

# Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

## **SELBY DISTRICT CORE STRATEGY**

# Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

## SELBY DISTRICT CORE STRATEGY

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Reference: EN5072/R/1.2.1/CN

Status: FINAL ISSUE

Date: NOVEMBER 2005

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# SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

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### GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Development Framework (LDF) is part of the emerging development plan for Selby District. LDFs are the new form of spatial development plan introduced by the Government's planning reforms in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). Following consultation and adoption, the LDF will replace the Selby District Local Plan and will guide the spatial development of the District. The Selby District LDF will contain Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which are spatial planning documents that cover a number of policy areas and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which provide detailed guidance on specific issues or sites identified in the DPDs.

Within the LDF, the Core Strategy DPD sets out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy and provides a framework for delivering development in the District for the period up to 2021. All other DPDs and SPDs within the LDF will conform to the Core Strategy.

To ensure that development in the District will be sustainable and in line with Government policy, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the LDF is required. The purpose of the SA is to ensure all development plan objectives and policies are assessed for economic, social and environmental effects and on their contribution to sustainable development. Globally, sustainability refers to the careful management of natural resources now to ensure they are maintained for future generations. Locally, sustainability is related to the quality of life in a community. Specifically, this refers to whether the economic, social and environmental systems in a community are providing opportunities for residents to live healthy, productive and meaningful lives, now and in the future.

The SA process complies with the European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) which requires the environmental effects of plans, policies and programmes to be assessed, providing for a high level of protection of the environment and contributing to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes.

This Scoping Report documents the first stage of the SA; setting the scope of the appraisal and the SA Framework for future assessment. The scope has been determined through a thorough review of planning documentation and through data gathering to establish the current economic, social and environmental conditions, any trends in these conditions, and key sustainability issues of the District.

Key economic issues relate to employment in Selby District having traditionally been based around agriculture, associated industry, and power generation; and the decline in employment opportunities in all three areas. The closure of the Selby coalfield in 2004 has further reduced employment opportunities in the District and a very high proportion of residents of working age now work outside the District. There is a recognised need for diversification of the rural economy, however, conflict has been caused by the need to reinvest in employment infrastructure whilst ensuring the protection of the countryside.

Social issues relate to: the shortage of affordable housing in the District associated with the influence of York and Leeds on the housing market; the variety in the level of public transport provision in rural areas; the District's schools operating near to or above their capacity; and a lack of recreational open space.

Environmental issues include: the variety and quality of habitats in the District, some of which have international status; development pressure on this resource from inward migration and the growth of local towns; concern that over-abstraction of the District's water resource may be occurring; and, most of the eastern half of the District lying within an Environment Agency declared indicative flood plain. Traffic congestion and the predicted increase in the traffic in the District is also of concern. All of these issues are being addressed under the LDF.

Objectives, targets and indicators of sustainability have been established from a review of relevant national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies. These are set out in the SA Framework, through which policy options are assessed for their sustainability. The key objectives are presented overleaf:

## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

SA Objectives	Economic	Social	Environmental
	Good quality employment opportunities available to all	Education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities	A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts
	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment	Conditions and services to engender good health	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development
		Safety and security for people and property	A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment
		Vibrant communities to participate in decision-making	Minimal pollution levels
		Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change
		Local needs met locally	Prudent and efficient use of resources
Quality housing available to everyone			

All LDF objectives and policy options will be tested against the SA Framework objectives to enable any unsustainable options proposed, to be identified and to ensure that the final LDF is sustainable. In the case of the Core Strategy DPD, the Issues and Options report will be submitted for widespread consultation, including the public. The SA and the consultation process will assist in the selection of Preferred Options. The Preferred Options will then be submitted for consultation with the SA Report, which documents the SA process and findings.

This Scoping Report has been published for consultation with statutory and non-statutory stakeholders, over a five week period. Comments are welcome on all aspects, particularly on: the approach/methodology; additional plans, programmes, strategies or initiatives, existing or under preparation; baseline data; issues and options; sustainability issues; and additional objectives, sub-objectives or indicators.

### Written responses should be addressed to:

Planning Policy Manager  
 Selby District Council  
 Civic Centre  
 Portholme Road  
 Selby  
 North Yorkshire  
 YO8 4SB

Alternatively, consultation responses may be e-mailed to: [raspinall@selby.gov.uk](mailto:raspinall@selby.gov.uk) and should be clearly marked 'Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report'

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Local Development Framework (LDF) is part of the emerging development plan for Selby District. LDFs are the new form of spatial development plan introduced by the Government's planning reforms in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). Unlike the current development plan system, the preparation of the LDF will be a continual process, with new Local Development Documents (LDDs) adopted and included in the LDF at different stages.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to be carried out on the LDDs within the Selby District LDF, including on the Core Strategy. The process of SA ensures the integration of sustainability issues into decision-making, through appraisal of a plan or strategy against environmental, social and economic objectives. SAs also help planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development, by testing policy options considered for inclusion in LDDs against sustainability objectives.

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) which implement European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, requires the SEA of a wide range of plans and programmes, including LDDs, if they are likely to give rise to significant environmental effects. The objective of the SEA Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans, with a view to promoting sustainable development.

SEA and SA are very closely linked. Like SA, SEA also aims to facilitate sustainable development, however, its emphasis is on integrating environmental considerations into decision making through a thorough analysis of environmental issues.

Although the requirement to carry out both an SA and SEA is mandatory, it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both pieces of legislation through a single appraisal process, and this is the approach advocated by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). From hereon, 'SA' is used to represent the combined SA/ SEA process.

In order to fully comply with both sets of legislation detailed above, this report adheres to the most recent guidance produced by the ODPM at the time of writing (September 2005), 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper' (2004) and the subsequent ODPM 'Interim Advice Note on Frequently Asked Questions' (2005). The methodology used for the SA is described in detail in Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal Methodology.

This document describes the first stage of the SA; that is to set out the context and objectives, establish the environmental, social and economic baseline of Selby District and decide on the scope and structure of the SA Report. The scope has been determined through a review of planning documentation, baseline information and key sustainability issues applicable to Selby District. The scoping report and the accompanying consultation process provides a mechanism for the scope of the SA to be agreed with the environmental bodies and other interested parties. This scoping report is structured as follows:

**Section 1** summarises the Sustainability Appraisal context and provides an introduction to the report;

**Section 2** summarises the Local Development Framework context and outlines the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) within the Selby District LDF;

**Section 3** provides an overview of the SA assessment process, including the role of this Scoping Report within the assessment. It details the timescales of the SA process with specific regard to the preparation of the Selby District LDF;

**Section 4** identifies links to other relevant plans, programmes and policies and their implications for the LDF and the SA;

## **SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy**

**Section 5** provides an overview of baseline information (the full baseline description is included in Appendix C), including current trends, relevant to Selby District and the surrounding area. Where baseline information was not available the outstanding information is highlighted;

**Section 6** outlines the key sustainability issues in the District identified through the review of planning documentation and baseline information;

**Section 7** outlines the proposed framework for the SA which sets out the sustainability objectives and indicators;

**Section 8** outlines the proposed structure of the SA Report.

**Appendices** are included as a separate document.

## **2. OUTLINE OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN SYSTEM**

### **2.1 WHAT IS THE LDF?**

Under the new planning system, the development plan will consist of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) prepared by the regional planning body; and Local Development Frameworks (LDF) prepared by Local Authorities (LAs), such as Selby District Council.

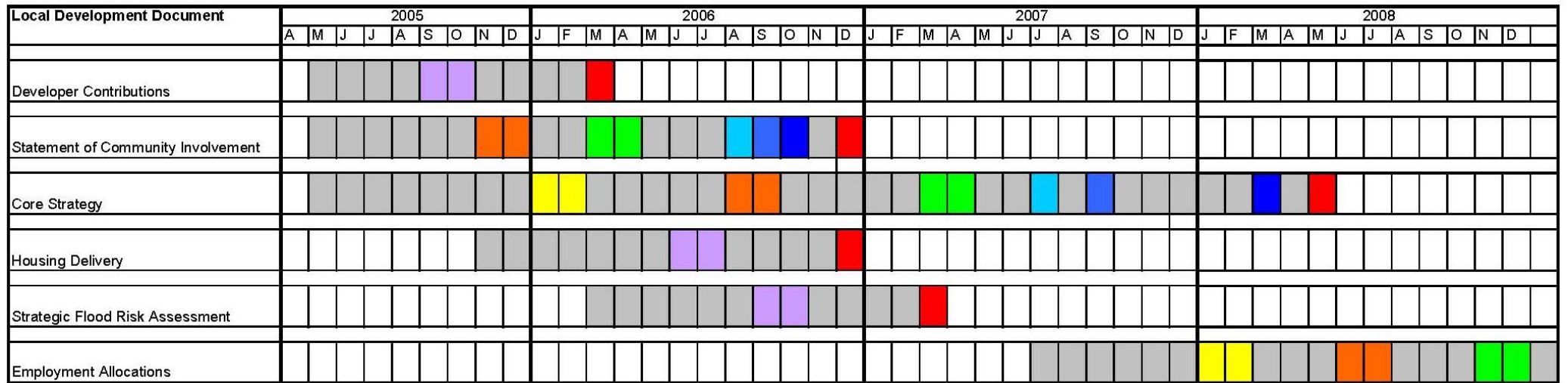
RSSs are now being prepared to replace Regional Planning Guidance (RPG). RSS's take the development policies and principles outlined in National Planning Guidance and translate these on a regional level. The RSS, under which Selby District falls, is the Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Spatial Strategy, published by the Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber (GOYH) in December 2004, and which is based on the Selective Review of Regional Planning Guidance 12 (2001). The RSS is a regional framework which addresses the 'spatial' implications of broad issues such as education, housing, transport, the economy and the environment. The current RSS is under review. A revised RSS will be submitted to the Deputy Prime Minister in December 2005 and all relevant additions and revisions to policies will need to be taken into account when undertaking subsequent stages of the appraisal process. It should be noted, however, that the RSS will not be finally adopted until the summer of 2007, after public consultation and examination.

Informed by the RSS, the Selby District LDF further refines policies and principles, to guide development at the District level.

Core strategies and policies are presented in the LDF and designated areas are presented on a Proposals Map, which accompanies the LDF. The LDF consists of a series of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). Selby District Council (SDC) has prepared a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which outlines the DPDs and SPDs to be included in the LDF and the timeframe over which they are to be produced. It may be accessed at: <http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/LDSdraft2005.pdf>. Figure One presents the current Local Development Scheme at the time of writing. The process is being reviewed and it is now anticipated that the Core Strategy Issues and Options document will be published in April/May 2006.

Within the current LDS, the DPDs and SPDs to be prepared comprise:

- Core Strategy DPD;
- Housing Delivery (SPD);
- Developer Contributions (SPD);



#### Key milestones

Issues and Options (Reg 25)	Yellow
Preferred Options (Reg 26) / Draft SCI	Orange
Submitted DPD / SCI	Light Green
Alternative sites	Dark Green
Draft SPD	Light Purple
PEM	Light Blue
Examination in public	Dark Blue
Receipt of Inspectors Report	Dark Blue
Adoption	Red



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Figure No: 1

Title: Selby Local Development Scheme  
**Timeline Chart**

Date: Nov 2005

Scale: N.T.S.

Drawn By: PM



## **SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy**

- Selby/ Barlby Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SPD); and
- Employment Allocations (DPD).

In the next LDS, the Council will consider the need for LDDs on the following:

- Development Control Policies (DPD);
- Selby Area Action Plan (DPD);
- Tadcaster Area Action Plan (DPD);
- Sherburn in Elmet Area Action Plan (DPD); and
- Village Design Statements (SPD).

The Core Strategy is currently being prepared and is the subject of this SA. Once produced, the LDDs outlined above will also be subject to an SA.

### **2.2 THE CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT**

The Core Strategy DPD sets out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy and provides a framework for delivering development in the District for the period up to 2021. It translates and conforms to national Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) / Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and the RSS. Many of the strategic policies in the Core Strategy will be spatial policies, rather than land-use policies, because they will be influenced by the RSS, the North Yorkshire Community Strategy and other local strategies and initiatives. All other DPDs and SPDs within the LDF will conform to the Core Strategy.

Evidence gathering and early community/ stakeholder engagement is currently underway, with consultation on the Issues and Options for the core strategy DPD now due to commence in April/ May 2006. Preferred Options are to be brought forward in January 2007. A draft plan will then be prepared and submitted with the SA Report to the Secretary of State in July 2007. It is envisaged that the Core Strategy DPD will be adopted in August 2008.

Options cannot be outlined until further information has been obtained from data gathering and consultation. Options for the DPD will become apparent as the process develops, and will be subject to a process of SA, which will feed into the decision making process for the selection of preferred options.

### **3. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY**

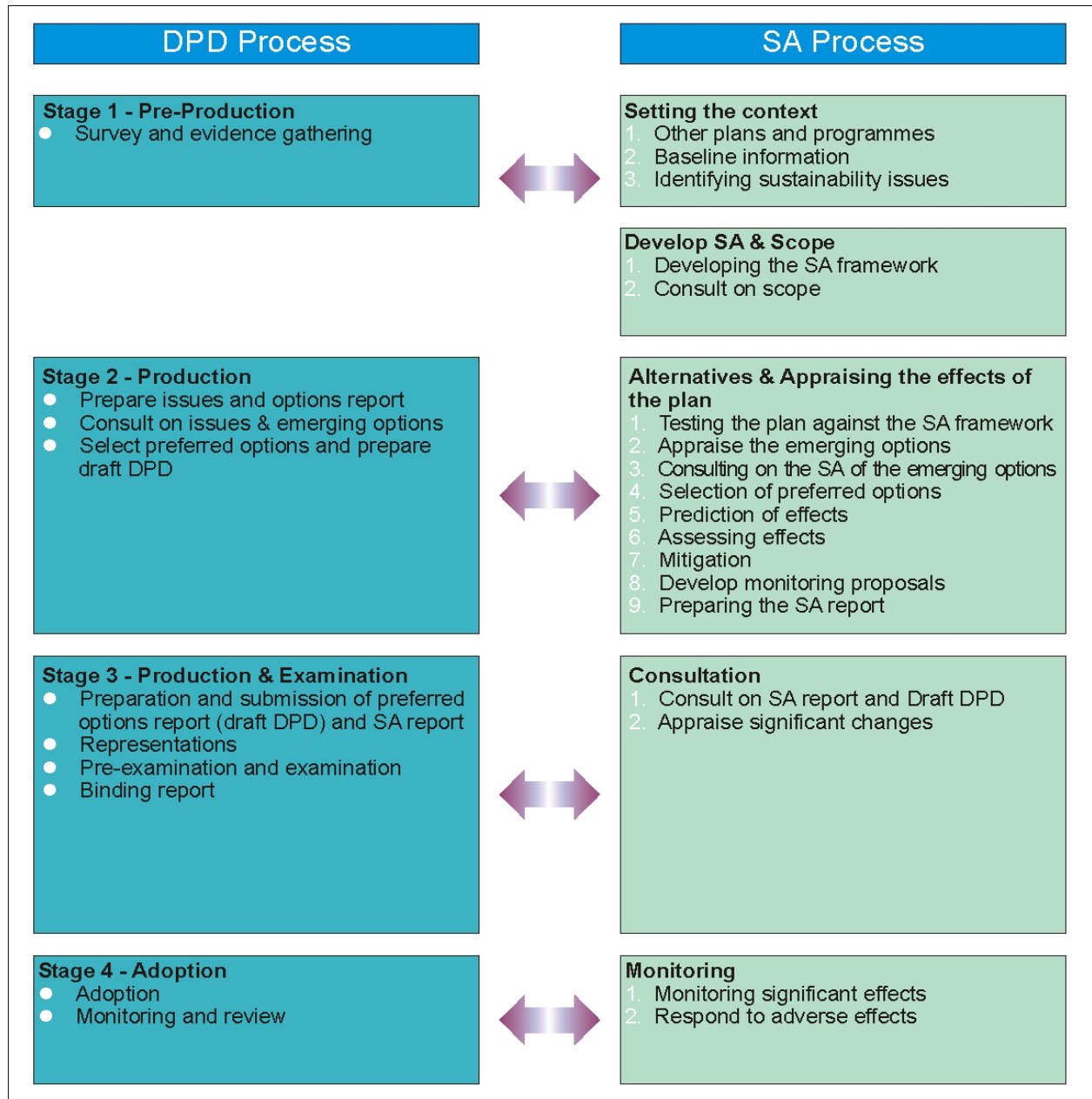
#### **3.1 WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?**

Globally, sustainability refers to the careful management of natural resources now to ensure they are maintained for future generations. Locally, sustainability is related to the quality of life in a community. Specifically, this refers to whether the economic, social and environmental systems in a community are providing opportunities for residents to live healthy, productive and meaningful lives, now and in the future. SA is the method by which the sustainability of land use development plans is assessed.

#### **3.2 INTEGRATED APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY**

'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks Consultation Paper', published in 2004, is the core guidance document for undertaking SA. It describes the methodology to be used when undertaking SAs and outlines how SEA requirements may be integrated into the SA process. The final version of the guidance is expected to be published in October 2005. Figure Two, below, outlines the SA methodology and illustrates how SA fits into the DPD plan preparation process.

## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy



**Figure Two: The DPD Preparation Process in Relation to the SA Process**

An 'Interim Advice Note on Frequently Asked Questions' (ODPM, April 2005) was published in April, pending the revisions to the guidance based on consultation responses and workshops. This provides supplementary guidance and clarification to the September 2004 Paper and is to be used until it is formally revised.

### 3.3 SA SCOPING METHODOLOGY

The SA Scoping Study methodology which has been adopted for this study is presented below:

#### Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

- Develop and agree appraisal methodology and programme;
- Ensure stakeholder involvement in the appraisal process has been included in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI);
- Identify and review other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the LDF;
- Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of the LDF area;
- Identify key sustainability issues for the SA to address;
- Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives and indicators; and
- *Produce a Scoping Report* for consultation with the four statutory consultees identified by the SEA Directive and additional consultees selected from PPS 12, for a statutory period of five weeks.

### 3.4 REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEA DIRECTIVE

There is a legal obligation under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The requirements relevant to the SA Scoping Report are presented below:

#### Stage A - What the SEA Directive requires:

The Environmental Report should provide information on:

“the relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I(a))

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme ... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex I (a), (e))

“relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b), (c))

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex I (c))

“Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes ... shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report” (Article 5.4).

**Source: Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (June 2001)**

# SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

## 3.5 SPECIFIC APPROACH

This section outlines the approach taken by SDC and their consultants, Waterman Environmental, to undertake the first part of the SA process; Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. This Scoping Report relates specifically to the Core Strategy DPD, however the SA Framework is considered to generally applicable to the LDF as a whole - the Core Strategy represents the vision and spatial strategy for the District and will set the context for all subsequent DPDs and SPDs.

When produced, the other DPDs and SPDs within the LDF should also be able to be assessed broadly against the same SA Framework, included in Section 7 of this report. Each time an LDD is assessed, it is recognised, however, that there may be a requirement to change some of the sub-objectives, indicators and targets within the SA Framework, to enable a more focused and relevant assessment (ODPM Interim Advice Note, April 2005). Consultees will be notified of any subsequently produced DPDs and SPDs to be subjected to an SA as well as any specific considerations to be incorporated into the SA Framework to ensure it is specific to the LDD being appraised.

## 3.6 NEXT STEPS

Once the SA Scoping Report has been agreed with the relevant consultees, the next stage will involve the assessment of the Core Strategy policy options (refer to Figure Two). This will happen in accordance with the timeframe outlined in the LDS timetable, subject to information and evidence gathering.

## 3.7 CONSULTATION

A copy of this SA Scoping Report has been sent out to the following organisations:

### Statutory Consultees

- Countryside Agency
- English Heritage
- English Nature
- Environment Agency

### Non-Statutory Consultees

- Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber
- Yorkshire and Humber Assembly
- Yorkshire Forward
- Regional Housing Board
- Tees, East and North Yorkshire Ambulance Services
- North Yorkshire County Council departments:
  - Highways
  - Education
  - Planning
  - Heritage
  - Social Services
- North Yorkshire Police
- York and North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce
- Surrounding Local Authorities:
  - York
  - East Riding of Yorkshire

## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

- Doncaster
- Wakefield
- Leeds
- Harrogate

The consultees selected above are in accordance with current Government guidance. All consultation methods will be fully compliant with the draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which may be accessed through SDC or on their website:

[http://www.selby.gov.uk/service\\_main.asp?menuid=2&id=1163](http://www.selby.gov.uk/service_main.asp?menuid=2&id=1163)

### CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Consultees are invited to comment on all aspects of this SA Scoping Report, however, information regarding the following key issues would be particularly useful:

- Any additional plans, programmes, strategies or initiatives (existing or under preparation) that are relevant to the LDF (Section 4);
- Views on the current content of baseline information and sustainability issues as well as any additional information for these (Sections 5 and 6);
- Further baseline information and sources (Section 5);
- Additional sustainability issues (Section 6); and
- Additional objectives/ sub-objectives or indicators (Section 7).

Consultation will be over a five week period.

#### **Written responses should be addressed to:**

Planning Policy Manager  
Selby District Council  
Civic Centre  
Portholme Road  
Selby  
North Yorkshire  
YO8 4SB

Alternatively, consultation responses may be e-mailed to: [raspinall@selby.gov.uk](mailto:raspinall@selby.gov.uk) and should be clearly marked 'Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report'

## **4. RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES**

### **4.1 PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES REVIEW SUMMARY**

The Selby District LDF may be influenced, in various ways, by other plans and programmes, and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. International, National, Regional and Local policies, plans, programmes and strategy documents have been reviewed as part of this SA Scoping Study to determine the objectives and targets relevant to the Selby District core strategy, and to identify synergies and opportunities as well as conflicts and challenges. The full list of documents studied and the review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies are presented in Appendix A. Key themes are likely to relate to numerous relevant plans, programmes and strategies.

Following the review, the key issues for the preparation of the LDF and the SA have been summarised in Table 1, below:

## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

**Table 1: Key issues for the Core Strategy preparation and the SA**

Topic	Key sustainability issues to be considered in the Core Strategy preparation	Key issues for the SA Framework
<b>General</b>	Consider aims and targets from the RSS, and the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, and its update, when developing the LDF.	The SA should utilise the indicators in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, and its update, where appropriate.
<b>Economy</b>	<p>Promote and support projects which will contribute to the Economic Growth of the District.</p> <p>Encourage Support Services that will enhance skills, raise confidence and improve the ability of local people to access local job opportunities or community schemes.</p> <p>Encourage the Positive Image of the District.</p> <p>Support local communities in addressing their concerns and meeting their priorities.</p>	The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets to strengthen and monitor the economic performance of the District.
<b>Social</b>	<p>Ensure new development incorporates a proportion of affordable housing and encourage the development of diverse, mixed-income communities.</p> <p>Reduce the number of homes judged unfit to live in.</p> <p>Increase the quality of education and access to training opportunities, particularly high quality vocational skills.</p> <p>Provide sufficient services to meet needs locally. The LDF should encourage the development of communities with accessible shops, employment, healthcare and leisure facilities. The location of new housing should match the available school provision, subject to compatibility with other sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Increase the access to and quality of recreation and open space provision. Ensure that development proposals take account of the impact on open space and seek opportunities to increase the level of accessible open space wherever possible.</p> <p>Promote cultural growth and diversity.</p> <p>Reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Healthy lifestyles should be supported through measures to improve cyclist and pedestrian safety and give cyclists and pedestrians greater priority.</p> <p>To promote social inclusion and sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The SA should recognise and address social objectives identified in the Regional Housing Strategy.</p> <p>The SA should recognise and include objectives to tackle social exclusion and inequalities within the District.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets to monitor the District's health.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets to ensure sufficient services to meet local needs.</p>
<b>Environmental</b>	<p>Promote sustainable transport modes and ensure that proposals for new tourism development take account of increases in road traffic. The development of Green Travel Plans should be actively encouraged.</p> <p>Ensure that all new development is supplied by a proportion of renewable energy (RSS target of a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 20-25%</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The SA should consider the capacity of groundwater resources to support new development.</p> <p>The SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic</p>



## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

Topic	Key sustainability issues to be considered in the Core Strategy preparation	Key issues for the SA Framework
	<p>over 1990 baseline by 2016).</p> <p>Support and encourage existing houses and businesses to incorporate energy efficiency.</p> <p>The LDF should address ways to improve on the current levels of re-use, recycling and recovery of waste.</p> <p>Policies should require the appropriate remediation of contaminated land.</p> <p>Protect and enhance SSSI's, SINCs and existing areas of nature conservation interest.</p> <p>Expand existing woodland or create new woodland areas (BAP target of 6.7% from 1.7% of Selby land area).</p> <p>Seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity, in particular those habitats and species identified in the Selby BAP.</p> <p>Avoid developing areas of unprotected flood risk.</p> <p>Ensure development proposals respect the setting of listing buildings, monuments and historic gardens.</p> <p>Encourage the provision of sustainable development, for example, through the use of SEEDA checklists and Ecohomes for new housing.</p>	<p>view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on 'islands' of protected species.</p> <p>Objectives regarding maximising use of brownfield, rather than greenfield sites should be included in the SA.</p> <p>New developments should take into account any emissions caused by new transport links (and new 'need' to travel), along with emissions from new industry.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the historic environment. The SA should include objectives for Conservation Areas.</p> <p>SA should include noise, air quality, and water quality objectives.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of key open spaces within built up areas.</p>

Sources, from which key issues have been established, are included in Appendix A.

### 4.2 LIMITATIONS AND OUTSTANDING DATA

Implementation of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act has involved a wholesale review of the current planning system resulting in many updates to planning guidance, for example, the gradual replacement of PPGs with PPSs. It will be important to keep track of changes in policy throughout the SA, in order to keep the process iterative and current.

### **5. BASELINE INFORMATION APPLICABLE TO THE DISTRICT**

#### **5.1 DOCUMENTS AND BODIES CONSULTED**

A description of the baseline environment is required by the SEA Directive. An extensive search for baseline information has been undertaken, using a range of sources including web-based databases and publications, personal communications, published reports and stored information. A list of data sources is provided in Appendix B.

#### **5.2 BASELINE INFORMATION**

A summary of the baseline information currently available is presented in Table 2, below. The detailed baseline characterisation is included as Appendix C of this report. The information is representative of the current situation of Selby District.

The information included in Table 2 is not exhaustive. Research is an on-going process and will continue throughout the SA process. Where possible, more baseline information will be gathered to assist in the SA of the LDF. The source(s) of the baseline information are highlighted in bold text within Table 2.

It is important to note that baseline data is drawn from both quantitative sources, where known, and also qualitative data to provide a comprehensive baseline characterisation as detailed in ODPM guidance (September 2004).

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Table 2: Baseline Information Summary

Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
<b>ECONOMIC</b>					
<b>Economic Performance</b>		<b>Selby District Local Plan 2005</b>	<b>Selby District Local Plan 2005:</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The economy of the District has traditionally been centred on industrial activities including coal mining and power generation.</li> <li>Agriculture has also traditionally been important to the local economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of agriculture in the economy is declining.</li> <li>The role of traditional industrial activities is declining, particularly with the recent closure of Selby coalfield.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment patterns will need to change as employment opportunities change.</li> <li>The decline in traditional industries may lead to high unemployment if alternative work is not provided.</li> </ul>	LDF to identify appropriate locations for a range of employment opportunities across different sectors.
<b>Employment</b>		<b>Selby District Local Plan 2005/ National Statistics:</b>	<b>National Statistics/ Selby District Local Plan 2005:</b>		
	Jobs in the District ( <i>Selby District Local Plan 2005</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 33,000 jobs are supported by the District.</li> <li>In 2004, 80.3% of the District's economically active residents were in employment.</li> <li>There are pockets of unemployment within the District.</li> <li>Of the District population, over 2.5% were unemployed in 2001.</li> <li>49% of the workforce work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The employment rate declined between 1999 and 2004 (by 0.7%). This is in comparison to a 0.3% increase nationally. The employment rate in the District is over 4% higher than the national average however.</li> <li>The number of jobs provided by agriculture has declined, in line with the decline of the industry.</li> <li>The number of young people (aged 18 to 24 years) claiming work-related benefits, has declined (by over 30% between</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The traditional employment base of the District is changing</li> <li>A large proportion of the District's residents leave the District for employment.</li> <li>Favourable employment prospects for young people needs to be safeguarded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF to identify appropriate locations for a range of employment opportunities across different sectors.</li> <li>Employment growth needs to be greater than housing growth to reduce the level of out commuting in the District.</li> </ul>

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
		outside the District, with the major commuting destinations being Leeds, York and Wakefield.	<p>1999 and 2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2001 under 4% of the population in Yorkshire and the Humber, and under 3.5 % in England and Wales were unemployed.</li> <li>Selby as the highest level of out commuting in Yorkshire and Humberside.</li> </ul>		
<b>SOCIAL</b>					
<b>Demographics</b>		<b>District Population (Mid-2003 Census Estimates)</b>	<b>2001 Census/ National Statistics</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population of the District (1991 Census, mid-2003 Census estimates based on adjusted 2001 Census)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-2003: 76,800 people in the District.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population of the District was 76,468 in 2001.</li> <li>The District population was 71,801 in 1991.</li> <li>The District population is growing at a faster rate than the population of the Yorkshire and Humber region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population of the District is growing (it has grown by 7% since 1991) and is predicted to continue to do so.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should ensure a sufficient mix of services and housing to provide for a growing population.</li> <li>When predicting significant effects, the SA should account for an increase in demand from a rising population.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographic split of males and females (mid-2003 Census estimates)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-2003 - 48.8% male / 51.2% female split.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>49% male/ 51% female split in 2001.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of females in the District is increasing, however, this is only very slightly. No sustainability issue identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None, however demographic split should continue to be monitored.</li> </ul>

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographic profile (1991 Census, mid-2003 Census estimates based on adjusted 2001 Census)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-2003 population age split:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20.7% - under 16 years;</li> <li>- 61.6% - 16 -64 years; and</li> <li>- 17.7% - retirement age and over.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2001, 15% of Selby's population were of retirement age and over.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of people in the District of retirement age has increased since 2001.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDF will need to respond to the needs of an ageing population.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethnic make up of the District (Census data 1991, 2001 and mid-2003 estimates)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2001, 99% of the population of the District was white; 0.28% was of mixed ethnicity; 0.13% was Asian/ Asian British; 0.06% was Black/ Black British; and 0.21% was Chinese/ other ethnic group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of white people living in the District is proportionally the 9th largest amongst the 376 English and Welsh authorities and the 2nd largest amongst the 21 Yorkshire and Humberside authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the minority numbers, across such a large District, there is potential for people from these groups to feel disproportionately isolated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA will need to consider whether the policies of the LDF consider the needs of all groups of society.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>		<b>2001 Census/ National Statistics:</b>	<b>National Statistics:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of households (Census data 2001).</li> <li>Average house prices (House Price Index ODPM, 2005;</li> <li>Housing tenure (Census data 2001).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,836 houses in the District.</li> <li>99% of Selby District's residents lived in households.</li> <li>Average household size - 2.4 people.</li> <li>The remaining residents lived in communal establishments (supervised hostels, hotels, large hospitals and prisons).</li> <li>Housing tenure in the District:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 2002 and 2003, average dwelling prices in Yorkshire and the Humber increased by 22.4%. This was higher than the average for England (where the average was 12.2% rise). House prices in the District are still lower than the national average however.</li> <li>Only 6% of housing in the District is flats and 17% terraced compared to 19% and 26% nationally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a shortfall of affordable housing in the District.</li> <li>House prices are relatively high in comparison to the rest of the Region, especially in those areas closest to York and Leeds.</li> <li>There is a large proportion of owner occupied dwellings.</li> <li>Risk of young people and those on lower incomes being driven out of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF policies should provide adequate numbers of affordable and key-worker housing in new developments.</li> <li>SA to include objective relating to provision of affordable houses.</li> </ul>

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
		<p>-40.25% - detached houses                      -36.51% - semi-detached houses                      -16.93% - terraced houses (including end-terrace properties).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>79% of households are currently owner-occupiers with around 13% living in the social rented sector.</li> </ul>		District due to inappropriate housing.	
<b>Education and Skills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualifications at degree level or above (National Statistics/ Census data 2001)</li> <li>Percentage of people in the District with no qualifications (National Statistics/ Census data 2001)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Selby District Local Plan 2005/ 2001 Census</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery, primary and secondary education falls under the responsibility of North Yorkshire County Council, the Local Education Authority.</li> <li>6 nursery classes, 43 primary schools, and 6 secondary schools in the Selby District are provided by the County Council. There are also 2 private schools. Further and higher education is provided at Selby College.</li> <li>In 2001, 5% of 16-74 year olds residing in Selby District were in full-time education.</li> <li>17.5% of 16-74 year olds</li> </ul>	<p><b>National Statistics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within North Yorkshire, the number of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A* to C is rising. There was a rise of 3.9% between 1998/99 and 2003/04 academic years (from 56.8% to 60.7%).</li> <li>The number of students achieving at least level 4 at Key Stage 2 is also rising in North Yorkshire. Between 1998/99 and 2003/04 academic years, the figure rose from 76% to 79% for maths and from 77% to 81% for English.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall, education levels within the District are good; however there are internal variations within the District.</li> <li>The closure of the Selby Mining Complex, and other traditional industries will increase the need for adult education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should include policies to improve accessibility to a wide range of educational facilities</li> </ul>

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
		<p>residing in Selby District had qualifications at degree level or higher, in 2001. 28.2% had no qualifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Selby Town only 5.7% of people have a degree and the overall level of qualifications is low.</li> </ul>			
Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Index of Local Deprivation (Quality of Life Counts, DETR)</li> <li>Indices of Multiple Deprivation (ODPM, 2004)</li> <li>Indices of Deprivation, (ODPM, 2000)</li> </ul>	<p><b>2004 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation/ mid-2003 Census estimates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District is ranked 239<sup>th</sup> least-deprived out of 354 local authorities, therefore deprivation is not a major issue in the District.</li> <li>The District is ranked 291<sup>st</sup> on the income measure and 257<sup>th</sup> on the employment measure.</li> <li>There is inconsistency within the District. Selby South has the highest level of deprivation in Selby District. It stands in the country's most deprived 11%. Tadcaster West, Escrick and Monk Fryston are the least deprived wards in Selby District. Tadcaster West is in the country's least deprived 6%.</li> <li>In 2003, 5.6% of houses in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2003, 8.5% of houses in England and Wales were without central heating. 0.5% had no bath/ shower and toilet.</li> <li>In 2003, 7% of England and Wales houses were overcrowded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District as a whole is in a favourable position; however the inconsistencies within the District need to be addressed, such as the high level of deprivation in Selby South.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDF must consider the needs of the most deprived areas, whilst sustaining the less deprived areas across all services.</li> </ul>

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
		<p>the District were without central heating. 0.1% had no bath/ shower and toilet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2003, 3% of the District's houses were overcrowded.</li> </ul>			
<b>Crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of violence against the person, robbery offences, burglary and sexual offences (Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)/ National Statistics)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crime Audit 2004</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within Selby District, violent crime is worse in Selby town and Sherburn and Tadcaster.</li> <li>Burglaries to dwellings: April 2001/02 - 386 incidences; April 2002/03 – 437 incidences; April 2003/04 – 521 incidences.</li> <li>Burglaries to non-dwellings: April 2001/02 - 846 incidences; April 2002/03 - 968 incidences; April 2003/04 – 793 incidences.</li> <li>Vehicle theft: April 2001/02 - 217 stolen vehicles; April 2002/03 - 285 stolen vehicles; April 2003/04 – 317 stolen vehicles.</li> <li>Theft from a motor vehicle: April 2001/02 – 424 thefts; April 2002/03 – 694 thefts;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crime Audit 2004</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violent crime is increasing in the District. There was a 47% rise in the number of violent crimes committed between April 2001/2002 and April 2003/04.</li> <li>The number of violent crimes is increasing at a faster rate in the District than in North Yorkshire.</li> <li>The number of burglaries to dwellings in the District is rising. Burglaries to dwellings are increasing at a faster rate in the District than in North Yorkshire.</li> <li>Burglaries to non-dwellings are decreasing in the District. Burglaries to non-dwellings have fallen more in the District than in North Yorkshire.</li> <li>Vehicle theft is increasing and has done so by 46% since April 2001/02. Vehicle theft is rising at a substantially higher rate in the District than in North Yorkshire.</li> <li>Thefts from vehicles have also increased since April 2001/02; by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unfavourable situation – increasing rates of violent crime, vehicle crime and burglaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF policies should promote opportunities to design out crime in partnership with the police and other stakeholders.</li> <li>SA to include objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</li> </ul>



## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
		<p>April 2003/04 – 660 thefts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the District, Selby town, Sherburn, and the southern end of the District are the areas where vehicle crime occurs most frequently.</li> </ul>	56%.		
<b>Health</b>		<p><b>Mid-2003 Census estimates based on adjusted 2001 Census / 2001 Census</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2001 8% of the District's population considered their health to be 'not good'.</li> <li>• 16.1% of the Districts population has a limiting long-term illness.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mid-2003 Census estimates based on adjusted 2001 Census / 2001 Census</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2001 9.2% of England and Wales population considered their health to be 'not good'.</li> <li>• 16.1% of England and Wales population has a limiting long-term illness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District's health is comparatively good; however the rural nature of the District may limit people's access to health services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain provision of open space and leisure and recreation facilities.</li> <li>• The LDF should ensure accessibility to health facilities for all groups of society.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people unfit for work (Benefits Agency, Department for Work, and Pensions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2003, 2,320 people in Selby received Disability Living Allowance. This represents 3.6% of all people under the age of 65 living in the area.</li> <li>• In 2003, 1,340 people in Selby received Attendance Allowance, which represented 11.6% of all those people aged 65 and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2003, 5.1% of the population in England and Wales under the age of 65 received Disability Living Allowance.</li> <li>• In 2003, 14.4% of all those people aged 65 and over living in England and Wales received Attendance Allowance.</li> </ul>		

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA	
		over living in the area.				
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>						
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>		<b>English Nature website</b>	<b>English Nature, 2004 (Progress in York and North Yorkshire High Quality Environments)</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District contains 14 SSSIs. They represent some of the best remaining semi-natural habitats.</li> <li>79.8% of the area of SSSIs in Selby are in a favourable or recovering condition.</li> <li>43% of the area of SSSIs are in a favourable condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government's Public Service Agreement – to bring 95% of England's SSSIs into favourable or recovering condition by 2010.</li> <li>20.48 % of area of SSSIs in North Yorkshire in favourable condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20.2% of the area of SSSIs in Selby are in an unchanging unfavourable condition. This is below Government's targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDF should protect and enhance SSSIs.</li> </ul>	
		<b>Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Out of 33 habitats identified as regionally important by the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum in 1999, Selby contains 6 of them. Selby contains 92/228 species of regional importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selby contains a number of habitats and species of regional importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDF should protect and enhance biodiversity wherever possible.</li> <li>SA will require an objective relating to biodiversity.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of natural habitats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage land area of semi-natural habitat types: Woodland 1.7% Scrub 0.7%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is only a small percentage of semi natural habitats remaining in Selby.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDF should protect and enhance biodiversity wherever possible, especially BAP priority</li> </ul>		

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
		<p>Neutral grassland 0.8%                      Calcareous grassland 0.05%                      Acidic grassland 0.2%                      Marsh 0.3%                      Swamp 0.2%                      Heathland 0.05%</p> <p>Total = 3.7% of land in the District comprises semi-natural habitat types.</p>			<p>species and habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA will require an objective relating to biodiversity.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>144 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) have been identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are a number of sites of local ecological importance which also need to be conserved alongside statutory protected sites.</li> </ul>	
<b>Transport</b>		<b>Selby District past and present</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selby has good road transport connections with the M62, A63 and A64 east-west and A1, M1, A19 and M18 providing links north-south. Despite the provision of bypasses, traffic especially HGV's remains a significant problem in the town centres.</li> <li>The A1 is being upgraded to Motorway throughout the District.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congestion in town centres, particularly freight traffic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should improve public transport facilities to reduce reliance on the private car.</li> </ul>
		<b>2001 Census</b>	<b>2001 Census/1991 Census</b>		

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car Ownership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 22% of District's households do not own a car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 17.5% of District's households do not own a car.</li> <li>26.8% of the households of England and Wales do not own a car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slight decrease in car ownership, although there is more car ownership than the national average, perhaps due to the rural nature of the District.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should promote alternative modes of transport to the private car.</li> <li>SA objectives to reduce road congestion levels by improving travel choice.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel to work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel to work by mode; Driving or passenger in Car/Van - 69.2%; Bicycle – 3.8%; on foot – 8.3%; train – 2.0%; bus/minibus/coach – 4.1%; underground – 0.1%; motorcycle/scooter/moped – 1.1% work from home – 10.8%, other 0.4%</li> </ul>			
<b>Built/ Cultural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condition of Listed Buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 631 Listed Buildings in Selby. 3% are in need of urgent repair, with a further 7% likely to be in need of further attention in the longer term (1991)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF and SA should protect and maintain listing buildings and enhance their setting.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 10 historic parks and gardens in the District.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF and SA should protect historical/cultural assets and their settings.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 52 identified sites of archaeological importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF and SA should protect archaeological remains.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 23 Conservation Areas in Selby covering approximately 225 ha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF and SA should protect and enhance historical/cultural assets and</li> </ul>

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		(0.75% of plan area)			their settings.
Land and Soil	• N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40% of the District's parishes meet the Council's basic standard for the amount of open space required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a deficiency in open space in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should seek to increase and improve the amount and standard of open space in the District.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District is characterised by open sparsely wooded arable landscapes, consisting of generally high quality farmland. Grades 1, 2 and 3 agricultural land (including land graded 3b) covers approximately 66% of the Local Plan area (40,000 hectares).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Ground Contamination		<b>Contaminated Land Strategy Review, 2004</b>	<b>Contaminated Land Strategy Review, 2004</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of Sites identified with contaminated land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 1150 potential sites have been identified within Selby with contaminated land.</li> <li>The sites range from small pits to large-scale chemical works. A large proportion fall into the classification of no further action necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None available due to change in contaminated land definitions and criteria.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential development sites may require remediation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should require the remediation of contaminated land where necessary.</li> </ul>
Water		<b>Environment Agency</b>	<b>Environment Agency</b>		

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of rivers with good or fair biological quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None currently available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>York and North Yorkshire – 95.4%</li> <li>England – 95%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Flooding		<b>Environment Agency Flood Risk Maps</b>	<b>Selby District Past and Present</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the District is situated in a flood plain crossed by the Ouse, the Wharfe, the Aire and the Derwent. The land is generally only 20 feet above sea and therefore prone to flooding. This is caused by both rain flowing down river and by tidal surges from the sea.</li> <li>Almost a quarter of the District falls within the 100yr flood level. However, the existing urban area of Selby benefits from flood defences.</li> <li>Selby towns flood defences are currently being upgraded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selby experienced major floods in 1794, 1866, 1947 and most recently in 1982 and 2000. The central part of Tadcaster is also prone to flooding and last experienced major flooding in 1935 and 2000.</li> <li>Flood defences have been improved in Selby and are planned for Tadcaster. Awaiting an Environment Agency report on the management of the river Ouse to provide options for reducing flooding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems of flooding in Selby and Tadcaster.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF should protect areas of flood risk from development where appropriate, ensure flood risk assessments are undertaken wherever necessary and address concerns etc.</li> </ul>
Waste		<b>DEFRA Municipal Waste Survey 98/99</b>	<b>DEFRA Municipal Waste Survey 02/03</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household waste produced per</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selby produces 465 kg of household waste/person/yr.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste produced by Selby is close to the average of 563 for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household waste production is increasing. This is similar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF policy should ensure new developments</li> </ul>

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Subject	Indicator	Baseline Data (Quantitative and Qualitative)	Comparators, Targets and Trends	Issue Identified	Implications for LDF/ SA
	person per year (kg)		<p>the Yorkshire and North Yorkshire sub-region. The district of Scarborough (582) and the City of York (539) produced the highest amounts of waste with Hambleton (368) and Harrogate (371) producing the lowest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16% increase from the 1998/9 value of 402.</li> </ul>	to the regional trend.	incorporate recycling and composting facilities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household waste recycled per person per year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55kg of household waste recycled per person in Selby for 2003/3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 1998/9 Selby has shown the biggest increase in the level of household waste recycled. The average for the whole Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Sub Region is 109%.</li> <li>358% increase from the 1998/9 value of 12.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very positive improvement in the level of household waste recycled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDF policy should ensure new developments incorporate recycling and composting facilities.</li> </ul>

### **5.3 LIMITATIONS AND OUTSTANDING DATA**

The collection of data for an SA is an on-going and potentially indefinite exercise. Not all of the information required will be available during the scoping stage. Despite these constraints, the data that is presented in this Scoping Report is considered sufficient to determine the key sustainability issues facing Selby District. Further baseline data will be collected, where possible and relevant, to facilitate the effective assessment of options.

The baseline data collected at this stage is intended to provide an overview of the sustainability issues faced by Selby District. This data will be updated, where appropriate, as the production of LDDs including the Core Strategy, continues. Although, where possible, trends in baseline conditions have been described, trends were not available in all cases due to lack of available data. In many cases studies are not repeated, and consequently provide only 'snapshot' information. In some cases, archiving, data storage and management have meant that the retrieval of data relevant to the baseline has not been possible at this stage. During the assessment process, if the baseline data needs to be expanded, further research and / or studies will be undertaken as relevant.

The requirement to monitor the sustainability of the LDF in the long-term (Section 3.1 – Standard Methodology) will provide further relevant and detailed baseline information suitable for use in subsequent SAs.



## **6. KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES IN SELBY DISTRICT**

Key sustainability issues for the District have been identified following a review of the planning documentation and baseline information and are described below.

### **6.1 ECONOMIC**

Employment in the District has traditionally been based around agriculture and associated industry and power generation, which are all declining in employment terms. In addition, the closure of Selby coalfield in 2004 reduced employment opportunities further and a very high proportion of economically active residents now work outside the District. Consequently; there is a need to address the range of employment opportunities available locally.

A major drive is underway to promote the establishment of high technology and business opportunities in the three main settlements of Tadcaster, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Selby. Future development should contribute to this objective. There has been recent expansion of the Sherburn Enterprise Park on the former airfield at Sherburn-in-Elmet. To date, the business park has created more than 400 new jobs and has been so successful that an additional 38ha of land has been acquired adjacent to phase one. The success is largely due to the site's impressive strategic location, and the food sector businesses are specifically targeted to the site. The amount and location of land allocated to employment in the District will need to be reviewed to ensure that the supply adequately meets future needs and reduces the high level of out commuting.

The decline in agriculture has contributed to the weakening of the rural economy of the District. There is a recognised need for diversification of the rural economy, however, the conflict caused by the need to reinvest in employment infrastructure whilst ensuring the protection of the countryside from new development should be recognised, and a balance between the economy and the environment sought.

Tourism is seen as an important, but small economic contributor, to the District's economy and future development should not compromise the historic, cultural and natural resources of the District, on which it depends.

### **6.2 SOCIAL**

Housing in the District is in fairly high demand and is exacerbated by the rising population and easy commute to major employment centres such as Leeds and York. House prices are generally only three quarters of the national average, however they are higher than the rest of the Yorkshire and Humber region, having risen sharply in recent years. However, the population of the District is rising and is predicted to continue to do so. The existing Local Plan has adequate short term land provision for housing, however any longer term provision will need to protect the District's large amount of green space. The emphasis is on directing new housing provision away from dispersed developments towards the market towns of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet and to improve the quality of current housing stock. Future development will need to ensure an adequate quantity, range and mix of housing to meet the needs of the population of the District as well as reflecting the emerging RSS policies.

The lack of affordable private housing in the District, particularly for first-time buyers, is a significant problem. Several factors have combined to exacerbate the problem, notably the influence of York and Leeds on the housing market, and the reduction in Council housing as tenants continue to exercise their right to buy. In some villages, the number of Council houses has dwindled to single figures. If additional low-cost housing is not made available in sufficient supply, households may leave the District or move to an area where housing at cheaper prices can be obtained. It may also increase pressure on the existing

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terraced stock, potentially inflating terraced house prices. Future development will need to increase the provision of affordable housing in the District.

A variety of bus companies operate within the District, providing access to market towns, and to larger settlements beyond the District boundary. The level of service available varies considerably throughout the District with many rural parts experiencing poor public transport provision. Future development will need to improve access to employment, key services, and leisure facilities, particularly in rural parts of the District and to enhance public transport provision.

School rolls indicate that many schools within Selby District are operating near to or above their capacity. The requirement for additional school places in Selby and Sherburn in Elmet has been highlighted by North Yorkshire County Council. The situation will need to be monitored to ensure deficiencies in educational provision are identified and recognised to enable the appropriate investment of resources.

The District Council's 2001 survey of recreational open space revealed that the general level of provision falls well below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population and considerable variations in the amount and distribution of recreational open space exist across the District. Within the larger settlements, the most significant deficiencies were found at Barlby, Brayton and Camblesforth, as well as the market towns of Selby, Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster. The shortage of recreational open space in the District will need to be addressed by retaining the existing resource and through the allocation of additional land for this purpose.

### 6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL

Extensive series of flood meadows, pastures and wet woodlands in the lower Derwent Valley are acknowledged for their international importance as wetland and waterfowl habitats and there is a RAMSAR site at the River Derwent. In addition, the River Derwent, Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common have international status. There are also 14 SSSIs in the District. Designated National Nature Reserves are also to be found at Barlow Common, Selby Horseshoe Walk and the Three Riverside Walks. Future development should seek to maximise every opportunity to protect and enhance the biodiversity and landscape of the District.

The majority of the District is rural in nature, however, growing pressure from inward migration and the growth of towns and villages has been recognised as a major issue in the District and policies exist to explicitly protect Green Belts to prevent coalition of settlements. Future development should continue to protect the landscape and rural character of the District.

Selby District is self-sufficient in water supply and exports water to a wide area in North Yorkshire. However, there is historical and contemporary concern that over-abstraction from the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer may be occurring, threatening local wetland habitats. This issue is presently regulated by the Environment Agency within the Humber Region Management Scheme, with the entire District covered by a Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS). Over-abstraction poses a threat to the sustainability of water-resources and can harm wetland habitats. Future development will need to exist within this constraint.

Most of the eastern half of the District lies within an Environment Agency declared indicative flood plain. This produces many of the valued wildlife habitats present in the District, but acts as a major constraint to development. Flood risk will be an important consideration when identifying sites for future development.

Whilst the District enjoys good access to the national motorway network, some traffic congestion remains in Selby town at peak times, although this has improved considerably since the opening of the Selby bypass in 2004. However, Tadcaster still suffers from heavy commercial vehicles within the town centre, due to the limited access to the bypass at the A162 interchange. Transport demand in both of these areas is likely to increase, in line with general traffic growth and the likely future housing growth in the settlements. Future development will need to improve public transport facilities and provision, and locate new development close to existing centres to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

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Development strategy can have an influence on reducing the need for lengthy journeys by car e.g. commuting to surrounding towns and cities by increasing access to facilities within the District.

# 7. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section presents the SA Framework, through which the core strategy will be assessed. It is important to note that the objectives listed below are separate from the objectives set out in the core strategy. The SA objectives and indicators may be modified as a result of consultation and as the baseline information resource expands and the SA progresses.

In accordance with best practice, the objectives, sub-objectives and indicators included in the SA Framework are derived from the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF), produced in 2000 and the Regional Sustainable Development Framework Update 2003 – 2005. There are some additions, which reflect the requirement to tailor regional objectives to the District level, and to address the key sustainability issues experienced by Selby District.

The economic, social and environmental SA objectives and indicators are presented in Table 3, below. The following notes are applicable:

- The source of the indicator is referenced by number (1-5) where the source is known, as follows:
  - 1) Local Quality of Life Counts (DETR, July 2000);
  - 2) Quality of Life Counts (DETR, December 1999, 2004);
  - 3) Audit Commission, Voluntary Quality of Life Indicators (Definitions Handbook 2002-2003, 2005);
  - 4) DTI Business Competitiveness Indicators (Unitary/ Local Authority/ Learning and Skills Council areas/ NUTS areas); and
  - 5) DETR Indices of Deprivation, 2000.
- In some cases, the dates of the references refer to the date of origin as opposed to the date the information was collected. For the majority of indicators, information is collected annually.
- Where other indicators are required, which are not included in the documents above, sources have been stated next to these indicators.
- Some themes have indicators which are potentially very accurate, such as unemployment figures. Other themes such as leisure and recreation may have considerably less quantitative indicators, due to their more subjective nature;
- When establishing monitoring programmes in the future, it may not be applicable to use all of the indicators listed, but rather, select those which are of most relevance or accuracy; and
- Whilst the indicators provided will respond directly to the key objectives, they may not address all of the sub-objectives.

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**Table 3: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Selby District Core Strategy:**

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)</li> <li>▪ Average hourly earnings, (including overtime and premium pay), for full-time employees only (4)</li> <li>▪ Numbers of people claiming unemployment benefit for more than a year, expressed as a proportion of total unemployment benefit claimants (1)</li> <li>▪ Number of Income Support claimants (including partners and dependants) as a percentage of residents (1)</li> <li>▪ Low pay (2)</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>	<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> </ul>

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Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<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?</p>	
<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>3.2 Will it provide appropriate on-the-job training?</p> <p>3.3 Will it improve levels of basic skills and/ or information/communication technology (ICT)?</p> <p>3.4 Will it support the voluntary sector and/ or promote volunteering?</p> <p>3.5 Will it ascertain skills/ skills training gaps and/ or promote specialised training for areas in transition?</p> <p>3.6 Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals?</p> <p>3.7 Will it provide high quality vocational skills?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of school places (SDC)</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)</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 (National Health Service [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>

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Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<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>
<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 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> </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</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</li> </ul>

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Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>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>	<p>accommodation/rough sleepers (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 city, town and village centres?</p> <p>9.5 Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically 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>	<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>
<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>



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Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<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 plains?</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 plain (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. A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment</b></p> <p>12.1 Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats?</p> <p>12.2 Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?</p> <p>12.3 Will it increase understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?</p> <p>12.4 Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?</p> <p>12.5 Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?</p> <p>12.6 Will it protect and enhance the District's rivers?</p> <p>12.7 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>▪ 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>

## SA Scoping Report, Selby District Core Strategy

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p><b>13. Minimal pollution levels</b></p> <p>13.1 Will it clean up contaminated land?</p> <p>13.2 Will it reduce air pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>13.3 Will it reduce water pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>13.4 Will it reduce noise pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>13.5 Will it reduce light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>13.6 Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?</p> <p>13.7 Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?</p> <p>13.8 Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?</p> <p>13.9 Will it include measures and research to identify and reduce pollution?</p> <p>13.10 Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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>14. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change</b></p> <p>14.1 Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?</p> <p>14.2 Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?</p> <p>14.3 Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</p> <p>14.4 Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?</p> <p>14.5 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>14.6 Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?</p> <p>14.7 Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the District?</p> <p>14.8 Will it reduce risk from flooding?</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>15. Prudent and efficient use of resources</b></p> <p>15.1 Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Household water use and peak demand (2)</li> <li>▪ Water leakage (2)</li> </ul>

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Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>15.2 Will it develop renewable energy/resources?</p> <p>15.3 Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?</p> <p>15.4 Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</p> <p>15.5 Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?</p> <p>15.6 Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?</p> <p>15.7 Will it ensure that new development exists within the constraints of the District's water resource?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Abstractions by purpose (2)</li> <li>▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household (1)</li> <li>▪ Household waste collected per person (kilograms) (1)</li> <li>▪ Recycled household waste (including composting) expressed as a percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings (1)</li> </ul>

## 8. SA REPORT STRUCTURE

A provisional SA Report structure has been developed and is outlined in Table 4, below.

**Table 4: Provisional SA Report Structure**

Section of SA Report	Contents
Summary and Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Technical Summary</li> <li>• How to comment on the report</li> </ul>
Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA approach</li> <li>• When the SA was carried out and by whom</li> <li>• List of who was consulted and how they were approached</li> </ul>
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rationale behind the SA</li> <li>• The purpose of the SA Report</li> <li>• Report contents</li> <li>• Compliance with the SEA Directive/ Regulations</li> </ul>
Sustainability objectives, baseline description and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to other plans, programmes and strategies and sustainability objectives</li> <li>• Baseline context</li> <li>• Difficulties and limitations in obtaining baseline data</li> <li>• The SA Framework including objectives, targets and indicators</li> <li>• Key economic, social and environmental issues identified through the review of relevant documents and baseline information</li> </ul>
DPD issues and options / plan policies and assessment of the effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main strategic options considered and how they were identified;</li> <li>• Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options;</li> <li>• How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options;</li> <li>• Other options considered, and why these were rejected;</li> <li>• Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies</li> <li>• Proposed mitigation measures</li> </ul>
Implementation - Proposals for monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to other level plans and programmes and the implications at the project level (including Environmental Impact Assessment)</li> <li>• Proposals for monitoring.</li> </ul>

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### GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

For the purpose of this report the following terms and definitions apply:

Affordable Housing	Housing that is available to those whose housing needs are not met through the normal operation of the housing market by reason of cost. It may include housing for sale or rent.
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949), and along with National Parks they represent the finest examples of countryside in England and Wales.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area - An area identified by Local Authorities where statutory UK air quality standards are being, or are expected to be breached up to the end of 2005.
Aquifer	A below ground, water bearing layer of soil or rock. Major aquifers tend to yield large quantities of water and are often used for public water supplies. Minor aquifers yield relatively high quantities of water which can be used for local and industrial supplies. Non-aquifers do not yield significant quantities of water and are rarely used for water supply.
BRE	Building Research Establishment.
Brownfield Site	A piece of previously developed land or buildings that is abandoned or underused and often environmentally contaminated, especially one considered as a potential site for redevelopment. Such redevelopment reduces pressure for the development of green field sites.
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator – a national measure of performance set by Central Government.
Conservation Area	An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
CRoW	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
DETR	Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions.
DPD	Development Plan Document – A Local Development Document which forms part of the statutory development plan, including the Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Area Action Plans
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
Green Belt	Green Belt is undeveloped land which has been specifically designated for long-term protection. It is a nationally important designation. Green Belt land exists to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land free from development.
LDD	Local Development Document – comprising two types, Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents, which together form the Local Development Framework.
LDF	Local Development Framework – the portfolio of Local Development Documents which sets out the planning policy framework for the District.
LDS	Local Development Scheme - a three year project plan setting out the Council's programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents, reviewed annually in the light of the Annual Monitoring Report
Listed Building	A building included on a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest, compiled by the Secretary of State, under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LTP	Local Transport Plan
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy.
PPS	Planning Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing PPGs.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance – Guidance prepared by the Government Office for the North West. This will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategies – Guidance documents which set out regional planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing RPGs.

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SA	Sustainability Appraisal - A process by which the economic, social and environmental impacts of a project, strategy or plan are assessed.
Scheduled Ancient Monument	A nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement – sets out the Council's vision and strategy for the standards to be achieved in involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation of all Local development Documents and in decisions on planning applications.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment - systematic method of considering the likely effects on the environment of policies, plans and programmes.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document – a Local Development Document which is part of the Local development Framework but does not form part of the statutory development plan. SPDs elaborate upon policies and proposals in a Development Plan Document or 'saved' policies and include development briefs and guidance documents.
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance – guidance which elaborates upon policies and proposals in the Local Plan.
SNCI	Sites of Nature Conservation Interest are small and isolated pockets of undisturbed habitat, which can link fragmented Sites of Special Scientific Interest – see below.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - The best sites for wildlife and geological features in England as designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Sustainable Development	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.