <p>5.2 Will it address the causes of crime and/ or reduce crime through intervention?</p> <p>5.3 Will it reduce fear of crime?</p> <p>5.4 Will it reduce causes of accidents (including measures to reduce road accidents such as speed restrictions and traffic calming)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes recorded by the police per 1,000 population according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Theft of or from motor vehicles;</li> <li>○ Burglary in dwellings;</li> <li>○ Violent crime (1);</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sexual offences per 1,000 population (3);</li> <li>• Percentage of respondents feeling unsafe or worried about crime by gender (1);</li> <li>• The number of a) pedestrian and; b) cyclist road accident casualties per 100,000 population (3).</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Vibrant communities to participate in decision-making</b></p> <p>6.1 Will it build social and community capital, capacity and confidence?</p> <p>6.2 Will it increase community participation in activities?</p> <p>6.3 Will it support the voluntary sector and/ or promote volunteering?</p> <p>6.4 Will it devolve decision-making to communities, where appropriate?</p> <p>6.5 Will it support civic engagement?</p> <p>6.6 Will it encourage supportive personal and community networks?</p> <p>6.7 Will it improve and increase community facilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community well being (1);</li> <li>• Percentage of all respondents who are actively involved with at least one local community or voluntary organisation (1);</li> <li>• Voluntary activity (2);</li> <li>• Percentage of respondents satisfied with their local area as a place to live (1);</li> <li>• Index of local deprivation (2).</li> </ul>



Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p><b>7. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all</b></p> <p>7.1 Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues?</p> <p>7.2 Will it increase non-car-based access to CLR activities?</p> <p>7.3 Will it increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people?</p> <p>7.4 Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries?</p> <p>7.5 Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage?</p> <p>7.6 Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities which engender health, quality of life and learning?</p> <p>7.7 Will it improve and extend the Public Rights of Way and green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation facilities for walkers, cyclists and riders?</p> <p>7.8 Will it address the shortfall in recreational open space in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount in hectares of recreation open space in the District, per 1,000 population (SDC);</li> <li>• The percentage of the population within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking, rural – by car) of different sports facility types (4);</li> <li>• Leisure trips by mode of transport (2);</li> <li>• Participation in sport and cultural activities (2);</li> <li>• Access for disabled people (2);</li> <li>• Improvements to Public Rights of Way (SDC);</li> <li>• Lengths of new Public Rights of Way and cycleways (SDC);</li> <li>• Linking of green corridor networks (SDC).</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Quality housing available to everyone</b></p> <p>8.1 Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs?</p> <p>8.2 Will it increase housing provision in the main District centres of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet?</p> <p>8.3 Will it make housing available to all, including people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)?</p> <p>8.4 Will it enable people to obtain and maintain tenancies?</p> <p>8.5 Will it improve the quality of housing stock (increase safety and security, reduce unfit housing, improve accessibility for people with disabilities)?</p> <p>8.6 Will it improve the energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?</p> <p>8.7 Will it increase use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?</p> <p>8.8 Will it reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net change in housing provision in Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet (SDC);</li> <li>• Affordable dwellings completed as a percentage of all new housing completions (3);</li> <li>• Household overcrowding (5);</li> <li>• House price to income ratio (3);</li> <li>• Percentage of housing stock judged unfit to live in by tenure (privately rented, owner occupied, registered social landlords and local authority) (1);</li> <li>• Homelessness acceptances in the most recent period 1 April to 31 March (1), Temporary accommodation/rough sleepers (2);</li> <li>• Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (including conversions) (1);</li> <li>• Thermal efficiency of housing stock (2);</li> <li>• Fuel poverty (2).</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Local needs met locally</b></p> <p>9.1 Will it provide direct support for local traders and suppliers through advice, information and training?</p> <p>9.2 Will it support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services?</p> <p>9.3 Will it ensure that essential services (e.g. health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are available within reasonable non-car based travelling distance?</p> <p>9.4 Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres?</p> <p>9.5 Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enquiries to business advice services (Business Link);</li> <li>• Ease of access to key services (1), Access to a post office/ Access to food shops/ Access to a primary school/ Access to healthcare services (5);</li> <li>• Access to services in rural areas (2);</li> <li>• New retail floor space in town centres and out of town (2).</li> </ul>

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?</p> <p>9.6 Will it support and encourage sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working?</p>	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	
<p><b>10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts</b></p> <p>10.1 Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by improving public transport)?</p> <p>10.2 Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?</p> <p>10.3 Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?</p> <p>10.4 Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?</p> <p>10.5 Will it make the transport/ environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?</p> <p>10.6 Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail?</p> <p>10.7 Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Density of development (SDC);</li> <li>• Traffic congestion (2);</li> <li>• Leisure trips by mode of transport (2);</li> <li>• Percentage of children travelling to and from school by different modes (1);</li> <li>• Passenger travel by mode (2);</li> <li>• Average journey length by purpose (2);</li> <li>• Traffic volumes or flows on different classes of road by vehicle type (1).</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of previously developed sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development</b></p> <p>11.1 Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?</p> <p>11.2 Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, waste, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?</p> <p>11.3 Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?</p> <p>11.4 Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?</p> <p>11.5 Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport?</p> <p>11.6 Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting?</p> <p>11.7 Will it support local distinctiveness?</p> <p>11.8 Will it encourage high quality design in new buildings?</p> <p>11.9 Will it encourage the development of Brownfield sites?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New homes built on previously developed land (2);</li> <li>• Vacant land and properties and derelict land (2);</li> <li>• Percentage of development assessed under BREEAM (BRE);</li> <li>• Number of people and properties affected by fluvial flood events (Environment Agency);</li> <li>• New development in the flood zones (SDC);</li> <li>• Number of developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems [SUDS] (SDC);</li> <li>• Average journey length by purpose (2).</li> </ul>
<p><b>12. Preserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, Conservation Areas, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and other architectural and historically important features</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings demolished (SDC);</li> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings and the percentage at risk (SDC);</li> <li>• Number of Scheduled Monuments (SDC);</li> </ul>

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p><b>and areas and their settings</b></p> <p>12.1 Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Conservation Areas?</p> <p>12.2 Will it preserve or, where appropriate, enhance the special character or appearance of Listed Buildings and structures or their settings?</p> <p>12.3 Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Historic Parks and Gardens?</p> <p>12.4 Will it preserve or enhance archaeological sites and their settings?</p> <p>12.5 Will it protect and/ or enhance the character, appearance or setting of the Registered Battlefield or prejudice the potential for its interpretation?</p> <p>12.6 Will it conserve and manage locally important buildings and townscapes?</p> <p>12.7 Will it conserve and manage distinctive historic landscapes?</p> <p>12.8 Will it provide for increased access to, and understanding of, the historic environment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of registered Historic Parks and Gardens (SDC);</li> <li>• Number and % Historic Parks and Gardens at risk (SDC);</li> <li>• Percentage area of the District covered by Conservation Areas (SDC);</li> <li>• Loss or damage to character or setting of a Registered Battlefield (SDC).</li> </ul>
<p><b>13. A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment</b></p> <p>13.1 Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long-term management of wildlife habitats?</p> <p>13.2 Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?</p> <p>13.3 Will it ensure urban fringe and rural landscapes are protected and enhanced for the benefits of all residents and visitors and that significant loss of landscape character and quality is minimised?</p> <p>13.4 Will it increase understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?</p> <p>13.5 Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?</p> <p>13.6 Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?</p> <p>13.7 Will it protect and enhance the District's rivers?</p> <p>13.8 Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent and management of SSSIs (2);</li> <li>• The percentage area of land designated as sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) within the District in favourable condition (3);</li> <li>• Native species at risk (2);</li> <li>• Biodiversity action plans (2);</li> <li>• Net loss of soils to development (2);</li> <li>• Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds (2);</li> <li>• Amount (percentage) of greenfield and/ or greenbelt areas used for development (SDC);</li> <li>• Amount (percentage) of degraded or unmanaged urban fringe land that is brought back into productive or recreational use (SDC) ;</li> <li>• Area of woodland in the District (North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre/ North Yorkshire County Council/ Forestry Commission);</li> <li>• Percentage of length of rivers and canals falling into the good or fair quality grades of the Environment Agency Chemical and Biological GQA (1), Nutrients in water (2);</li> <li>• Access to the countryside (1), Access to local green space (2).</li> </ul>
<p><b>14. Minimal pollution levels</b></p> <p>14.1 Will it clean up contaminated land to the appropriate standard?</p> <p>14.2 Will it reduce air pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>14.3 Will it reduce water pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>14.4 Will it reduce noise pollution from current activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number/ area of sites remediated following PPS23 and CLR11 (SDC);</li> <li>• Number of sites/ area of land affected by contamination brought back into use (SDC);</li> <li>• Average number of days when air pollution is moderate or higher for NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO or PM<sub>10</sub> (1);</li> <li>• Concentrations of selected air pollutants (2);</li> <li>• Emissions of selected air pollutants (2);</li> </ul>

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>14.5 Will it reduce light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>14.6 Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?</p> <p>14.7 Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?</p> <p>14.8 Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?</p> <p>14.9 Will it include measures and research to identify and reduce pollution?</p> <p>14.10 Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological/ chemical status of water (Environment Agency);</li> <li>• Dangerous substances in water (2);</li> <li>• Percentage of length of rivers and canals falling into the good or fair quality grades of the Environment Agency Chemical and Biological GQA (1);</li> <li>• Noise levels (2);</li> <li>• Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants (2);</li> <li>• Number of pollution incidents in the District to water, air and land (Environment Agency).</li> </ul>
<p><b>15. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change</b></p> <p>15.1 Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?</p> <p>15.2 Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?</p> <p>15.3 Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</p> <p>15.4 Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?</p> <p>15.5 Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors?</p> <p>15.6 Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?</p> <p>15.7 Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions of greenhouse gases (2);</li> <li>• Carbon dioxide emissions by end user (2);</li> <li>• Electricity from renewable sources (2);</li> <li>• Depletion of fossil fuels (2);</li> <li>• Energy efficiency of the economy (2);</li> <li>• Energy use per household (2) (3);</li> <li>• Frequency of fluvial flood events (Environment Agency/ SDC).</li> </ul>
<p><b>16. Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property</b></p> <p>16.1 Will it reduce risk from flooding?</p> <p>16.2 Will it direct development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>16.3 Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of developments approved/ allocated in Flood Zone 3 (Flood risk is &gt;1:100 years) and of these, the number with flood protection/ drainage measures for the benefit of the wider community (SDC);</li> <li>• The number of properties in Flood Zone 3 with warning procedures in place (SDC);</li> <li>• The number of approved developments which incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems for surface water disposal (SDC).</li> </ul>
<p><b>17. Prudent and efficient use of resources</b></p> <p>17.1 Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?</p> <p>17.2 Will it develop renewable energy/ resources?</p> <p>17.3 Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites)?</p> <p>17.4 Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</p> <p>17.5 Will it increase awareness and provide information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household water use and peak demand (2);</li> <li>• Water leakage (2);</li> <li>• Abstractions by purpose (2);</li> <li>• Number of new abstractions required ;</li> <li>• Number of developments using water-efficient technologies (SDC);</li> <li>• Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household (1);</li> <li>• Household waste collected per person</li> </ul>

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
on resource efficiency and waste?	(kilograms) (1);
17.6 Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?	• Recycled household waste (including
17.7 Will it ensure that new development exists within the constraints of the District's water resource?	composting) expressed as a percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings (1).

## **4. Sustainability Implications of the Sixth and Seventh Proposed Changes to the Core Strategy**

The sixth and seventh set of proposed changes to the SDCS (as amended) are outlined below together with an assessment of the sustainability implications of these changes and whether these changes require further SA work to be undertaken. Where additional SA work is considered to be required, this is set out in Sections 5 and 6.

### **4.1.1 Revisions to Objectives**

Objectives 7, 12, 15, 16 and 17 have been slightly re-worded to provide clarity on the objectives of the plan. These revised objectives have therefore been re-assessed against the SA Framework (refer to Section 5 of this report) to ensure that they remain in accordance with the SA Objectives.

### **4.1.2 New Policy – LP1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development**

The NPPF states that Local Plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Although the presumption in favour of sustainable development runs through the Core Strategy, an over-arching policy was proposed in the sixth set of proposed changes to the SDCS to set out that the Council will work *'proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area'*. Commentary on Policy LP1 is provided in Section 6 of this report.

### **4.1.3 Policy CPXX – Green Belt**

Policy CPXX has been updated (sixth set of amendments) to remove reference to Major Developed Sites in the Greenbelt. This is because the Council considers that the national policy is sufficiently flexible to allow some development within the sites of existing established businesses and infrastructure already present within the Green Belt. Other changes to this policy, as set out within the sixth and seventh set of proposed changes, are considered (from an SA point of view) to be points of clarification. The changes are therefore not considered to result in any material effect on the SA of this policy as presented within the SA Addendum of December 2011 and no further SA work is considered to be required.

### **4.1.4 Policy CP1 – Spatial Development Strategy**

Changes to this policy (sixth set of amendments) comprise clarification that development will *'enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities'* and also remove the proposed target for a percentage of housing to be on previously developed land. In addition, Escrick has been added to the list of Designated Service Villages. This is because there is potential for future developable land to become available should revisions to the green belt boundaries be made around the village as a result of the proposed Green Belt Review. The seventh set of amendments propose the inclusion of *'well designed new buildings'* within the countryside. Commentary on the sustainability effects of these proposed changes are provided in Section 6 of this report.

### **4.1.5 Policy CP1A – Management of Residential Developments in Settlements**

Small changes to the policy wording are proposed within the seventh set of amendments to clarify how residential developments will be managed on non-allocated sites. It is considered that the proposed changes would not result in any change to the SA undertaken of this policy within the 2010 SA Report.

#### 4.1.6 Policy CP2 - The Scale and Distribution of Housing

This policy sets out the overall quantum and broad distribution of the housing requirement across Selby town, the Local Services Centres of Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster, the Designated Service Villages and the Secondary Villages. Reference to phasing of the provision has been removed from the policy and the policy wording has been amended slightly to make it clear that the delivery is a minimum of 450 dwellings per year. However, the overall figures presented within the policy remain consistent with those assessed previously in the 2011 SA Addendum and therefore no additional SA work is considered to be required.

#### 4.1.7 Policy CP3 - Managing Housing Land Supply

In response to the NPPF, the original target for use of Previously Developed Land as set out within Part C of this policy has been deleted in the sixth set of amendments. In addition, the amendments clarify how under-performance in meeting the housing land supply is to be defined. Additional text has also been provided regarding the proposed phasing for allocation of land at Tadcaster to respond to the inspector's concerns at the April 2012 EiP about the need to incorporate a contingency plan in the event that parts of the land allocated in Tadcaster do not come forward in order to deliver an appropriate level of development. Although the policy has been changed since the previous 2010 SA Report and 2011 SA Addendum, due to the strategic nature of the policy, discussing the process and mechanism for managing housing supply, it is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on all SA objectives. A subsequent SA of sites which are brought forward in accordance with this policy would be assessed as part of the Site Allocations DPD. Therefore it is not considered that any further SA work is required at this stage.

#### 4.1.8 Policy CP5 – Affordable Housing

The seventh set of changes proposes the changes highlighted in bold within the following section of this policy: *'On sites below the threshold, a commuted sum will be sought to provide affordable housing within the District. The target contribution will be equivalent to the provision of **up to 10% affordable units.**'* This is to clarify that the contribution is negotiable which is consistent with the negotiations that would be undertaken for sites above the threshold. The proposed amendment does not change the Council's aspiration for the level of affordable housing within or resulting from new development but allows negotiation to occur should there be other extenuating circumstances meaning that setting such a level of commuted sum could make the development unviable. It is therefore considered that the proposed amendment would not change the previous SA findings and therefore further SA work is not required to be undertaken.

#### 4.1.9 Policy CP6 – Rural Housing Exceptions Sites

The sixth set of changes propose to remove the definition of rural settlements as having a population of less than 3000, in line with the NPPF. The policy has also been amended to confirm that small numbers of market homes may be allowed on rural exception sites at the local authority's discretion. This is in line with the NPPF. The changes are not considered to result in any significant amendment to the findings of the previous SA work, as presented in the 2010 SA Report.

#### 4.1.10 Policy CP7 – Travellers

This policy has been deleted and replaced with a new policy to remove unnecessary detail from the Core Strategy and refer instead to national policy for travellers' sites. An SA of this revised policy is presented in Section 6 of this report.

#### 4.1.11 Policy CP8 – Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure

This policy has been largely reworded to reflect the NPPF policy on infrastructure delivery and charging mechanisms. Although the policy has been largely reworded, it is considered that the intention of the policy remains consistent with that previously proposed. Therefore there would be no change to the findings of the previous SA work and further SA is not considered to be necessary.

#### 4.1.12 Policy CP9 – Scale and Distribution of Economic Growth

This policy has been amended to ensure that it meets identified needs and that the policy is aspirational but realistic. It has also been amended to cover wider rural issues in conjunction with the deletion of Policy CP10. The policy has been amended to avoid protection of employment sites where there is no *'reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose'* and includes reference to an Employment Land Availability Assessment but removes reference to re-use of specific former mine sites. This revised policy has been assessed in Section 6 of this report.

#### 4.1.13 Policy CP10 – Rural Diversification

This policy has been deleted to ensure consistency with the NPPF. However, the text has been amalgamated with Policy CP9 to cover wider rural issues with the requirements of Policy CP10 now sitting within Policy CP9. As the policy requirements sit within revised policy CP9, which has been assessed in Section 6 below, no further SA is considered to be required of this proposed policy deletion.

#### 4.1.14 Policy CP11 – Town Centres and Local Services

The changes to this policy are minor clarifications and are not considered to result in any sustainability implications.

#### 4.1.15 Policy CP12 – Sustainable Development and Climate Change

This policy has been amended to make it clear that development would be directed to land that is not of high environmental value and ensure that proposals respond to land characteristics, exploit opportunities for reclamation and reinstatement of contaminated land and facilitate advances in travel technology. These changes are to ensure consistency with the NPPF. These changes are likely to result in positive sustainability effects and therefore the changes have been assessed in Section 6 of this report.

#### 4.1.16 Policy CP14 – Low Carbon and Renewable Energy

The changes provide clarifications that the policy includes supporting infrastructure to renewable energy and low carbon energy generation and clarify that any proposals for such energy sources should be located within suitable areas identified within future plans. The policy has also been amended to clarify that renewable energy projects may constitute inappropriate development in the Green Belt and these proposals must meet the requirements of Policy CPXX and national Green Belt policies. The changes are not considered to result in any change to the appraisal as presented in the 2010 SA Report.

#### 4.1.17 Policy CP15 – Protecting and Enhancing the Environment

The changes to this policy include minor clarifications as well as the amendment of Criterion 7 to ensure that new development protects soil as well as air and water quality from all types of pollution. The policy also includes a new requirement to steer development *'to areas of least environmental and agricultural quality'*. These changes have been assessed in Section 6 of this report.



#### 4.1.18 Policy CP16 – Design Quality

This policy has undergone changes to ensure that it seeks positive improvements in design, replacing poor design with better design, encouraging rights of way to be created or improved, promote access to open spaces to support community gatherings, and encourage active street frontages and mixed use areas to minimise crime and the fear of crime. The policy also now includes reference to soil, air, water, light or noise pollution or land instability. Requirements to achieve specific design standards have been removed and replaced with an aspiration that developments '*seek to reflect the principles of nationally recognised design benchmarks*'. These changes are likely to result in positive sustainability effects and therefore the changes have been assessed in Section 6 of this report.

## 5. SA of the Revised Core Strategy Objectives

The Core Strategy objectives provide the context for the policy options. They outline the purpose of the Core Strategy and its aims. It is important that the objectives of the Core Strategy are in line with sustainability principles. Changes were proposed to Core Strategy Objectives 7, 12, 15, 16 and 17 as part of the sixth set of proposed changes to the SDCS. The revisions to the SDCS objectives are highlighted in bold text below and the revised matrix is presented below:

1. *Enhancing the role of the three market towns as accessible service centres within the District and particularly Selby, as a Principal Town.*
2. *Supporting rural regeneration in ways which are compatible with environmental objectives, and which deliver increased prosperity for the whole community.*
3. *Concentrating new development in the most sustainable locations where a range of services, shops and employment opportunities are available and where reasonable public transport exists.*
4. *Safeguarding the open character of the Green Belt and preventing coalescence of settlements.*
5. *Providing an appropriate and sustainable mix of market, affordable and special needs housing to meet the needs of District residents, particularly young people and older people.*
6. *Locating new development either in areas of lowest flood risk or, where development is proved to be important to the sustainability aims of the plan, where flood risk can be reduced to acceptable levels by using mitigation measures.*
7. *Promoting the efficient use of land including the re-use of existing buildings and previously developed land for appropriate uses in sustainable locations **giving preference to land of lesser environmental value.***
8. *Minimising the need to travel and providing opportunities for trips to be made by non car means particularly public transport.*
9. *Developing the economy of the District by capitalising on local strengths, nurturing existing business, supporting entrepreneurs and innovation, and promoting diversification into new growth sectors.*
10. *Protecting and enhancing the existing range of community facilities and infrastructure and ensuring additional provision is made to match changing needs and requirements from new development.*
11. *Protecting and enhancing the character of the historic environment, including both buildings and open spaces, and acknowledging the contribution of the District's heritage to economic prosperity and local community well-being.*
12. *Promoting high quality design of new development which recognises and enhances the character and distinctiveness of the locality and which is well integrated with its surroundings both visually and physically **and which achieves places that meet the needs of the members of the community including for health and well-being and facilitating social interaction.***
13. *Improving the range and quality of cultural and leisure opportunities across the District and improving tourism facilities.*
14. *Protecting and enhancing the green infrastructure of the District, including sensitive natural habitats and the wider countryside for its landscape, amenity, bio-diversity, recreation potential and natural resources.*
15. *Making best use of natural resources by promoting energy efficiency, sustainable construction techniques and low carbon and/or renewable energy operations **and protecting natural resources including safeguarding known locations of mineral resources.***

*16. Protecting against pollution, improving the quality of air, land and water resources, and avoiding over-exploitation of water resources, and **preventing noise/light/soil pollution and protecting development from noise/light/soil pollution.***

*17. Protecting the **best agricultural land** and enhancing the wider countryside for its important landscape, amenity, biodiversity, flood management, recreation and natural resource value.*

The above changes have resulted in improved compatibility between the Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives. Core Strategy Objective 12 is now considered to be compatible with SA Objectives 4 and 6 (rather than having no obvious relation) due to the specific reference to health facilities and facilitating social interaction which are likely to assist in creating conditions that engender good health and result in vibrant communities.

There are no other changes to the appraisal of Core Strategy Objectives that are considered to arise as a result of the above changes.

Overall the majority of the Core Strategy Objectives are positive however some uncertainties are also identified (as per the previous appraisal). Reference should therefore be made to the discussion of uncertainties presented in the 2010 SA Report.



Table 1: Appraisal of the Core Strategy Objectives

OBJ	DPD 1	DPD 2	DPD 3	DPD 4	DPD 5	DPD 6	DPD 7	DPD 8	DPD 9	DPD 10	DPD 11	DPD 12	DPD 13	DPD 14	DPD 15	DPD 16
SA1	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
SA2	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
SA3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓	?	✓	-
SA4	✓	✓	?	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓
SA5	-	✓	?	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
SA6	?	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	-	-
SA7	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
SA8	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
SA9	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA10	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
SA11	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA12	-	✓	-	✓	-	?	?	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
SA13	-	✓	-	✓	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	✓	-	✓
SA14	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓
SA15	-	?	✓	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
SA16	?	-	?	-	?	✓	✓	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA17	-	?	✓	✓	?	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	?	-	✓	✓	-

KEY	
✓	Objectives are compatible
?	Compatibility is unclear and may depend on how the objective is implemented
X	Objectives are incompatible
-	No obvious relation between the objectives

## 6. SA of Revised Core Strategy Policies

The changes to the Core Strategy Policies proposed within the sixth and seventh set of proposed changes that are considered to result in changes to the SA undertaken in December 2010 and December 2011, have been assessed against the SA Framework. The revised appraisal matrices are presented in Appendix B and a summary of the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy changes is presented below.

### 6.1.1 LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

The inclusion of this policy reflects the NPPF, which states that Local Plans must be based on and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The addition of this policy has strengthened the sustainability of the Core Strategy. However, due to its strategic nature, a detailed appraisal against the SA framework has not been undertaken.

### 6.1.2 CP1: Spatial Development Strategy

The changes to this policy are considered likely to result in a more positive effect on SA Objectives 6 and 9 relating to community vibrancy and meeting local needs locally. This is because development outside of Development Limits may be permitted where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.

The inclusion of Escrick as a Designated Service Village means that it can now be subject to *'appropriate scale development on greenfield land'* as well as development on Previously Developed Land, replacements and conversions, as was previously permitted under the Secondary Village designation. It is also now considered to have scope for additional future residential and small scale employment development, rather than limited development as was allowed under the Secondary Village designation. However, such development would still be subject to application of the other policies within the Core Strategy and the proposed Green Belt Review. Currently, potential development land at Escrick largely falls within the green belt. However, should the proposed Green Belt Review find that the boundaries of the green belt could be revised around Escrick, additional land may become available. As the quantum and location of development at Escrick is currently so uncertain, it is not considered feasible to undertake a SA of the inclusion of potential development sites within Escrick (as Designated Service Village); however its inclusion is not considered to change the overall assessment of the Core Strategy Policy as set out under previous SA reports. A SA will be undertaken of any proposed site allocations within Escrick under the Site Allocations DPD, if and when they come forward.

Whilst the target for development on Previously Developed Land (PDL) has been removed, the requirement to carry out a sequential test to direct development to PDL remains and therefore there are no changes to the appraisal of the remaining sustainability objectives.

### 6.1.3 CP7: Travellers

The introduction of the National *'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites'* has meant that the specific detail regarding criteria against which future traveller sites would be allocated has been removed from the Core Strategy policy and replaced with reference to the national planning policy considerations. In most cases, reference to national planning policy has resulted in no change to the sustainability of the policy. However, for SA16: Flood Risk, a positive effect rather than an uncertain effect is now assessed since national policy includes a requirement to consider flood risk whereas the previous Core Strategy policy did not.

#### 6.1.4 CP9: Scale and Distribution of Economic Growth

Revisions to the policy mean that established employment areas can be redeveloped for other purposes if there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for employment. This will help to ensure that areas of land are not left derelict or under used which should be beneficial particularly against the social SA Objectives 5, 6, and 9 which assess the safety and security for people and property, vibrant communities and local needs met locally. In the short term, the Employment Land Availability Assessment would consider existing sites allocated for employment and determine their suitability for this use. If sites were not considered suitable for employment use then alternative more suitable sites would be selected. However, in the medium to longer term, the policy could allow established or allocated employment sites to be redeveloped which may result in less employment land being available. The long term SA effect is therefore considered to be uncertain.

The wording of the policy in relation to the rural economy has also been amended. However, the intention of the policy remains as previously and therefore there have been no changes to the appraisal of effects against the SA Objectives from that presented in the 2010 SA Report.

#### 6.1.5 CP12: Sustainable Development and Climate Change

The changes to this policy encourage the use of contaminated land and land reclamation as well as advances in travel technology such as Electric Vehicle charging points. The first amendment should result in an efficient use of land (SA Objective 11 and 17) whilst the second would help to reduce air pollution locally (SA Objective 14). However, the policy was previously assessed as very sustainable against these SA Objectives and therefore no change has been made to the findings of the SA of this policy.

#### 6.1.6 CP15: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment

The changes to encourage local distinctiveness through '*protection and enhancement of public rights of way and access*' is a positive effect against SA Sub-Objective 7.7 which asks whether the policy '*will improve and extend the Public Rights of Way...*'. However, an overall positive sustainability effect was already assessed against SA Objective 7 and it is considered that the proposed amendment would not alter the magnitude of the sustainability effect. The inclusion of soil in the list of receptors that should be protected from pollution is considered to improve the sustainability performance of this policy against SA Objective 14: Minimal Pollution Levels to very sustainable. In addition, encouraging development to be located in areas of least environmental and agricultural quality is considered to result in a slightly positive sustainability effect against SA 17: Prudent and Efficient Use of Resources.

#### 6.1.7 CP16: Design Quality

The proposals to encourage development to create Rights of Way or improve them to make them more attractive to users is considered to have a positive sustainability benefit against SA sub-objective 7.7. Encouraging developments to promote access to open spaces and green infrastructure to support community gatherings is also considered to have a positive sustainability effect against SA Objective 6: Vibrant Communities although the effect of this policy against SA Objective 6 was already assessed as positive and therefore there has been no change to the magnitude of the effect. Encouraging active frontages and natural surveillance to minimise crime and the fear of crime is considered to be a beneficial effect against SA Objective 5, although the change in wording has not resulted in a change to the magnitude of the effect from that assessed within the 2010 SA Report.

Inclusion of a new criteria within this policy to prevent soil, water, air, light and noise pollution and prevent development from being affected by such pollution is considered to result in a change in the appraisal against SA14: Minimal Pollution Levels from a neutral to a very sustainable effect.

### 6.1.8 Cumulative Impacts and Uncertainties

The proposed changes to the SDCS are considered not to affect the cumulative effects identified within the previous 2010 SA Report and 2011 SA Addendum Report. Whilst the proposed changes are considered to have a positive or neutral sustainability effects, these are not considered to alter the cumulative assessment.

With regard to uncertainties, the reference to national policy within Policy CP7: Travellers has resulted in reduced uncertainty with regard to flood risk. However, additional uncertainty has arisen with regard to employment land availability in the long term. However, the Core Strategy proposes the monitoring of net loss of employment land which should enable new employment sites to be allocated should a shortfall be identified. The principal uncertainties previously identified remain due to the strategic nature of the SDCS and the lack of detail with regards to the location of proposed development.

## **7. Implementation and Proposals for Monitoring**

The Post Adoption Statement will provide details of how monitoring will be carried out during implementation of the Core Strategy DPD. Monitoring proposals are presented in the 2010 SA Report and the 2011 SA Addendum Report. These will be confirmed in the Post Adoption Statement.



## 8. Summary and Conclusions

This sustainability appraisal of the sixth and seventh set of proposed changes to the SDCS found that the changes either had neutral or beneficial sustainability effects. Changes to the sustainability appraisal as a result of the proposed changes to the Core Strategy included:

- Improved compatibility between the revised Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives with Core Strategy Objective 12 now considered to be compatible with SA Objectives 4 and 6 due to the specific reference to health facilities and facilitating social interaction which are likely to assist in creating conditions that engender good health and result in vibrant communities;
- More positive effects on community vibrancy and meeting local needs through changes to CP1: Spatial Development Strategy;
- Reduced uncertainty in relation to flood risk from CP7: Travellers due to reference to national planning policy which requires land allocations for traveller communities to consider flood risk;
- Very positive effects on SA Objective 14: Minimal Pollution Levels from the changes in Policy CP15: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy and CP16: Design Quality due to enhanced or additional requirements for developments to consider pollution;
- Slightly positive effects on SA17: Efficient Use of Resources from the changes to CP15: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy due to the requirement to consider agricultural land in the allocation of future development sites;
- Slightly positive effects on SA7: Culture Leisure and recreational Activities as a result of the changes to CP16: Design Quality that encourage Public Rights of Way to be created or improved.

None of the changes were considered to result in any additional potentially negative effects than those identified previously as part of the 2010 SA Report or the 2011 SA Addendum Report. The changes to Policy CP9 which enable employment land to be redeveloped for other purposes if there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for employment, result in an uncertain effect on employment land provision in the medium to long term. However, monitoring the net loss of employment land as proposed by the Core Strategy, should enable additional employment land to be allocated if a shortfall is identified.

Whilst the majority of the sustainability effects were positive or neutral it is not considered that they change the assessment of cumulative impacts presented within the 2010 SA Report or 2011 SA Addendum.

The seventh set of proposed amendments to the Core Strategy and this SA Addendum Report will now be formally published for 6 weeks for consultation, after which the Examination in Public will be reconvened in February 2013.

Once the Core Strategy is adopted, a SA/SEA Post Adoption Statement will be prepared, which will explain how the sustainability appraisal and consultation process have influenced the final document. The Post Adoption Statement will also provide details of how monitoring will be carried out during implementation of the Core Strategy DPD.



## APPENDICES

## **Appendix A Planning Policy Review**

Due to changes in national, regional and local planning policy, a review has been undertaken of existing policy. International policy is not considered to have changed and therefore this has not been reproduced within this report.

### **National Planning Policy**

The following national planning documents were reviewed as part of this assessment:

- Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005;
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism;
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management;
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2012;
- UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework;
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning, 2005;
- Rural Statement, 2012;
- 'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002;
- Planning our Electric Future: A white paper for secure, affordable and low-carbon electricity, 2011;
- Climate Change: The UK Programme, 2006;
- The Future of Transport: a network for 2030;
- Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air, 2007;
- Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, 2010;
- A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal, National Strategy Action Plan, 2001.

### **Regional Planning Policy**

The following regional planning documents were reviewed as part of this assessment:

- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS), 2008;
- Sustainability Appraisal of the Yorkshire and Humber Draft RSS;
- Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber – Building for the Future;
- Regional Economic Strategy 2006 – 2015;
- Regional Environmental Enhancement Strategy;
- Countryside Character: Volume 3 – Yorkshire and the Humber;
- Regional Forestry Strategy;
- Let's take it from the Tip – Regional Waste Strategy;
- Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2021; and
- Regional Cultural Strategy.

### **Sub-County Documents**

The following sub county documents were reviewed as part of this assessment:

- Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement, April 2011;

- Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Plan, April 2012;
- Leeds City Region Green Economy Agenda 2012-2013;
- York and North Yorkshire Sub Regional Strategy, October 2010;
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016;
- North Yorkshire - Sustainable Community Strategy 2008/18;
- Let's Talk Rubbish – Developing a Waste Strategy for York and North Yorkshire;
- The Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy;
- The Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy;
- Ouse, Aire and Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plans;
- Ouse, Wharfe, Upper Aire and Lower Aire Flood Risk Management Strategies; and
- York and North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Investment Plan 2004.

### **Local Documents**

The following local planning documents were reviewed as part of this assessment:

- Selby District Local Plan: Saved Policies only;
- Selby District Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2015;
- Selby District Economic Development Strategy 2008-2013;
- Selby District Sport and Cultural Strategy 2008-2012;
- Selby District Council Homeless Strategy 2008 - 2012;
- Selby District Housing Strategy Action Plan 2007-2010;
- Selby District Social Inclusion Strategy 2003 - 2006;
- Selby District Council Recreation Open Space Strategy;
- Selby District Community Partnership Plan, 2011;
- Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment Air Quality Progress Report 2012;
- Selby District Renaissance Charter;
- Selby Biodiversity Action Plan;
- Selby District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
- Employment Land Study 2007 and Employment land Refresh, 2010; and
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2012.

<b>NATIONAL POLICY</b>
<b>Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005 – Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy of 1999. It contains principles, priorities and indicators relating to sustainable development in the UK.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The new objectives included within the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should address the first three objectives of the strategy. The objectives should form the basis for the SA objectives.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (2012 – Department for Communities and Local Government)</b>
<b>Why is it relevant?</b>
The NPPF was introduced to consolidate and replace all previous Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG) and is also supported by a Technical Guidance document which provides more specific technical advice relating to flood risk and minerals policy. The guidance sets out the specifications within which development is acceptable and all developments must adhere to its standards for planning permission to be granted. As such, it is one of the most important pieces of policy where development is concerned.
<b>Key Objectives and Targets</b>
The NPPF aims to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, protecting the environment and promoting sustainable growth which benefits the economy.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
SA objectives and LDF options should incorporate the NPPF principles and take into account the possible risks to sustainability as a result of development.
<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006 – Department for Communities and Local Government)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
This guidance recognises the importance of tourism for the economy and how tourism can be key to maintaining and enhancing the environment. It also addresses the need to consider tourism during development planning, thereby maximising the economic, social and environmental benefits that tourism has the potential to provide.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Ensure land-use is distributed and managed in such a way that it supports the qualities that underpin the tourism industry.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Promoting tourism would increase prosperity and employment, however, it is important to recognise the potential conflicts between tourist developments and other environmental objectives.

<b>PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011 – Department for Communities and Local Government)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
PPS 10 sets out Government policy on the role of regional planning bodies and all planning authorities in relation to waste management and sustainability
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The preparation and deliverance of planning strategies to ensure sustainable development through addressing waste resources with disposal as a last option, providing opportunities for community responsibilities for waste management and securing the implementation of national waste strategies and targets.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Ensure policy proposals take account of the impact of developments on waste resources. There will be an opportunity within the LDF to address the provision and quality of waste facilities waste reduction.
<b>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012 – Department for Communities and Local Government)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
Sets out the Governments policy for traveller sites, ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
To ensure fair and effective strategies are developed by LPAs, ensuring sites are developed within a reasonable time scale, whilst protecting Green Belt from inappropriate development. Promoting more private traveller site provision and understanding travellers cannot always provide their own sites. Reducing the number of unauthorized developments and increasing the number of sites in appropriate locations with planning permission. Reducing tensions between traveller and non-traveller communities and enabling provision of suitable access to services,
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Ensure policy proposals take account of the unique requirements and provisions where traveller sites are proposed.
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (1981 – Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Act is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the affects of land use on biodiversity.
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (2000 – Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Act creates new public access rights to the countryside of England and Wales.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Certain land uses and development might hinder accessibility to open country and common land. The LDF should consider these issues, which have relevance to SA objectives on human health, population, and severance.

<b>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Biodiversity Framework is the Government's continued response to the Convention on Biodiversity. It is the primary framework for wildlife conservation in the UK.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was published in continued response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It highlights a number of strategic goals to address the causes of biodiversity loss, reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, to improve the statuses of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, enhancing benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing implementation.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should take account of priority for biodiversity, and integrate their plan objectives within it, whenever possible.
<b>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005, The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency – Non statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The guidance has been produced to help planning authorities prepare plans and strategies which will achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning. The Supplementary Files include a checklist for scoping LDF documents.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The document has been produced in order to assist planning authorities to ensure development: is more sustainable, both in built form and location; respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change (including climate change); avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource; reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment; respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high design quality, so that it is valued by communities; and reflects local needs and provides local benefits.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The DPDs and SPDs of the LDF should incorporate the principles of Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning.
<b>Rural Statement, 2012</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Rural Statement sets out the Governments support for rural areas and a positive new agenda to grow the rural economy and support thriving rural economies.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Economic Growth: rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth, Rural Engagement: engage directly with rural communities so that they can see that Government is on their side; and Quality of Life: rural people to have fair access to public services and active engagement in shaping the places in which they live.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should provide for growth, engagement, access and facilities within rural areas.
<b>'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002 – Central Government Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Strategy sets out a five year work programme for biodiversity. It seeks the greater integration of biodiversity issues in policy. It complements and builds on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under Section 74 of the CRoW Act.)

<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The SA aims to integrate biodiversity into LDF activity by highlighting the interaction between land-use and wildlife.
<b>Planning our Electric Future: A white paper for secure, affordable and low-carbon electricity, 2011</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The White Paper sets out key measures to attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
To achieve a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low-carbon sources of electricity, with a full part played by demand management, storage and interconnection, competition between low-carbon technologies which will help to keep costs down, a network that will be able to meet the increasing demand that will result from the electrification of our transport and heating systems and this all made the least cost to the consumer.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should encourage development of renewable energy facilities.
<b>Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006 – Central Government Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The programme sets out how the UK plans to achieve its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
This programme projects an overall greenhouse gas emission reduction of between 23-25% below 1990 levels, almost double the initial Kyoto target of 12.5%. To meet the long-term domestic goal of cutting UK carbon dioxide emissions by around 60% by 2050.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The SA should contain objectives for reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions.
<b>The Future of Transport: a network for 2030 (2004 – Department for Transport Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The White Paper sets out a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
We need a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but can also achieve our environmental objectives. This means coherent transport networks with: the road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; the rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The SA should include an objective on transport and accessibility.
<b>Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (2000, updated 2007 – Central Government Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Strategy describes the current and likely future air quality of the UK. It provides a framework for action which includes objectives to improve and protect the UK's air quality in the long-term.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants, to protect health.



<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should consider the location of any Air Quality Management Areas, and the objectives for the eight main air pollutants.
<b>Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, 2010</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The statement recognises the value of the historic environment and the need for it to be managed intelligently in a way which fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural value of the nation.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF could influence the historic environment in several ways, including the ambience of historic structures and features. The SA should contain objectives on management of historic assets.
<b>A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal, National Strategy Action Plan (2001 – Central Government Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Strategy outlines the Government’s vision that no person should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. It includes two long-term goals; lower worklessness and crime, and improved health, skills, housing and environment, in order to reduce the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The national vision for neighbourhood renewal, the plan aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To have lower worklessness; less crime; better health; better skills; and better housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.</li> </ul> There are no specific targets.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
These objectives are essential in reducing social exclusion and should be considered broadly within the LDF and SA. The LDF should look to regenerate the most deprived wards in the District.

<b>REGIONAL POLICIES</b>
<b>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan – (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2008)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Yorkshire and Humber Plan sets out the long-term management of the Region’s environment, transport, housing and economic development up to 2021 and beyond. However, it is the Government’s intention to revoke all Regional Spatial Strategies but until such time as the RSS are formally revoked they remain a material planning consideration.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The ‘headlines of the core approach’, embodied by policies YH1 to YH9, are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverse the long term trend of population and investment dispersal away from the Region’s cities and major towns;</li> <li>• Transform cities and major towns in the Region as attractive places where people want to live, work and invest in;</li> <li>• Support the roles of market towns as the local development and service focus for meeting needs in rural areas;</li> <li>• Diversify urban and rural economies and help deliver a better performing and more competitive economy;</li> <li>• Achieve a focus of development and investment to better connect with excluded communities and areas</li> </ul>

requiring regeneration;

- Improve accessibility and increase the use of public transport;
- Raise environmental quality and pro-actively respond to the global and local effects of climate change;
- Maintain the existing strategic extent of Greenbelts in the Region; and
- Help to meet the Region's target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 25% below 1990 levels by 2015.

By 2021:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions will have been reduced and the Region will continue to adapt successfully to the predicated impacts of climate change;
- The Region's strengths will have been successfully capitalised on and key needs will have been addressed;
- All plans, strategies and investment decisions will have collectively achieved identified regional priorities, with successful collaboration with adjoining regions to achieve a better performing North of England;
- Regional and Sub-Regional Centres will be the prime focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and cultural activities and facilities in the region. The Region's cities and towns will provide a high quality of place and will be desirable places to live, work and visit;
- Principal Service Centres will have been strengthened as the main focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and cultural activities and facilities;
- Coastal and rural areas will have been enhanced and protected, and will provide an excellent environmental, economic and social framework to meet needs;
- A more concentrated and transport orientated pattern of development will be realised, which makes best use of land, buildings and infrastructure;
- The general extent of the Region's Green Belt has not changed; and
- Principal Service Centres of Selby and Malton will have been developed to compliment the role of York and serve the needs of their hinterlands.

### **Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges**

Challenges remain to unlock the opportunities present in towns and cities to enable them to enjoy new economic success and address unacceptable levels of exclusion and lack of opportunity.

Policy YH1 - Growth and change will be managed across places and communities in the Yorkshire and Humber Region in order to:

- Reverse the long term trend of population and investment dispersal away from cities and major towns;
- Transform cities and major towns as attractive, cohesive and safe places where people want to live, work, invest and spend time in;
- Better connect excluded communities with the benefits and opportunities arising from growth;
- Raise environmental quality, increase biodiversity and enhance natural and built heritage assets;
- Improve people's accessibility to housing, employment, shopping, cultural, health, education and leisure facilities and services;
- Diversify urban and rural economies to help retain, attract and create more and better jobs in the Region; and
- Facilitate fewer and shorter journeys with less reliance on the car and increased opportunities for using public transport, cycling and walking.

The Regional Spatial Strategy will:

'Achieve a more sustainable pattern and form of development, investment and activity in the Yorkshire and Humber Region – putting a greater emphasis on matching needs across the Region with opportunities and managing the environment as a key resource'.

EU Structural Funds, particularly the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), have been of great significance to the Region. Currently, Objective One funding is available in South Yorkshire and Objective Two for other parts of the rest of the Region. In addition, the whole of the Region is eligible for support under Objective Three (funded by the European Social Fund).

Common Agricultural Policy reforms have (and continue to have) major implications for the rural parts of the Region.

Selby's growth over the last 20 years has been based on exploiting the eastward extent of the Yorkshire coalfield and its rise as a commuter settlement with good connections to Leeds and York. More local employment is needed to increase job opportunity following the decline of coal mining in the Selby area and to support Selby's

<p>Principal Service Centre role. The SPALLATION Project at Selby will consolidate service sector growth.</p> <p>Most of the sub area's new market housing should be provided in York and Selby. Selby will be the focus of significant, but lower scale of growth of housing and employment. It is well placed to accommodate development to serve its indigenous growth, but is also well related to York and the main urban core of the Leeds City Region.</p> <p>Minimising flood risk will be a key factor in evaluating development proposals. Flooding will need to be mitigated through proactive planning and management and through the provision of appropriate protection – especially in York and Selby.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>Whilst it is the Government's intention to revoke the Yorkshire and Humber Plan, it remains a material planning consideration until such time as it is formally revoked. In addition, the Leeds City Region supports the general thrust of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan and has taken forward the strategic priorities within the Interim Strategic Statement (see sub regional document review below).</p>
<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal (integrating strategic environmental assessment) of the Yorkshire and Humber Draft RSS (Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants, 2005)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>The report is an integrated sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber. It summarises previous SA/SEA work carried out during the preparation of the draft RSS. The report must legally be made available alongside the RSS.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>SEA and SA provide data about environmental, social and economic conditions in a region, identify the impacts of a strategy on those conditions, and propose ways of minimising any negative impacts and enhancing positive ones.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>Overall policy messages are that the RSS should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide enough housing, including affordable housing and that which meets the needs of people with disabilities;</li> <li>• Improve access to services, particularly in rural areas, and access to the countryside in urban areas;</li> <li>• Discourage use of the car and promote more sustainable forms of transport, providing for the required expansion in airport capacity but offsetting this with local public transport improvements wherever feasible;</li> <li>• Promote development on previously developed land and restrict it in greenfield and designated areas;</li> <li>• Pursue policies for urban renaissance, neighbourhood renewal and environmental enhancement;</li> <li>• Promote energy efficiency and provide the conditions necessary for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Meet and exceed regional targets for provision of renewable energy capacity, including small-scale and CHP generative capabilities;</li> <li>• Encourage developments that use sustainable construction techniques and meet the latest EcoHomes / BREEAM standards, including provision of recycling facilities;</li> <li>• Provide for reduction and segregation of waste and expand processing capacity towards self-sufficiency;</li> <li>• Promote better education and re-training to develop the skills base necessary for appropriate economic growth;</li> <li>• Encourage the use of locally derived products and resources while promoting diverse agricultural practices that improve biodiversity and protect the countryside;</li> <li>• Take appropriate measures to prepare for the effects of climate change, including the restriction of development in the flood plain, catchment management and managed realignment;</li> <li>• Improve quality of life by tackling negative trends in diet, drug / alcohol dependency and anti-social behaviour, expanding sports and recreation facilities and access to open spaces, and protecting the region's cultural legacy;</li> <li>• Conserve and protect natural resources, and manage their use in a more sustainable manner that encourages environmental enhancement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>The LDF and SA should take the findings of the SA of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan into account, during the preparation of policies and in the baseline data and key sustainability issues sections.</p>

<b>Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber: Building for the Future</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The document aims to promote the development of sustainable communities in the region through improving housing, planning, transport and deprivation and promoting economic growth.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>The document is an action plan to build successful, thriving and inclusive communities in which people want to live and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are economically prosperous;</li> <li>• have decent homes at a price people can afford;</li> <li>• safeguard the countryside;</li> <li>• enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment;</li> <li>• are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community.</li> </ul> <p>The regional plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan for action in Yorkshire and the Humber. It does not attempt to cover all the issues of importance to communities. Rather it highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues.</p>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
The policy aims to make better quality affordable housing available to more people, to encourage development on brownfield land, to improve public transport and reduce congestion, to improve the overall quality of life and to improve investment and skills in the region. These policies should appear as general themes throughout the LDF and exhibit significant synergies with other policy documents.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Consider how the LDF can contribute to meeting the challenges set out in the document.
<b>Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015 (Yorkshire Forward and Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2003 – Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Strategy provides a framework of common objectives and priorities relating to businesses, public agencies, voluntary groups and communities. It sets out a rationale for spending decisions and collective action in improving the region's economic performance.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>The Strategy is based around three strategic aims that are designed to achieve sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realising and enhancing the potential of all Yorkshire and Humber's people to achieve a healthy learning region and social inclusion;</li> <li>• Growing existing and new businesses to achieve high and stable levels of economic growth and jobs; and</li> <li>• Utilising the full potential of Yorkshire and Humber's physical and cultural assets and conserving and enhancing its environment to achieve an integrated, sustainable economy.</li> </ul> <p>The six objectives that provide the focus for what the region will do to improve its economic performance in urban and rural areas are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grow the region's businesses, focusing on key clusters, to create a radical improvement in the competitiveness, productivity and value they add to the region's wealth;</li> <li>• Achieve higher business birth and survival rates to create a radical improvement in the number of new, competitive businesses that last;</li> <li>• Attract and retain more private and public investment by creating the right product for investors, and more effective marketing of the region;</li> <li>• Radically improve the development and application of education, learning and skills, particularly high-quality vocational skills;</li> <li>• Connect all of the region's communities to economic opportunity through targeted regeneration activity; and</li> <li>• Enhance and utilise the region's infrastructure of physical and environmental assets.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>Regeneration and renaissance activity should be a core element of delivering sustainable development. Activities should integrate economic progress, quality of life issues and environmental good practice (e.g. by including high environmental, design, security and energy efficiency standards in housing, new development and business operations).</p> <p>A greater range of employment opportunities are required. It is important to consider how economic growth can have the most positive long term benefit on the quality and quantity of employment in the region and on wider goals.</p> <p>The region's housing market is less prone to overheating than that in the south of England, however, parts of Yorkshire and Humber do experience shortages of affordable housing.</p> <p>Pockets of deprivation and low income levels exist in the region.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>Develop LDF objectives and DPD policies to reflect RES objectives.</p> <p>RES objectives and targets should be considered integral to the baseline assessment and in the identification of issues and SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Regional Environmental Enhancement Strategy (The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Environment Forum, 2003 –Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p> <p>The Strategy presents regional objectives for environmental enhancement over the next 5-10 years; and practical actions to achieve those objectives. It provides the context for promoting and raising understanding of environmental issues; creates a channel to improve decision-making and community participation; and tries to influence how funds for environmental enhancement are deployed. It sets the environmental agenda for shaping policy and decision-making processes in other regional strategies, particularly Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) and the Regional Economic Strategy (RES).</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building knowledge and understanding;</li> <li>• Conserving environmental resources;</li> <li>• Managing environmental change;</li> <li>• Making community connections.</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific targets, however, the Strategy includes a range of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Quality;</li> <li>• Household Waste Arising;</li> <li>• % of housing developed on previously used land;</li> <li>• Total Motor Vehicle Km travelled;</li> <li>• % of journeys to work by walk/ cycle/ public transport;</li> <li>• Average time taken travelling to work (mins); and</li> <li>• Mean traffic speed (kph).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>Radical improvements in resource efficiency, to reduce the region's consumption and prevent further climate change, should be made.</p> <p>Opportunities to enhance environmental wealth, by repairing damage and giving people and nature the chance to thrive, should be seized.</p> <p>Within the region, decisions should be based on a real understanding of the environment and a desire to enhance it.</p> <p>Everyone should be able to enjoy the environment and have the opportunity to participate in shaping and enhancing it.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>Consider how LDF can contribute to the environmental enhancement strategy.</p>

<b>Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber (Countryside Commission, 1998 – Non-Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The document describes the countryside character of the Yorkshire and Humber region.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The LCA seeks to: raise awareness of the diversity of countryside character we enjoy; increase understanding of what contributes to that character and what may influence it in the future; and encourage everyone to respect the character of the countryside and take account of it in everything that they do.
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
For each area, the description seeks to evoke what sets it apart from any other. It aims to put our mental image of that area into words. Each description also provides an explanation of how that character has arisen and how it is changing, and gives some pointers to future management issues. The descriptions are not intended to prescribe any particular course of action as a response to that; only to inform the decision making process.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Consider how the LDF can contribute to the preservation of the countryside character of the District.
<b>The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region - The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forests in Yorkshire and The Humber Region and Action Plan (Forestry Commission, 2005 – Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
'The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region' provides a Strategic Framework for the future management of trees and woodlands in Yorkshire and The Humber region. It marries national priorities with local aspirations and identifies where a regional approach can add value.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Strategic aims/ objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the benefits provided by the region's trees and woodlands are understood, recognised and valued;</li> <li>• A sustainably managed regional tree and woodland resource supporting the retention and development of a viable and vibrant forestry sector, and contributing to the overall sustainable development of the region;</li> <li>• To utilise the many environmental strengths of trees and woodlands to underpin the economic and social renaissance of the region;</li> <li>• To achieve maximum biodiversity gain for the region through appropriate tree and woodland planting and management that takes account of the needs of all species and habitats;</li> <li>• To help the region address issues of ill-health by maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands, particularly in areas of greatest health inequalities;</li> <li>• To help the region combat climate change through maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands; and</li> <li>• To achieve effective and efficient implementation of the aims and objectives of the strategy.</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific targets.</p>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
The restoration of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest to a favourable condition, and the development of a better understanding of the current status of all priority woodland habitats and species in the region, should be prioritised. Only then will it be possible to meet international biodiversity obligations for woodland habitat restoration and expansion.
A high priority is given to the management and protection of the region's existing trees and woodlands to increase progressively the overall tree and woodland cover in the region, but to prioritise new planting in areas where the maximum public benefit can be achieved.
The restoration of Ancient Woodlands, particularly those planted with non-native species, offers a significant opportunity to deliver biodiversity gain.
Fragmentation should be minimised, and connectivity maximised, both between individual woodlands and between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats, so as to create more functional habitat networks in the wider landscape.

<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The Framework should inform the DPDs and SPDs.
<b>Let's Take it from the Tip - Yorkshire and Humber Waste Strategy (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2003 –Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Strategy aims to develop sustainable waste management systems for Yorkshire and Humber.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>A set of four objectives has been drawn up to take forward the principles of sustainable waste management and to take into account the barriers to better waste management that exist within the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1 Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy;</li> <li>• Objective 2 Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting;</li> <li>• Objective 3 Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way; and</li> <li>• Objective 4 Provide technical support and advice.</li> </ul> <p>Within the objectives, the following targets have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority should be given to reduce waste; the target is to cut the average annual increase in waste from 3% to 2% by 2008/9;</li> <li>• The recycling and composting targets for household waste for the local authorities in the region are summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005/6 - 21%;</li> <li>○ 2010/11 - 30%;</li> <li>○ 2015/16 - 33.3%;</li> <li>○ (The recycling target rate for Selby for 2005/6 is 18% of the total municipal waste collected).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting BMW from landfill;</li> <li>• Municipal waste management strategies and new waste disposal contracts should be evaluated using Best Practicable Environmental Option, sustainability appraisal and health impact assessment;</li> <li>• Establish networks of contacts from local authorities, waste companies, environmental groups, community organisations and individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ disseminate good practice on waste management;</li> <li>○ provide updates and interpretation on new legislation;</li> <li>○ facilitate discussions to inform consultation responses to UK and EU Governments.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
<p>In line with the waste hierarchy the priorities, after reduction, should be to re-use, recycle and compost waste. Reducing the amount of waste produced in the region must be the priority. Less waste means fewer resources are used and less waste treatment is needed. The target for this objective is to bring down the 3% year on year waste growth by reducing the annual increase per household to 2% by 2008/9.</p> <p>To achieve these targets there will need to be more kerbside collection schemes to serve communities across all parts of the region. It is recommended that local authorities implement much more widespread kerbside schemes. The region is one of the worst performing in England, with an average regional recycling rate of around 6%. This will need to be improved to 21% by 2005/6 to attain the first government target deadline.</p> <p>For local authorities, introducing more sustainable waste management systems will require new investment. The market for recycled waste materials is under-developed in the Yorkshire and Humber region.</p>
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Consider how the LDF could contribute to the objectives and achieving the targets for waste reduction and recycling. SA objectives should consider the promotion of recycling and methods for dealing with waste, other than landfill.
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Housing Strategy 2005 - 2021 (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2005 –Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>

The Regional Housing Strategy complements and supports other key regional strategies. The strategy also sets out how close alignment with the RES and RSS will deliver sustainable communities.

### **Key objectives and targets**

The strategy is focused around three themes:

- Creating better places - responding to the diversity of markets and improving neighbourhood infrastructure and facilities;
- Delivering better homes, choice and opportunity - delivering choice and opportunity for all people to meet their housing aspirations, and to improve housing condition and services for all; and
- Fair Access - making sure the requirements and preferences of all parts of communities are met by sensitive and appropriate housing solutions, and that obstacles faced by specific groups to accessing their housing choices are removed.

Targets are as follows:

- Creating Better Places:
  - Close by a third the gap between the level of vacancies and house values in Pathfinder areas and West Yorkshire low demand areas compared to the regional average;
  - Achieve population stability in the main urban areas;
  - Achieve an overall regional vacancy rate of between 2.5 and 3.5% by 2010, and sustain it within this threshold thereafter;
  - Deliver 360 affordable homes in rural areas – 50% of which to be in settlements with a population of less than 3,000;
- Delivering Better Homes:
  - Ensure all social housing tenants live in decent homes by 2010, as a minimum, and continue to do so thereafter;
  - Increase the proportion of vulnerable private sector households living in decent homes to at least 70% by 2010;
  - End fuel poverty for vulnerable households by 2010, and for all households by 2016; including increasing average home energy rating across all homes to SAP 65 by 2016 including reducing the percentage of homes with a SAP rating of less than 30 to below 1% in social housing and 2% (or less) in private sector housing;
- Fair Access to Quality Housing:
  - The number of homelessness acceptances across the region to be reduced by at least 30% by 2010 from the Quarter 3, 2004 level;
  - Continue to ensure that no families with children are placed in Bed & Breakfast accommodation for longer than 6 weeks throughout the region.

### **Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges**

Work with planning authorities to deliver Local Development Frameworks with robust and defensible affordable housing targets.

All local authorities and their partners should develop integrated investment plans for investing in homes that meet modern living requirements and are in neighbourhoods where people want to live and continue to live.

Local authorities, Pathfinders and other partners to develop modern partnering arrangements with the construction sector that deliver value for money and benefits to local economies – especially in deprived areas - through local supply chains, and employment and apprenticeship opportunities.

All local authorities to carry out an effective needs analysis of Gypsy and Traveller sites to determine the number of additional static and transit sites that are required.

Local authorities and their partners should develop strategies that provide a range of flexible options and care services to meet the needs and aspirations of older people and people with physical disabilities.

### **Implications for the LDF and SA**

Consider how the LDF can contribute to the provision of affordable housing and improving the quality of housing. The SA should include objectives relating to social inclusion. The objective for townscape should emphasise the presumption towards brownfield developments and (rural) affordable housing.



<b>SUB-COUNTY DOCUMENTS</b>
<b>Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement, 2011</b>
<b>Why is it relevant?</b>
Given the uncertainty surrounding the strategic policy framework for spatial planning in the Leeds City Region, an Interim Strategy Statement has been published to make clear the continuing support for the policy principles in the RSS.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The statement sets out that the 'authorities in the partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan. To ensure these principles are retained the authorities propose to include the policies from the approved RSS that address spatial principles in a City Region Interim Strategy Statement.' The policies that would be followed are listed in the ISS.
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
These remain broadly similar to those described above within the RSS.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF and SA should consider how it can help meet the objectives and targets of those policies taken forward in the ISS.
<b>York and North Yorkshire Sub Regional Strategy, 2010</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The York and North Yorkshire Sub Regional Strategy clarifies critical priorities that should be sought for development and sustainable economic growth.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
Encourage private sector growth by capitalising on assets and addressing constraints on economic growth, to provide more high value added local employment opportunities. Extend broadband coverage, particularly high speed broadband to support business formation and growth and to improve access to services and information. Provide affordable homes that support employment and services (shops, schools etc) within communities. Reduce flooding and its impact through sustainable resource management and the provision of required infrastructure, along with sound, evidence based decisions on development. Recognise and prepare for the challenges and opportunities afforded by the ageing population. Raise the aspirations and achievement of individuals who don't go to university, to fulfil the sub-regions economic potential.
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
The challenge will be in retaining a strong sense of priorities across the sub-region.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF will need to enable the targets through policy provision whilst the SA Framework must consider these issues.
<b>Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Plan, April 2012</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Plan sets out the aims and objectives to ensure the region becomes a world-leading dynamic and sustainable low carbon economy that balances economic growth with a high quality of life for everyone.

<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <p>To unlock the growth potential of business and enterprise.          To enable a flexible skilled workforce.          Facilitating a low carbon economy.          Creating the environment for growth.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>There are significant challenges however they bring the opportunity to think differently, efficiently and collaboratively.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>The LDF will need to include policies that address the challenges, and the SA Framework will need to consider these issues.</p>
<p><b>Leeds City Region Green Economy Agenda 2012-2013</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p> <p>The Leeds City Region Green Economy Agenda sets out the aims and objectives to encourage the region in becoming a world-leading dynamic and sustainable low carbon economy that balances economic growth with a high quality of life for everyone.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <p>To spearhead the development of a low carbon built environment.          To help all business flourish during the transition to a green economy.          To support the continued growth of the low carbon and environmental sector.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>The largest green economy workforce in the UK.          The largest manufacturing sector in the UK.          Three coal-power fire stations generating 17% of the UK's electricity and leading the transition to biomass co-firing and carbon, capture and storage.          Close proximity to national schemes such as offshore wind at the Hull &amp; Humber ports.          8 higher education institutions and 8 internationally recognised centres of academic low carbon expertise.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>The LDF will need to enable the targets through policy provision whilst the SA Framework must consider these issues.</p>
<p><b>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2016 (North Yorkshire County Council – Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p> <p>The North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 sets out the aims and objectives for transport in North Yorkshire and the strategies and policies to deliver them over the five year period 2011-2016.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <p>To contribute towards the County Councils Sustainable Community Strategy vision of North Yorkshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services;</li> <li>• Reducing the impact of transport on the natural and built environment and tackling climate change;</li> <li>• Improving transport safety and security and promoting healthier travel;</li> <li>• Promoting greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people's access to all necessary services; and</li> <li>• Ensuring transport helps improve quality of life for all.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>The Vision of the plan reflects the philosophy that transport is primarily a means of people accessing the services that they require and that most of those services can be provided in local communities.</p>

<b>North Yorkshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008/18 (North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership, 2008 – Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The purpose of the North Yorkshire Community Strategy is to set out ways of making a real difference to the social, economic and environmental well-being of the people and places of North Yorkshire.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
To achieve this vision, ten high level issues have been identified as the priority areas we will need to develop. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to services and public transport;</li> <li>• Affordable housing;</li> <li>• Alcohol;</li> <li>• Children and young people;</li> <li>• Community cohesion;</li> <li>• Community safety;</li> <li>• Economy and enterprise;</li> <li>• Environment;</li> <li>• Health and wellbeing;</li> <li>• Older people.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
The Community Strategy's key issues broadly correspond with the key issues identified in national, regional and local policy documents aiming to improve the standard of living of the population.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF will need to include policies that consider the above challenges, and the objectives in the SA Framework will need to consider these issues.
<b>Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for York and North Yorkshire (North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership, 2002 - Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The waste strategy sets out how waste can be managed in an environmentally friendly way to meet Government targets. It is based upon the Government's vision for sustainable waste management as outlined in its Waste Strategy 2000 and its Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containing average household waste arisings so that residents of the Partnership area generate less per head than the average for Shire counties by 2008 and be amongst the lowest 25% of these by 2013;</li> <li>• Reducing annual average growth of household waste per head to zero % by 2008;</li> <li>• Recycling or composting 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2013 and 50% by 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
In line with the waste hierarchy the priorities, after reduction, should be to re-use, recycle and compost waste. Reducing the amount of waste produced in the County must be the priority. Less waste means fewer resources are used and less waste treatment is needed. To achieve these targets there will need to be more kerbside collection schemes to serve communities across all parts of the region. It is recommended that local authorities implement much more widespread kerbside schemes. Consultation has identified that residents accept they as well as the councils, have responsibilities for dealing with waste. People have begun to recycle and there is a willingness to do more if convenient systems and facilities are provided.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
Consider how the LDF could contribute to the objectives and achieving the targets for waste reduction and

recycling. SA objectives should consider the promotion of recycling and methods for dealing with waste, other than landfill.
<b>The Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2005)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS sets out how much water is available in the catchment and the Environment Agency's strategy for managing this water now and in the future.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The CAMS seeks to ensure a sustainable level of water abstraction to meet the needs of the environment, economy, and water users, both now and for the future.
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
To manage water resources in a catchment effectively and sustainably, it is important that as much information as possible is collated on water needs and uses. Tourism and recreation play a significant role in the economy and use of the water environment across much of the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area. The Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area contains a wide diversity of habitats. The area is of high conservation value with a number of designated sites. The North and South Pennine Moors, and Craven Limestone Complex are examples of SPAs and SACs within the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area. There are Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area, which could be impacted by changes in water levels and flows. The Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area is also rich in archaeological sites, such as Bolton Abbey and Barden Tower, burial mounds and henges in Upper Wharfedale and Iron Age settlements such as Close Farm Settlement on the moors north of Grassington.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should take the CAMS into account during the preparation of policies. SA objectives should consider water consumption and pressures on water resources from new development.
<b>The Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Forthcoming – due to be published 2007, Environment Agency)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The strategy, when published, will provide details of how the Environment Agency will manage water resources for these catchments which will include Selby District.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
The main objective of the CAMS will be to ensure a sustainable level of water abstraction to meet the needs of the environment, economy, and water users, both now and for the future.
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
Not yet available.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The LDF should take the CAMS, when published, into account during the preparation of policies. SA objectives should consider water consumption and pressures on water resources from new development.
<b>Ouse, Aire, and Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plans (2010, Environment Agency)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
CFMPs are the cornerstone of the Environment Agency's Flood Risk Management Strategy. They identify long term, sustainable policies for flood risk management throughout a river catchment.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
CFMPs assess the current flood risks across a river catchment, as well as how these risks are likely to be affected over the next 50-100 years by changes in physical characteristics, such as land use, development and climate change.

<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
CFMPs identify long term, sustainable policies for flood risk management throughout a river catchment.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The CFMPs should be taken into account during the preparation of LDF policies.
<b>Ouse, Wharfe, Upper Aire and Lower Aire Flood Risk Management Strategies (Forthcoming, Environment Agency)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
FRMSs look at the risk of flooding to people, properties and land along specific stretches of river.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
FRMSs consider the existing methods of reducing flood risk.
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
FRMSs propose the most appropriate methods of continuing flood risk reduction into the future.
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
The FRMSs, when available, should be taken into account during the preparation of LDF policies.

<b>LOCAL DOCUMENTS</b>
<b>Selby District Local Plan Adoption Draft (Selby District Council, 2005 – Statutory document) – Saved Policies only</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
The Plan sets out policies for the control of development in the District, makes proposals for development and the use of land to allocate land for specific purposes and highlights local planning issues.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>The primary aims and objectives of the Plan are concerned with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the promotion of sustainable development;</li> <li>2) the protection and enhancement of environmental quality; and</li> <li>3) planning for contemporary patterns of development.</li> </ol> <p>Under each of these headings are a number of key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To balance competing demands on a finite quantity of land and make the best use of resources;</li> <li>• To ensure an adequate supply of suitable land for employment, housing and other purposes whilst safeguarding environmental and natural resources from inappropriate development;</li> <li>• To facilitate economic recovery and diversification in a way which enhances environmental quality;</li> <li>• To ensure full and effective use of land and property within existing settlements and to maintain the quality of the countryside;</li> <li>• To assist in meeting the national goal of reducing harmful CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;</li> <li>• To encourage energy efficient forms of development and renewable forms of energy;</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the special character and wildlife habitats of the Selby District;</li> <li>• To protect the countryside for its open character and its landscape, wildlife, recreational and natural resource value;</li> <li>• To protect built heritage including important buildings, conservation areas, open spaces and historical sites;</li> <li>• To ensure control over the pollution of water, air, soil and other environmental assets;</li> <li>• To promote excellence in the quality of design of new development;</li> <li>• To safeguard the amenity of existing and proposed sensitive developments such as homes and schools;</li> <li>• To concentrate new development within or close to market towns and selected villages that are capable of accommodating additional growth;</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To sustain rural communities and the growth of the rural economy in a way which respects the character and appearance of the countryside;</li> <li>• To strengthen town and local centres by encouraging community, shopping and employment opportunities;</li> <li>• To maintain and improve choice for people to cycle, walk or use public transport rather than drive between home, jobs and facilities they use regularly;</li> <li>• To maximise the use of existing facilities and investment in infrastructure including public transport.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>Significant provision should be made for affordable housing in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>The scale of previous population growth has not been matched by the provision of adequate social and recreational facilities and services. This is exacerbated by the decline of rural facilities and local shops.</p> <p>It is important to promote and strengthen the economic base of the District.</p> <p>High priority should be given to protecting the Plan area's special designations, and avoiding, minimising or compensating for the impact of development on other natural and man-made features, which contribute to the character and identity of the Plan area and to the quality of life of residents.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>Develop LDF objectives and policies to reflect the main strategic objectives.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2015 Selby District (Selby Strategy Forum, 2010 – Non-Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>The Plan seeks to provide a positive force for change to improve the quality of life for all who live, work and enjoy leisure time in the District.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>The main aim of the community strategy is to improve the quality of life for those who live and work in the District.</p> <p>There are five themes for the community strategy, under which are various objectives. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve outcomes for people living in the most deprived communities in Selby;</li> <li>2. Improve outcomes for groups of people most likely to experience poor health and/or struggle to access services;</li> <li>3. Reduce alcohol-related harm; and</li> <li>4. Increase access to sport, art and culture for all.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>The voluntary and community sector needs to be strengthened so it can play an increased role in supporting the community and delivering local services.</p> <p>Education should meet the needs of the local business community, not only academically, but in terms of attitude and ambition and the ability to solve problems, communicate effectively and work as a team.</p> <p>A balance is required between providing more affordable housing, and increased income and salaries through the development of the local economy, to make sure more people can afford to rent or buy houses.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>The LDF objectives should be significantly informed by the objectives of this strategy which reflect local concerns and issues.</p> <p>Targets and data sources should be considered as suitable indicators for SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Economic Development Strategy and Improvement Plan 2008 – 2013 (Selby District Council, 2008 – Non-statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>The Strategy aims to facilitate and encourage a vibrant, dynamic and intelligent Selby District economy.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage all to take an active part in the social, environmental and economic well-being of the community;</li> <li>• Help secure access to a full range of job opportunities;</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deal with all individuals, organisation equally irrespective of ethnic origin, political views of legal status;</li> <li>• Focus on issues that matter to the customer, which do not adversely affect others;</li> <li>• Encourage investment and spirit of entrepreneurship into the District; and</li> <li>• To achieve a balanced and sustainable economy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>Economic and commercial activities will be focused on the three townships of the District. The image of the area will be raised, developing an environment for business. Skills will be enhanced and access to employment activities improved.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>The LDF will need to consider appropriate locations for employment allocation, and objectives will need to be included in the SA Framework to ensure that the most sustainable locations are selected.</p>
<p><b>A Sport and Cultural Strategy for Selby District 2006-2011 (Selby District Council, 2006 – Non-statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>The Strategy promotes the cultural well-being of the District. The purpose of the document is to ensure that a strategic approach is adopted to culture.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>The Cultural Strategy's vision is as follows:          'By 2016 the District of Selby will be an area of high quality, accessible cultural activity. Everyone will be aware of their cultural opportunities and the diverse cultural provision available to the District and will be inspired to participate at all levels, leading to individual and community enrichment'.          This is a vision that focuses on retaining and creating opportunities for people to experience and partake in cultural activities regardless of geography, education, background, physical abilities or income, and that reflects the diversity of the Selby District. It also focuses on maximising resources to ensure greater cultural provision within the area, but recognises that much needs to be done to support the agencies working towards this vision. This vision is supported by a series of broad aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing awareness of cultural provision and activity and promoting the notion that cultural activity and participation is enjoyable and available;</li> <li>• Removing the physical and psychological barriers to increased participation in cultural activity;</li> <li>• Providing cultural services activities and venues of the highest quality and opportunities for those at all levels of ability;</li> <li>• Strengthening the contribution of the cultural sector in Selby District to sustainable economic growth and the wider regional agenda;</li> <li>• Maximising internal and external investment into the cultural sector and providing a more effective and equitable distribution of resources;</li> <li>• Promoting a District that recognises its cultural diversity and excels in the harmony between preserving traditional culture and developing new and exciting opportunities for cultural growth;</li> <li>• Identification and agreement of common goals. Increased co-operation and sharing of information and resources between partners to avoid conflict; and</li> <li>• Developing and promoting the District, both within the UK and internationally, as a diverse and quality tourist and business destination.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>The geographical size and sparsity of population in Selby leads to rural isolation. This issue influences a number of barriers to increased enjoyment of cultural activity in the District, including physical access, increased cost, poor awareness and quality of facilities.          Accessibility constraints are primarily concerned with the limited transport infrastructure, large distance to travel, financial cost of getting to facilities and limited awareness of cultural activities and resources.          Selby has a strong and distinct cultural identity that should be celebrated but equally there is a need to promote cultural growth and greater diversity whilst preserving local distinctiveness.          Facilities, largely due to the rural nature of the District, tend to be of a lower quality or standard than in larger urban</p>

<p>areas. There is a clear need to raise both the quantity and the quality of cultural provision in the District. There are a number of groups who are not actively engaged in cultural activity and it is important that greater opportunities are created to involve them in cultural activity.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>Consider objectives within the LDF where possible and appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Homelessness Strategy 2008 - 2012 (Selby District Council, 2008 - Non-statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>This document sets out how Selby District Council plans to address homelessness in the District.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing Homelessness through Prevention;</li> <li>• Reducing the use of and improving the standard of Temporary Accommodation;</li> <li>• Reducing the incidence of youth homelessness;</li> <li>• Access to Support Services to prevent homeless and increase sustainment;</li> <li>• Increasing the supply of Affordable Housing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>There is an estimated shortfall of affordable housing in the District of around 294 units per annum. The shortfall is most acute for smaller properties (one and two bedroom), and fall across most parts of the District.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>The LDF and SA Framework should consider the provision of suitable housing for all.</p>
<p><b>Interim Housing Strategy 2007 - 2010 (Selby District Council, 2007 – Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>The Strategy sets out the vision for housing in the District until 2010.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>The three main priorities of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that decent and affordable housing is available to all;</li> <li>• Provide a customer focussed service;</li> <li>• Profile the districts housing stock and monitoring current and future housing need;</li> <li>• Targeting the needs of vulnerable customers;</li> <li>• Promoting social inclusion, respect and sustainable communities; and</li> <li>• Tackling and preventing homelessness.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>Selby North has the highest level of poor private housing in the District. There is not a significant overcrowding issue in the District – over 90% of all other England and Wales Authorities have a greater problem. The demand for affordable social rented homes continues to grow and homelessness presentations have increased over the past few years. Council housing stock is diminishing through right to buy sales and some rural villages have no remaining stock. The supply of new housing in the District continues to be low. All of these issues contribute to the lack of affordable housing in the District.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>Consider Strategy objectives in formulating LDF objectives.</p>
<p><b>Social Inclusion Strategy 2003 – 2006 (Selby District Council, 2003 – Non-Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>The Strategy sets out the District Councils approach to reducing the effects of Social Exclusion and developing more inclusive communities.</p>



<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve all residents' access to services and opportunities;</li> <li>• To make it as easy as reasonably possible for all residents' to get access to services and facilities;</li> <li>• To improve aspects of the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the District, which may affect people's health;</li> <li>• To ensure that decent and affordable housing is available to everyone;</li> <li>• To promote social inclusion and sustainable communities;</li> <li>• To support the development and retention of skills within the District to maximise business growth and the employability of members of the community;</li> <li>• Improve the skills and qualifications of a greater proportion of Selby adults;</li> <li>• Increase learning participation amongst the unemployed;</li> <li>• Develop a greater number of ICT access points in the District;</li> <li>• Develop a long-term strategy for stemming the migration of skilled individuals and students from the District;</li> <li>• Continue to enable those people who are disadvantaged or disaffected to take up training and employment opportunities through a varied programme of accredited and non-accredited courses.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>The largely rural nature of the District presents particular problems for many people in gaining access to appropriate health and social care resources, and services. This is particularly so for older people, those with disabilities, carers and those with young children and these are just the groups who rely the most on these services.</p> <p>The lack of affordable housing for both sale and rent particularly for first time buyers is widely acknowledged as an area of concern.</p> <p>The District has an ageing population that places demands on services, between 1991 - 2011 the number of 80 year olds is predicted to increase by 82.9%, therefore planning housing services for this group is essential.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>Consider objectives within the LDF where possible and appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Recreational Open Space Strategy (Selby District Council, Adopted 2006)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p> <p>The Selby Recreational Open Space Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the auditing, assessment and future provision of recreational open space, including children's play areas, outdoor sports and other community outdoor recreational facilities across the District.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance the access and quality of recreation and open space;</li> <li>• To gain community involvement in the development and maintenance of their recreation spaces;</li> <li>• To ensure that recreation open space provision keeps pace with new housing development and seek in partnership with other organisations and bodies to rectify any identified shortages;</li> <li>• To make provision for the sport and recreation needs of the community, including the disabled.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>Recreational open space should be protected through local planning policies and no losses should be approved unless an audit of provision and an assessment of needs have been undertaken.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>The LDF should consider the need for increased recreational open space wherever possible, and should ensure that recreational open space is accessible to all.</p>
<p><b>Community Partnership Plan (Selby District Community Safety Partnership, 2011 – Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p> <p>The Strategy aims to deal with the community safety issues that affect the quality of life of people who live and</p>

work in the District.
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>The five priority areas to tackle are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the harm caused by alcohol;</li> <li>• Supporting the multi-agency delivery of the North Yorkshire Policy control strategy (which include): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Serious Acquisitive Crime;</li> <li>○ Policing the Roads;</li> <li>○ Organised Crime Groups;</li> <li>○ Repeat Victimisation – Crime and ASB:</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Anti-Social Behaviour.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
<p>Selby District has higher levels of acquisitive crimes than other similar Community Safety Partnerships. This is therefore an important area to tackle.</p> <p>In Selby District the key accident types to tackle are road collisions, fire-related accidents, accidents in the home and water-related accidents.</p>
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
<p>The LDF should include policies to reduce crime, and the SA Framework should include objectives to help meet these targets.</p>
<b>Air Quality Progress Report (Selby District Council, 2012) Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Selby District Council (Air Quality Consultants, 2012 – Statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
<p>The updating and screening assessment details the quality of the District's air, in comparison to the national air quality objectives.</p>
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>To identify whether the air quality situation has changed since the first round of review and assessment, and if so, what impact this may have on predicted exceedences of the air quality objectives.</p>
<b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b>
<p>No exceedences of the air quality objectives are currently predicted. No local Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are required within the District at present.</p>
<b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b>
<p>The objectives of the SA Framework should consider the need to maintain the good standard of air quality across the District and prevent any activities that would be likely to cause future exceedences of the air quality objectives.</p>
<b>Selby District Renaissance Charter (Urban and Economic Development Group (URBED), 2005 – Non-statutory document)</b>
<b>Why it is relevant</b>
<p>The Urban Renaissance programme will take a long-term view on revitalising the towns of the District, looking ahead over a 25-30 year period.</p>
<b>Key objectives and targets</b>
<p>The Charter sets out a 25 year vision for the Selby District and in particular for the three towns. The vision is based on 6 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing smart - the creative use of housing development to reinforce the towns;</li> <li>• Revitalising town centres;</li> <li>• Uncovering the District's hidden heritage;</li> <li>• Diversifying the economy;</li> <li>• Embracing new futures for the energy industry; and</li> <li>• Managing water so that it becomes an asset rather than a threat</li> </ul>

<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p>There are two strands to urban renaissance - the 'stick' of planning policy to restrict out-of-town development and the 'carrot' of urban policy to make towns and cities more attractive so that they become places where people live and work out of choice rather than necessity.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p> <p>The policies of the LDF must support the concept of urban renaissance by restricting out of town development and making the Districts town more attractive places to live.</p>
<p><b>The Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, Selby District Council and the Selby BAP Partnership, 2004 – Statutory document)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p> <p>The document identifies methods by which to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity in Selby and contributes to the targets set out in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p> <p>The Selby Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to achieve the following:</p> <p>Ensure national targets for species and habitats (in the UK BAP) are translated into effective action at the local level.</p> <p>Identify targets for species and habitats of local value.</p> <p>Develop effective, long-term local partnerships.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Consider opportunities for conservation of the whole biodiversity resource.</p> <p>Set up a monitoring programme for local priorities.</p> <p>Set up a reporting programme.</p> <p>To conserve and restore all ancient semi-natural woodland and to increase the number of woods under unfavourable management. To increase the amount of new woodland from the current 1.7% of the Selby land area to the Yorkshire average of 6.7%.</p> <p>Ensure positive conservation management of all key lowland wood pasture and parkland sites. In the long term, double the area of wood pasture by reinstating the habitat on sites where it occurred historically. Retain veteran trees wherever they occur.</p> <p>To retain and manage all Ancient and species-rich hedgerows, and to double the amount of species-rich hedgerow, using plants of local provenance.</p> <p>Increase the biodiversity potential of all arable farmland by appropriate cropping practices and conservation management, thereby helping to restore recent losses of farmland wildlife.</p> <p>Maintain the extent and quality of remaining remnants of Floodplain grazing marsh. Double the existing resource, which will benefit birds in particular.</p> <p>To conserve and enhance all remaining areas of species-rich, unimproved grassland. Doubling of the resource through restoration and re-creation.</p> <p>Double the Lowland heathland resource, through re-creation, restoration and management, and manage it for priority Selby species.</p> <p>To increase understanding of the extent, quality, ownership and current management of Fen habitat in the District, and to conserve and enhance all fen communities. To investigate techniques for fen creation and increase the resource by one site.</p> <p>To establish the number of reedbeds in the District and to double the resource.</p> <p>Carefully target the creation of hundreds of water bodies for wildlife and bring all existing water bodies into favourable conservation management.</p> <p>To improve the biodiversity of the canal and navigable river corridors.</p> <p>To ensure an integrated and sustainable approach to river management with the key aims being environmental improvements and increased biodiversity.</p> <p>To maximise the wildlife value of Selby District's greenspace, through education and encouraging management practices sympathetic to wildlife.</p> <p>A stable, resident, breeding otter populations to be present at carrying capacity throughout all rivers and tributaries in Selby District by 2014.</p>

<p>To identify remaining water vole populations in Selby District and to increase the number of water voles through habitat expansion, creation and management, to the 1997 level.</p> <p>Expand the great crested newt population by working with planners, developers and land managers to protect existing and create new breeding ponds and foraging habitat.</p> <p>To maintain all existing populations of tansy beetle in the Selby District and to increase its distribution, along both banks of the River Ouse.</p> <p>To establish the butterfly's distribution and increase its distribution.</p> <p>To maintain a population of pillwort on at least one site in Selby District.</p> <p>Greatly increase the number of suitable pools for colonisation by aquatic beetle, and maintain one or more populations of this species in the District.</p> <p>To increase the population and geographical ranges of all eight species of bats.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>There are 13 habitats, and 12 species that require priority action in the District.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>Protect and enhance Selby's Biodiversity through Core Strategy policies.</p>
<p><b>Selby District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2008 &amp; 2010</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>Significant areas of the District lie within the high risk flood zone, placing significant constraints on planning and development in the area.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>To ensure that future planning and development is progressed with due consideration paid to flood risk issues and to promote the use of suitable mitigation measures such as sustainable drainage.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>The findings of the SFRA provide significant development constraints for the District, having identified that large areas of land earmarked for development is constrained by flooding. The allocation of land for future development must pay regard to the recommendations of the SFRA.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>The LDF should include policies to ensure that flood risk management is central to the planning and development of the area going forward.</p>
<p><b>Selby District Council Employment Land Study (2007) and Employment Land Refresh (2010)</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p>There appears to remain a strong stock of indigenous employment activity – linked to manufacturing and distribution/warehousing specifically. In this headline shift away from traditional (and nationally declining sectors) lies the key challenge for the economic development of the District: its current dormitory role, providing a highly qualified workforce to adjacent centres including York and Leeds primarily, can only be reversed through the delivery of a higher value service sector (specifically BPFs sector) employment.</p> <p>Overall the economy within the District has experienced high levels of economic growth and the workforce is highly skilled and have above average earnings. Levels of enterprise are established through the number of new businesses, which has increased by 8 per cent since 2005.</p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>The Study is intended to provide a detailed assessment of future employment land and supply. It takes into account econometric forecasts and business surveys, take-up rates and market conditions, and reflects the wider role of Selby in the Leeds City Region and Yorkshire and Humber regional context. The Employment Land Refresh provides an update to the study to take account of changes in the economy and up to date guidance.</p> <p>The aims of the study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a detailed evidence base for the new Selby LDF;</li> <li>Recommend how the Council can plan for future economic development activity;</li> <li>Assist work on the City Regional Development Plan economic growth objectives; and</li> </ul>

<p>Support the Selby Renaissance Programme.</p> <p>Specifically the studies provide a detailed evidence base relating to employment land demand and supply. The employment land refresh found that most of the available employment land was around the main town of Selby and most sites are medium constrained. Existing stock is old and not necessarily suitable for modern businesses. New employment land requirements were identified up to 2026.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>There is an existing threat to the Selby District economy linked to out commuting – specifically the extent to which a workforce has been imported without the accompanying jobs. In the context of the Regional Spatial Strategy this is an important consideration, and indicative of the need for a focus on economic development. By bringing forward an appropriate range of employment land (scale and location) there is a real opportunity to ensure a portfolio of sites for business and sustainable growth across the District, assisting in the delivery of sub-regional and regional priorities.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>A series of recommendations for the LDF and AAP for Selby town and the Urban Hinterland are provided in this document relating to the need to allocate additional land, protect existing employment locations, and support rural diversification specifically. The SA will need to consider the effects of these recommendations to ensure that the local economy is strengthened in the most sustainable way.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2012</b></p>
<p><b>Why it is relevant</b></p>
<p><b>Key objectives and targets</b></p>
<p>The primary role of the SHLAA is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify sites with potential for housing;</li> <li>• Assess their housing potential, and</li> <li>• Assess when they are likely to be developed.</li> </ul> <p>The Assessment provides evidence to demonstrate whether or not there is a five year supply of deliverable land for housing by identifying as many potential housing sites as possible and assessing their deliverability over a 15 year time horizon (from the predicted date of Core Strategy adoption), in partnership with housebuilders and land agents. It will help in assessing whether there are sufficient developable sites to deliver the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations DPDs.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</b></p>
<p>One of the main issues is to have regard to the existing settlement structure and the local housing needs which it generates, whilst at the same time changing the emphasis of future development to focus more strongly on Selby.</p>
<p><b>Implications for the LDF and SA</b></p>
<p>The LDF will need to allocate sufficient deliverable land to provide the required amount of housing, of an appropriate mix.</p>

## Appendix B SA of Revised Core Strategy Policies

The following key indicates the symbols and abbreviations that have been used in the appraisal matrices.

### Key to Abbreviations:

Abbreviation/Symbol	Description
Magnitude of Effect	
✓✓	Very sustainable
✓	Sustainable
-	Neutral
?	Uncertain
x	Unsustainable
xx	Very unsustainable
Likelihood of Effect	
H	High
M	Medium
L	Low
Scale of Effect	
G	Global
N	National
R	Regional
L	Local
Permanence of Effect	
T	Temporary
P	Permanent

The above timescales are defined as:

- **Short-term** (0 - 10 years of plan);
- **Medium-term** (10 – 19 years of plan); and
- **Long-term** (after life of plan).

Policy CP1: Spatial Development Strategy							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the district and does not specifically focus on employment use.  However, development opportunities will be focused on Selby and the Local Services Centres of Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet, as well as Service Villages. This will help to promote and support equal employment opportunities. By locating development in these areas, employment use is more likely to be accessible by public transport.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District.  The policy states that land will be allocated for development, and this will increase the amount of employment land in the District, in accordance with sub objective 2.1. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on safety.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-/✓	-/✓	-/✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. New development outside development limits will be limited but permission may be granted where it would enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. As such it is expected to have a neutral to positive effect on community vibrancy.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District.  The policy states that leisure development will be permitted in the Principal Town and Local Service Centres. This will help to increase the provision of leisure venues in line with sub objective 7.1. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. Housing will be provided in areas of identified need, and this is in accordance with sub objectives 8.1 and 8.2. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-/✓	-/✓	-/✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. New development outside development limits will be limited but permission may be granted where it would enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. As such it is expected to have a neutral to positive effect on community vibrancy.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>							

Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on local needs. However, locating the majority of development in the Principal Town and Service Centres will help to reduce the need to travel.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets a preference for developing on previously developed land, which is in accordance with sub objective 11.9. A sequential approach will be adopted to direct development to areas with the lowest flood risk identified through the Selby Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This is in accordance with sub objective 11.3. Although the target for the % of housing to be developed on previously developed land has been removed, the effect on SA11 remains the same. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on the historic built environment. However it is anticipated that the impact of development on the historic environment will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on biodiversity. However it is anticipated that the impact of development on the historic environment will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy promotes development on previously developed land, which may be contaminated. Therefore, any contaminated land will require remediation prior to development occurring, which would accord to sub-objective 14.1.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	x/ ?	x/ ?	x/ ?	?	N	P	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. Increased development is likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. This would be predominantly due to an increase in domestic energy use and increased emissions from transport. However, the effect of development could be reduced by controlling design (e.g. through the implementation of Policy CP13). Additionally, by locating development in urban areas, the need to travel by car will be reduced. This will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy states that a sequential approach will be adopted to direct development to areas with the lowest flood risk identified through the Selby Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This is in accordance with sub objectives 16.2 and 16.3.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy does strive to make efficient use of land, in agreement with sub-objective 17.3, through encouraging development on previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites. However it does acknowledge that due to the rural nature of the District, greenfield land will have to be utilised.  Increasing the amount of development in the District will result in the use of more resources, thus yielding a detrimental effect on the efficient use of resources. Policy CP13 should mitigate this where possible.
<b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>							
<p>Uncertainties have arisen predominantly due to the strategic nature of Policy CP1. While the policy dictates the general spatial principals for development it is not possible to assert the specific locations and specifications that developments should ideally adhere to. For instance, it is not possible for the policy to identify the effect development will have on the historic environment/biodiversity (SA12/SA13), as this is dependent upon the location of development.</p> <p>A negative/uncertain effect is predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA15. The effect of new development on climate change will be mitigated through the implementation of Policies CP13 and CP14, by aiming to increase renewable energy and sustainable design and construction techniques. Thereby, ultimately aiming to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.</p>							



Policy CP13 will also aim to alleviate the use of resources (SA17) from new development under this policy, by minimising resource consumption and increasing recycling.

Policy CP7: The Travelling Community							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating additional sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on community participation in decision making.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	This policy is no longer specific on the locations or restrictions on future travellers' sites. However, by relating to the national planning policy on traveller sites, the significance for sustainability remains the same.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers. This policy is anticipated to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers. This policy no longer contains specific criteria on the location of these sites but by relating to national planning policy traveller sites, the significance for sustainability remains the same.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on local needs.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	This policy is no longer specific on the locations or restrictions on future travellers' sites. However, by relating to the national planning policy on traveller sites, the significance for sustainability remains the same.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the built environment and land use.
Historic built environment (SA12)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	This policy is no longer specific on the locations or restrictions on future travellers' sites. However, by relating to the national planning policy on traveller sites, the significance for sustainability remains the same.

Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	This policy is no longer specific on the locations or restrictions on future travellers' sites. However, by relating to the national planning policy on traveller sites, the significance for sustainability remains the same.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on minimising pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	This policy is no longer specific on the locations or restrictions on future travellers' sites. However, by relating to the national planning policy on traveller sites, the significance for sustainability has been increased to a positive effect since national planning policy requires consideration of flood risk.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the prudent use of resources.
<b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>							
<p>The policy relates to identifying the need for additional sites for gypsies and travellers. The specific detail regarding criteria against which future traveller sites would be allocated has been removed from the policy as national planning policy on traveller sites now provides specific national planning policy considerations. In most cases, reference to national planning policy has therefore resulted in no change to the sustainability of the policy. However, for SA16, a positive effect is now considered since the national policy includes a requirement to consider flood risk whereas the previous Core Strategy policy did not include this requirement.</p>							

<b>Policy CP9: Economic Development</b>							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	P	<p>The policy will provide between 37 and 52ha of employment land to allow a choice of sites to meet the range of needs of both incoming and existing employment, therefore complying with sub-objective 1.1.</p> <p>Employment opportunities will be focused on Selby and the Local Services Centres of Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet, however growth is encouraged throughout the District on former employment sites/previously developed sites/commercial premises. This will minimise out commuting and maximising economic growth, concordant to sub-objective 1.2. In addition, the 23ha of employment land will be provided as part of a mixed strategic housing/employment expansion to the east of Selby.</p> <p>The policy does not relate to sub-objectives 1.3, 1.4 or 1.5.</p> <p>Sub-objective 1.6 'ensuring employment is accessible by public transport' is not directly met by the policy. However, as the policy commits to employment opportunities across the District, it is anticipated that public transport will be addressed in considering sites for employment development.</p> <p>The employment needs after within the District after the life of the plan is not covered by this policy resulting in an uncertain long term effect.</p>
Conditions which	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	P	The policy supports the development and revitalisation of the

enable economic growth (SA2)							<p>local economy through providing the release of between 37 and 52ha of employment land, which accords with sub-objective 2.1 – increasing employment land in the District. This will also enable investment and business development, in line with sub-objective 2.5. Established employment areas and allocated sites will be safeguarded unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. Allocated sites will initially be reviewed as part of an Employment Land Availability Assessment and unsuitable sites unallocated and new sites allocated if necessary. However, the medium to longer term impact of this part of the policy on sub-objective 2.1 is uncertain as sites allocated for employment may be developed for other purposes.</p> <p>The policy states that rural diversification will be encouraged (in line with Policy CP10), which directly satisfies sub-objective 2.2. Support will be given to the modernisation, re-use and intensification of existing employment sites and premises. This meets sub-objective 2.3 – diversification of traditional industries.</p> <p>The policy also encourages the growth of higher value business, professional and financial services. As a result, sub-objective 2.4 – maximising local skills – will be met by the policy.</p> <p>The focussing of specific types of employments in different parts of the District will provide conditions to enhance competitiveness and set up/support local and regional supply chains. This agrees with both sub-objective 2.6 and 2.7.</p> <p>The policy aims to support the modernisation of existing employment, which may require further investment in plant and machinery, which would meet sub-objective 2.8.</p> <p>Sub-objective 2.10 – encouraging the growth of the tourism sector – will be satisfied by the policy, which promotes opportunities relating to recreation and leisure uses.</p>
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on education and training opportunities.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	<p>The policy aims to release between 37 and 52ha of employment land over the plan period and encourage the diversification and broad distribution of employment development across the District. Consequently, this will have a positive effect on building social and community capital, capacity and confidence (sub-objective 6.1) on a local level as the local economy develops.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives under SA6 do not relate to this policy.</p>
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities, including leisure and recreation, across the district. Consequently, a minor positive effect is envisaged under the policy as it will

							increase the provision of CLR facilities (sub-objective 7.1).
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on housing.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	<p>The policy will distribute new employment opportunities across the District, including the three main service centres. The policy encourages rural diversification and the safeguarding of existing and allocated sites. This will support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services (sub-objective 9.2).</p> <p>Consequent to the broad distribution of employment opportunities, the local economy is predicted to grow, thus increasing local spending. This will support the vibrancy of the town and village centres, in line with sub-objective 9.4.</p> <p>The remaining SA sub-objectives do not relate to the policy.</p>
Transport and access (SA10)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district. As such, this is likely to increase travelling across the district by private car. However, as the employment opportunities will be supplied within the District, commuting out of the area will be reduced. In addition, 23ha of employment land will be provided as part of a mixed strategic housing/ employment expansion to the east of Selby. Ensuring that housing is located close to employment opportunities would reduce the need to travel.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	<p>The policy aims to provide employment opportunities through regeneration of the three service centres and through exploiting the use of current and previously developed sites.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on this objective is generally uncertain, however, provision of services to meet local needs will aid the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities (sub-objective 11.1). In addition, the policy has been amended to allow established employment areas to be used for other purposes if there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for employment.</p> <p>As a result, the policy and SA objective interaction are predicted to yield a sustainable effect in the short and medium-term. Long-term sustainability is uncertain due to the policy releasing employment land over the plan period.</p>

Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	L	?	The policy allows the release of between 37 and 52ha of employment land, which will comprise development on new and existing sites. The effect of the policy on the SA objective is uncertain.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	L	?	The policy allows the release between 37 and 52ha of employment land, which will comprise development on new and existing sites.  The effect of development on biodiversity and the natural environment will be dependent upon the presence of habitats and species on sites to be used for employment development.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	x	x	x	H	R/ N	P	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district.  New employment development will inevitably lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to the operation of the development and the traffic generated.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Sub-objective 16.2 relates to directing development away from flood risk areas. The policy will permit the development of employment sites throughout the District and thus the effect it will have on the SA objective is uncertain.  Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide further guidance with respect to flood risk on a site specific basis.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	x	x	x	H	L-R	P	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall adverse effect on the use of resources.  Through increasing the amount of new development in the District, an increase in the use of resources will occur. Consequently, this will be detrimental to efficient use of resources.
<p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b></p> <p>A short and medium-term major positive effect is anticipated as a result of the policy on SA objectives SA1 and SA2. However, the long-term sustainability of SA1, SA2, SA6 and SA9 cannot be predicted, as the release of employment land is prescribed up until 2027. In addition, changes to the policy (as proposed in the sixth set of changes) mean that established employment areas can be redeveloped for other purposes if there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for employment. Whilst this will help to ensure that areas of land are not left derelict or under used, it also results in an uncertain effect on the medium to long term provision of employment land. Subsequent reviews of the regional and local economy and employment strategies may result in differing interactions between the policy and SA objectives.</p> <p>A negative/uncertain effect is predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA15. The effect of new development on climate change will be mitigated through the implementation of Policies CP13, CP14 and CP16 by aiming to increase renewable energy and sustainable design and construction techniques. Thereby, ultimately aiming to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Further support will be provided by the Developer Contributions SPD, which aims to improve waste and recycling facilities associated with new development.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on SA objective SA16 is uncertain at this stage. The SFRA must inform subsequent site allocation LDDs.</p>							

Policy CP12: Climate Change							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the vibrancy of communities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on CLR accessibility.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	<p>The policy commits to managing the design and location of development to improve energy efficiency and minimise resource consumption, including an increase in recycling. This complies with sub-objective 8.6 – improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>The policy also supports the widespread use of sustainable design and construction techniques, in line with sub-objective 8.7.</p> <p>This will contribute to mitigating the impact of climate change at a national level.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives of SA8 do not relate to this policy</p>
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on local needs.
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	<p>Under this policy, new development will be managed to ensure the need to travel by private car is reduced, thus conforming to sub-objective 10.1 (reducing the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car) and 10.3 (supporting less use as well as more efficient use of cars). In addition the policy promotes the use of walking, cycling and public transport, which conforms with sub objective 10.5.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives of SA10 do not relate to this policy.</p>

Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L	P	<p>The policy will manage the design of new development to improve energy efficiency and minimise resource consumption, therefore complying with sub-objective 11.2 – improving the resource efficiency of buildings.</p> <p>Furthermore, new development will be managed so as to promote widespread use of sustainable design and construction techniques, including sustainable drainage systems. This agrees with sub-objective 11.4 – increasing the use of sustainable urban drainage.</p> <p>The policy aims to ensure no net loss of flood storage capacity and mitigate the potential impact of flooding where development in higher flood risk areas is unavoidable. This is in accordance with sub-objective 11.3.</p> <p>Preference will be given to using previously developed land, which is in accordance with sub objective 11.9.</p>
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy will protect, enhance and create habitats to both improve biodiversity resilience to climate change and utilise biodiversity to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is in accordance with sub objectives 13.4 and 13.5.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	R	P	The policy promotes sustainable construction techniques (e.g. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, SUDS), which will help alleviate water pollution (sub-objective 14.3). By encouraging renewable energy projects and reducing transport, particularly by private car, air pollution will be reduced accordingly (sub-objective 14.2). The proposed sixth set of changes also propose to facilitate advances in travel technology such as electric vehicle charging points which should help to reduce air pollution locally (sub objective 14.1).
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	<p>The policy will manage the design and location of new developments to reduce the need to travel, especially by private car. Consequently, this will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, in line with sub-objective 15.1.</p> <p>All new developments will be managed to improve energy efficiency and minimise resource consumption, thus according to sub-objective 15.4 – increasing energy efficiency in all sectors.</p>
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	✓	✓	✓	H	L-R	T	<p>The policy will direct development to ensure no net loss of flood storage capacity and mitigate the potential impact of flooding where development in higher flood risk areas is unavoidable. As such, the policy will conform to sub-objectives 16.1 (reducing flood risk).</p> <p>Further consideration will be required regarding development locations in accordance with Selby's SFRA.</p>
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/N	P	<p>The policy directs new development to adopt sustainable construction techniques. This will comply with sub-objectives 17.1 (increasing energy, water and raw material efficiency), 17.4 (increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste) and 17.6 (reduce the use of non-renewable resources).</p> <p>The changes to the policy also aim to respond to land characteristics and exploit opportunities for reclamation and reinstatement of contaminated land.</p>
<b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>							
The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) must inform the site allocation LDDs. The selection of individual sites for development will also require a detailed flood risk assessment on a site specific basis. This will ensure the housing and employment strategies can be implemented in accordance with SA16 and CP12.							

Policy CP15: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on employment opportunities is anticipated.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on economic growth is anticipated.
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on education and training is anticipated.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on health is anticipated.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on safety and security is anticipated.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on community vibrancy is anticipated.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy aims to safeguard and, where possible, enhance the historic environment and character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance. As such, this complies with sub-objective 7.5 – preserving, promoting and enhancing local culture and heritage. The sixth changes to the policy also aim to improve and extend public rights of way and access which complies with sub-objective 7.7. The remaining sub-objectives of SA7 do not relate to this policy.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on housing is anticipated.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on local needs is anticipated.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>							
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on transport and access is anticipated.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy aspires to safeguard and enhance the character and setting of the historic environment and areas of acknowledged importance, in addition to wildlife. Therefore,



							<p>this will support local distinctiveness, in line with sub-objective 11.7.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives of SA11 do not relate to this policy.</p>
Historic built environment (SA12)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	<p>The policy specifically aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment including the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance. This ensures that all sub-objectives will be adhered to under this SA objective, with the exception of sub-objective 12.8 – providing increased access to, and understanding of, the historic environment.</p>
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	<p>The policy commits to promoting effective stewardship of the District's wildlife. Sub-objective 13.1 – protecting and enhancing existing priority habitats and species – will be adhered to as the policy aims to ensure that developments retain, protect and enhance features of biological interest and provide suitable management. Supporting wildlife enhancements that contribute to habitat restoration is also a key element of the policy.</p> <p>Sub-objective 13.2 – protect and enhance individual features – will be achieved by the policy where it aims to retain, protect and enhance landscape features and provide appropriate management of these features. Simultaneously, this will accord with sub-objective 13.3 – ensuring rural landscapes are protected and enhanced for the benefits of all residents and visitors.</p> <p>The policy supports wildlife enhancements that contribute to habitat restoration and creation, in addition to producing a net gain in biodiversity through development. Consequently, this will increase the understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats, as dictated by sub-objective 13.4. Concurrently, sub-objective 13.5 – enhancing the environment as part of other initiatives – will be adhered to by the policy.</p> <p>Protecting the quality of land, air and water resources from pollution and, where possible, ensuring improvement, is stipulated by the policy. This agrees with sub-objective 13.7 – protecting and enhancing the District's rivers.</p>
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	M	L	P	<p>The policy requires new development to protect soil, air and water quality. It aspires to safeguard and enhance the historic and natural environment and areas of acknowledged importance. This will support the requirement to minimise pollution levels.</p>
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is anticipated.</p>
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on flood risk is anticipated.</p>
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-/✓	-/✓	-/✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife. It also aims to steer development to areas of least environmental and agricultural quality which is considered to have a slightly positive sustainability effect against this SA Objective as a whole.</p>
<b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>							
None identified.							

Policy CP16: Design Quality							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located; therefore it is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	✓	✓	✓	M	L/R	P	The policy stipulates that new development should incorporate public and private spaces, and access to green infrastructure to support active lifestyles. This will therefore help to promote positive health and prevent ill health, which is in accordance with sub objective 4.3.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	✓	✓	✓	M	L/R	P	The policy stipulates that new development should incorporate public and private spaces that are safe and secure, and that design should minimise the risk of crime or fear of crime. This complies with sub-objectives 5.1 and 5.3.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy asserts that new development should respect the area within which it is located and create places that encourage integrated living. The sixth set of proposed changes also encourages access to green infrastructure to support community gatherings. This will increase social and community confidence, in line with sub-objective 6.1. The remaining sub-objectives of SA6 do not relate to this policy.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-/✓	-/✓	-/✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located. The sixth set of changes also aim to create rights of way or improve them. This complies with sub-objective 7.7 resulting in a slight positive sustainability effect.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	The policy dictates that all new development should adopt sustainable construction principles. This directly accords with sub-objectives 8.6 (improving energy efficiency in housing) and 8.7 (increasing the use of sustainable design and building materials in construction). Housing will be made available to people of all ages and will be constructed to meet the demands of those with physical disabilities, thus agreeing with sub-objective 8.3 (making housing available to all) and 8.5 (improving accessibility for people with disabilities). The remaining sub-objectives under SA8 do not relate to this policy.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy directs new development to positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage, comprising public and private spaces that are clearly distinguished, safe, and attractive, which encourage integrated living. As such, the policy will meet sub-objective 9.4 – supporting the vibrancy of city, town and village centres.

Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy asserts that new development should be accessible to all users and facilitate sustainable access modes, including public transport, cycling and walking. As a result, this is likely to improve access to opportunities and facilities to all groups (sub-objective 10.4) and make the transport environment attractive to non-car users (sub-objective 10.5).
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L-N	P	The policy states that new development should be of a high quality of design and have regard to the distinctiveness, character and form of its surroundings. Therefore, this will comply with sub-objectives 11.6 (new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting), 11.7 (supporting local distinctiveness) and 11.8 (encouraging high quality design in new buildings). The policy stipulates that new development should adopt sustainable construction principles. This accords with sub-objective 11.2 – improving resource efficiency of buildings. Sustainable construction principles may incorporate the use of sustainable urban drainage, thus complying with sub-objective 11.4.
Historic built environment (SA12)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	The policy states that new development should have regard for the character, identify and context of its surroundings including historic townscapes, settlement patterns and the open countryside. Additionally, development should positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	M	L/R	P	The policy stipulates the need for new development to be of a high quality design and respect the surroundings and open countryside of the District. Additionally, development should positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage, thus complying with sub-objective 13.5 – making use of opportunities to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	The sixth set of changes propose to prevent development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water, light or noise pollution or land instability. This is therefore considered to have a very positive effect on this SA objective.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✓	✓	✓	M	N	P	The policy asserts that new development should incorporate sustainable construction principles. Consequently, this will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency, in line with sub-objectives 15.3 and 15.4. The remaining sub-objectives under SA15 do not relate to this policy.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on flood risk.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L-N	P	The policy directs new development to adopt sustainable construction techniques, which the supporting text describes as energy efficiency, water and waste arrangements. This will comply with sub-objectives 17.1 (increasing energy, water and raw material efficiency), 17.4 (increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste) and 17.6 (reduce the use of non-renewable resources). New development should positively contribute to the area within which it is located in terms of scale, density and layout. Thus, the policy satisfies sub-objective 17.3 – making efficient use of
<b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>							
None identified.							

